Administration Report

Central India Agency

1895-96 to 1899-1900

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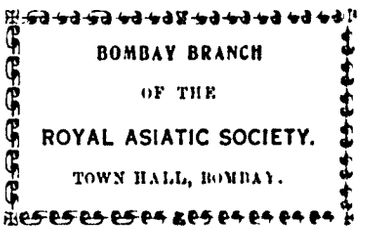

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REPORT

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ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1895-96.

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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1895-96.

PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

I held charge of the Central India Agency throughout the year under report except during the period 13th April 1895 to 30th June 1895 when I was on privilege leave and Colonel Robertson officiated as Agent to the Governor-General.

His Excellency the Viceroy visited Gwalior and Bhopal in November 1895.

The Agent to the Governor-General's tour.

I was on tour from the 30th November 1895 to the 31st January 1896 and visited Dewas, Ujjain, Sitamau, Sailana, Jaora, Rutlam, Jhabua, Ali Rajpur, Barwani, and Dhar. I also visited during the year Gwalior, Bhopal and Rewah.

Investiture and installations.

The chief events connected with my visits were the investiture of the Maharaja of Rewah with full powers and the installations of the Chiefs of Jaora and Sailana.

Rainfall and crops.

2. The rainfall during the year was below the average throughout the Central India Agency.

In Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand and the northern parts of Gwalior the crops suffered and in those districts it has been necessary to start relief works. The distress is, however, I am glad to say, by no means acute and I trust that the measures adopted will prove sufficient to meet the wants of the people.

In Malwa and other parts of the Agency the crops have, on the whole, been good and there is no apprehension of want.

The opium crop has been good and the area under cultivation in the Indore State has slightly increased.

GWALIOR.

His Excellency the Viceroy's visit.

3. His Excellency the Viceroy visited Gwalior on the 30th October 1895 and remained for five days.

His Excellency at a Darbar held on the 1st November invested His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia with the insignia of a Knight Grand

Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and Sardar Krishna Rao Bapu Sahib Jadow, late President of the Gwalior Council of Regency, with the insignia of a K.C.I.E.

His Excellency also during his stay inspected the Imperial Service Troops.

Other visitors.

Prince Henri of Orleans and the Maharaja of Kapurthala visited Gwalior in the beginning of the year 1896.

Imperial Service Troops.

Of the Imperial Service Troops maintained by His Highness, the Gwalior Transport train was employed on the Chitral Campaign and rendered valuable services which received the thanks of the Government of India.

Maharaja Sindhia's tour.

His Highness the Maharaja accompanied by the Resident, Colonel Robertson and Colonel Pitcher, Director of Land Records, made an extensive tour through his territories.

His Highness personally inspected many district offices and thus acquired a knowledge of the practical working of the administration of his State.

Many defects were brought to light and under the advice and guidance of Colonel Robertson the Maharaja has taken prompt measures to initiate many useful reforms in the Revenue Department.

Full details of the Maharaja's tour and of its results will be found in the Resident's report. It will be perhaps sufficient to note here that the following changes have already been introduced and that considerable benefit to the administration has been secured:—

(i) The re-arrangement of the districts by which more effective control will be obtained.

(ii) Revision of the Revenue Establishment and of the pay of the District officials.

(iii) The amalgamation of the executive with the administrative authority hitherto held separately in the persons of the head District officials who are now directly responsible for the conduct of the revenue, magisterial, and police work of their districts.

(iv) The formation of a Board of Revenue which will in future control the State Revenue Department.

Railways in Gwalior.

The Guna-Bina Railway was opened for traffic on the 23rd September 1895.

The Ujjain-Bhopal Railway was completed and inspected on the 26th February 1896. Goods trains have been running since November 1895.

Funds to the amount of 24 lakhs have been supplied by the Darbar to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company for the construction of the Nagda-Ujjain section (36 miles) of the Ujjain-Rutlam Railway.

The extension of the Guna-Bina Railway from Guna to Bara has received the sanction of the Government of India.

The survey of the Guna-Bara section was completed in March 1896, and earthwork has already commenced and is proving a valuable relief work to the districts of the Gwalior State in the vicinity of the line which have been affected by the failure of the wheat harvest.

Land Record Department.

The Land Record Department under Colonel Pitcher's able administration has continued its good work, and the inspection of nine districts showed that a high standard of efficiency has been attained.

Finances.

The State finances are in a flourishing condition and, owing to a slight increase of revenue and some reduction of expenditure, show a surplus of 12¾ lakhs over and above the net income of the preceding year.

Educational and Medical Departments.

The Educational and Medical Departments under able European supervision have continued to do good work.

Dakaiti.

Dakaiti has decreased. One notorious band of Karhya Thakurs was completely broken up.

Administration.

In every branch of the administration there has been marked progress and it is my pleasant duty to record my opinion that the satisfactory results of the year's administration of the Gwalior State, are due to the personal energy and ability of His Highness the Maharaja who has shown himself not only anxious to learn the duties of a Ruler but earnestly desirous of administering his State for the good of his people. He is guided by a keen sense of the responsibilities of his position and is, I venture to say, an excellent example to his own officials.

From Colonel Robertson, the Resident at Gwalior, Maharaja Sindhia has received valuable assistance. The relations between the Maharaja and the Resident are of the most cordial nature, and I have to thank Colonel Robertson for the very able manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office.

INDORE.

Rao Bahadur K. C. Bedarkar, Minister to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, who has conducted the administration of the State for the last five years, resigned in January 1896.

Rai Nanak Chand has succeeded to the post of Minister and by his ability and careful attention to all matters brought to his notice has been able to effect considerable improvement in the disposal of the various matters which have been pending for some time.

The chief events in the family of His Highness were the marriage of his elder son, the Bala Sahib, in March 1895, and the birth of a second son in October.

Administration.

The administration has, on the whole, made fair progress and the formation of a Darbar Council to dispose of important cases has proved of much benefit and is a measure on which His Highness may be congratulated.

A new Survey and Revenue Settlement is in progress. Improvement has been made in the Mofussil Police and dakaities have decreased.

Measures have also been taken in the settling down of the Moghias to whom more liberal grants of land have been made. Assistance has also been given to them in the way of advances for the purchase of bullocks, etc.

Mint.

The Indore Mint remained closed to the public, but 12¼ lakhs were coined for State purposes. No copper coin was issued from the Mint.

Imperial Service Cavalry.

The Imperial Service Cavalry regiment maintained by His Highness the Maharaja Holkar has made satisfactory progress. The new lines are nearly completed.

Education.

The Holkar College has been very successful at the University Examination and the Vernacular Schools have also done good work.

Dewas States.

Both the Dewas States have continued under the supervision of my First Assistant, Captain Newmarch. Their administration is very satisfactory.

Rao Bahadur V. K. Kunte and Rao Bahadur K. V. Mulye, the Superintendents of the two States, are both able officers and are zealous and efficient in the discharge of their duties.

Revenue Survey and Settlement.

The Survey and Settlement work is progressing satisfactorily.

Currency reform.

The British Currency has been introduced into both States without difficulty or opposition.

The Land Revenue has been paid entirely in British rupees and the currency reform may now be said to be practically completed in these States.

The Raja of Dewas Junior Branch.

The Raja of the Junior Branch has left the Daly College and is now being carefully instructed in the details of administration to fit him for the duties which will devolve upon him when he attains his majority.

Bhopal.

His Excellency the Viceroy's visit.

His Excellency the Viceroy visited Bhopal in the beginning of November 1895.

His Excellency, while at Bhopal, inspected the regiment of the Imperial Service Cavalry maintained by Her Highness the Begam.

His Excellency received visits from the following Chiefs :—

The Raja of Rajgarh,
The Rao of Khilchipur,
The Nawab of Kurwai,
The Raja of Maksudangarh, and
The Nawabs of Mohamedgarh and Basoda.

Crops.

The Kharif crop was good but the Rabi suffered to some extent in the northern and eastern parts of the Agency.

In the Sironj pargana of Tonk the wheat crops failed and relief works have been started which will be sufficient to provide for the poor.

Currency.

Her Highness the Begam has suffered much loss through the depreciation of the Bhopali rupee and is anxious to introduce the British currency. Her Highness has kept the Mint closed throughout the year.

Railways.

The Ujjain-Bhopal Railway has been opened for traffic.

Rajgarh.

Numerous complaints against the revenue administration have been received and the Raja has been urged to appoint an efficient Kamdar.

Narsingarh.

Death of Chief.

Raja Mehtab Singh died without issue in November last. The question of a successor to the gadi is under the consideration of the Government of India.

In the meantime the State business is being conducted by a Council under the supervision of the Political Agent.

Kurwai and Pathari.

The small estates of Kurwai and Pathari have, through mismanagement, reached the verge of bankruptcy.

Pathari has been taken under management and proposals regarding the future management of Kurwai are before the Government of India.

Dakaiti.

Dakaiti throughout the Agency has decreased and some notable gangs of dakaits have been captured.

Moghias.

The Moghias settled in the Bhopal Agency were thoroughly inspected and have been provided with land by all the States.

BAGHELKHAND.

Crops.

Both the Kharif and the Rabi harvests were unfavourable, and though no real distress has yet developed, relief works are being prepared which will be started immediately necessity arises.

REWAH.

At Rewah on the 15th November 1895 His Highness the Maharaja was invested with full powers, and the Council of Regency dissolved.

Administration.

The administration has been continued on the lines laid down during the superintendency, and I am glad to be able to report that the Maharaja has already shown considerable ability in the management of his State and has fulfilled his promise to be guided by the advice of the Political Agent.

The Medical Department continues to do excellent work under the superintendence of Surgeon-Major Gimlette.

NAGODE.

The Raja of Nagode has not yet returned from Benares.

The Kamdar appointed to manage the State is doing well and the debts are being gradually cleared off.

BUNDELKHAND.

Crops.

This Agency has suffered from a succession of bad harvests and relief works on an extensive scale have, under the advice of Captain Ramsay, the Political Agent, been started by all the States.

Loans have been made to those requiring pecuniary assistance, and the Darbars are readily co-operating in doing what they can to relieve the distress which, though not severe, is widespread.

Chhatarpur.

The Raja of Chhatarpur was in November last presented with a sanad conferring on him the personal title of Maharaja.

Dakaiti.

It is satisfactory to notice that dakaiti has decreased and that no organized gangs have been at large during the year. The Bundelkhand Agency, the largest collection of States in Central India, has been admirably administered by Captain Ramsay, the Political Agent, an officer of untiring energy, who has, by the exercise of skill and tact, obtained most useful influence over the Chiefs and the people of his important charge and has lost no opportunity of turning this influence to good account.

JHABUA.

Raja Udai Singh was installed as Chief of Jhabua on the 7th June.

Bhopawar.

The Administration of the States in the Agency has been satisfactory and in Dhar the appointment of a special Commission has led to the disposal of many heavy arrears pending in the Courts.

Malwa.

The head-quarters of this Agency were transferred in November 1895 from Agar to Neemuch. The Commandant of the Central India Horse was relieved of his political duties, and Captain Pinhey was appointed to the temporary charge of the Agency pending certain changes which are still under the consideration of the Government of India.

Jaora.

His Highness Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan was installed as Nawab of Jaora on the 29th July 1895. The young Nawab has been entered as a student of the Daly College at Indore and Lieutenant the Honourable A. F. Napier has been appointed his guardian and tutor. The Nawab is a bright, intelligent boy and promises well.

Administration.

The administration of the State is ably conducted by the Minister, Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan.

Some of the Jaora Thakurs were inclined to be troublesome, but the temporary attachment and management of the villages of the most refractory by the Darbar has had a wholesome effect.

Ratlam.

The marriage of the sister of the present Chief to the Maharaja of Rewah was celebrated in February 1896.

Sailana.

His Highness Dulé Singh died on the 11th October. His successor Kuar Jaswant Singh was installed as Raja of Sailana on the 23rd December 1895.

Sitamau.

The condition of Sitamau has improved and the Raja appears to be working in harmony with the Kamdar.

Guna.

There is nothing particular to notice in the report submitted by the Political Assistant regarding the small States of this Agency.

Crops.

The Rabi harvest failed through insufficient rainfall.

The construction of the earth-work of the Guna-Bara extension is however proving sufficient to relieve the existing distress.

Education.

The progress of education as shown in the report submitted by Mr. Gunion has been satisfactory. The Daly College imparts a sound education to the sons of Chiefs and due attention is paid to physical exercises. The College is not so popular as it ought to be, and it has been my endeavour during my tours in Central India to induce Chiefs to send their sons to Indore for education, but the prejudices of the zenana and the disinclination to send their boys away from home have proved in most cases too strong to allow those Chiefs who have sons and relatives of a suitable age to accede to my suggestion. It follows that the Daly College is chiefly recruited from minor Chiefs and

Thakurs who have succeeded to their fathers' estates, and have come under the more direct control of Political officers who, in such circumstances, are able to decide what is best for their future welfare.

Public Works.

The total expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 2,99,833.

The following feeder roads have been under construction :—

Namli—Sailana.	Dharmpuri—Khalghat.
Jaora—Piploda.	Kurwai—Kothara.

and a portion of the road from Kurwai to Betwa. A causeway is also under construction over the Betwa river.

General remarks.

In spite of adverse seasons and short crops the general condition of the States of the Central India Agency has been fairly prosperous throughout the year. It is probable that distress will be more keenly felt in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand and the central districts of Gwalior before the advent of the monsoon rains of 1896, but in all the Agencies affected by the drought of the past year and the consequent prevalence of high prices, precautionary measures have been taken, and the ruling Chiefs have been warned to afford all possible aid to their distressed subjects, should necessity arise. The year closes with the additional danger caused by the failure in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand of the Mohwa and Mango crops, on which large numbers of the poorer classes depend for subsistence during the summer months, and there is no doubt that the outlook is dark. Everything will depend upon the coming monsoon; should the country be blessed with a sufficient and timely rainfall, all will be well, and thousands of the poorest people who live entirely by the cultivation of the soil, will find work and food in the preparations for the next harvest. A failure of rain would involve in the States where distress already exists, a calamity which would strain all resources to their utmost limits.

The general peace of the Agency has been undisturbed, and in spite of threatened distress and high prices, which are always incentives to violent crime, dakaiti has decreased in all parts of Central India.

I have no hesitation in stating that the administration of Native States has improved greatly of late years, and that the standard of efficiency, though still sadly lacking in many of the details of good government, is generally higher than it was, and is yearly gaining strength. The improvement is most marked in the larger States of Central India ruled by Chiefs who have received the advantage of education and training and who are fully alive to the necessity of employing competent men as their officials. The old order of Chiefs who took a pride only in the observance of ancient customs, which did not embrace any considerations of the real responsibilities of a Ruler, is changing and giving place to a more enlightened class of princes, who take pleasure in their duties and are mindful of the fact that their welfare is really based on the prosperity of their subjects.

Much of the improvement is due to the increase of railway communications in the Central India Agency; to the facilities thereby afforded to trade; and to the more direct intercourse with the world, outside State limits, which improved means of communication has brought about. Railways were unknown in Central India 25 years ago, and the proposal to open up the country by this means was received with anything but enthusiasm, and was carried out in many places in the face of strong opposition. There are upwards of 1,120 miles of railways opened in Central India at the present time, and there is not a State traversed by a railway that has not learned to appreciate its advantages. There is, moreover, a growing tendency amongst the Rulers of Native States to promote and extend railway communications and to bear the cost

of construction in order to share in the profits of lines made within their borders. Their Highnesses the Maharaja Sindhia and the Begam of Bhopal have already given evidence of their desire to participate in the railway projects by their readiness to contribute towards the construction of the Ujjain-Bhopal and Guna-Bina Railways. The Maharaja Sindhia will also own that portion of the Ujjain-Rutlam Railway which passes through his Malwa province, and His Highness has agreed to provide funds for the extension of the Bina-Guna Railway towards Kotah to the limits of his territory, or even beyond those limits, if money is required.

The investment of capital in useful and remunerative railways within their States is already recognised by Native Chiefs as a measure which compares favourably with the time-honoured custom of burying hoards of gold and silver under forts and palaces, to be used when required, but, more generally, to be left until the very existence of the hidden treasure is forgotten, and I look with confidence to the time when Chiefs who have available funds will require no efforts of diplomacy to induce them to invest in railway projects which are likely to benefit their States and at the same time yield a fair return on capital.

I would draw attention to the reports of Political officers bearing on the efforts now being made throughout Central India to substitute the Government currency in lieu of the various coinages in use. Considerable progress has been made in the Bhopawar and Malwa Agencies where, by the adoption of very simple rules, the British rupee has already been accepted as legal tender and will in a few months entirely supersede the local coin. In the Baghelkhand Agency the Government currency has long been in use, but in the neighbouring Agency of Bundelkhand much difficulty is anticipated in introducing the Kaldar rupee owing to conflicting interests and the number and variety of local coins still in use. The advantages of an uniform currency interchangeable without loss in British India, are generally admitted, but it will take some time to carry out the reforms, and the general success of the measures cannot be hoped for until the larger States of Central India and Rajputana agree to close their mints, and to adopt a general scheme for the unification of their currencies. Meanwhile steady progress is being made in those States which have not the right to mint, and wherever the British Currency has been adopted in lieu of one of the local issues the benefits of the change are admitted, and every State added to the list increases the popularity of the measure.

D. W. K. BARR,
Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

INDORE RESIDENCY,
The 22nd May 1896.

PART II.

POLITICAL.

CHAPTER I.

GWALIOR.

Report of the Gwalior Residency for 1895-96.

I.—General.

1. *Personnel.*—Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Robertson officiated as Agent to the Governor-General for Central India from the 14th April 1895 to 30th June 1895, when he proceeded on three months' privilege leave, returning on the 8th October 1895. During his absence Major C. W. Ravenshaw officiated as Resident at Gwalior up to the 28th September 1895, when this officer went on one year's furlough. During the short interval from the 29th September 1895 until Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson's return on the 8th October 1895, Colonel D. G. Pitcher, Director of Land Records, Gwalior State, conducted the current work of the office. With the exception of the above periods Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson held charge of the Residency during the year under report up to the 20th March 1896 when he proceeded on eight months' furlough and I relieved him.

Limits of the Gwalior Residency enlarged.

2. In view of the extension of railway communication and the consequent facility with which Bhelsa, Basoda and the surrounding Gwalior districts could be reached, the following Gwalior Districts of the Isagarh Prant were, under the orders of the Government of India, conveyed in the Foreign Department letter No. 2345-I., dated 18th July 1895, transferred to the Gwalior Residency:—

(*a*) from the Bhopal Agency—

(1) the Gwalior districts of Bhelsa and Mungaoli, and

(2) the estate of Agra Barkhera;

(*b*) from the Guna Agency—

(1) Pargana of Ranod.

3. *Season and crops.*—The rainfall at the Gwalior Residency measured 24·70 inches as against 38·82 last year. In the districts comprised in this Residency where there are some 47 rain registering stations, the highest record was in the Isagarh Prant, 31·23 inches, and the lowest at Sikarwari, 13·95 inches. Taking all the districts the fall was below the average.

The season on the whole was bad. Both the Kharif and Rabi crops were poor. Though there is no cause for much anxiety, still as these unfavorable harvests have followed two distinctly bad years and the stocks of grain are low and prices high, there is need for some relief measures.

The attention of His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia having been directed to these unfavorable agricultural conditions, His Highness, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson and Colonel Pitcher, made an extensive tour through the State, travelling through Sikarwari, Sabalgarh, Sheopur, Narwar, Chanderi, Isagarh, Mungaoli, Bajrangarh and Bhelsa. The tour occupied upwards of two months from the 25th November 1895 to the 28th January 1896.

The following remedial measures have been proposed to be adopted to relieve the agricultural distress found to exist in the six districts named below :—

(1) BHANDER.

Area 543 square miles, population 300 per square mile, Land Revenue R3,75,000.

(*a*) It is proposed to construct a road (about 8 miles) within Gwalior limits from Bhander to the Chirgaon Station on the Jhansi-Cawnpur branch of the Indian Midland Railway;

(*b*) to pay half the cost of a causeway over the Pahuj river, provided the Jhansi collector can arrange to make the road from the Pahuj river to the Chirgaon station.

(2) CHANDERI.

Area 1,235 square miles, population 160 to the square mile, Land Revenue R2,50,000—

(*a*) to suspend about R10,000 of the revenue demand in the Chanderi Tehsil.

(*b*) to construct about 40 miles of *kacha* roads in the Subat through the Agency of the zillah officials.

(*c*) to improve the water-supply of Chanderi town by deepening wells and excavating tanks.

(3) ISAGARH.

Area 1,208 square miles, population 105 per square mile, Land Revenue R2,84,000—

(*a*) to suspend 25 per cent. of the total revenue demand;

(*b*) to construct a *pucca* road from Pachar Station on the Guna-Bina Railway to Isagarh town, about 21 miles, through the agency of the State Public Works Department which will afford work for 3,000 people for three months.

(4) MUNGAOLI.

Area 957 square miles, population 120 per square mile, Land Revenue R2,17,000—

(*a*) to suspend 8 annas in the rupee of the total revenue demand;

(*b*) the construction of the *pucca* road from Pachar Station to Isagarh will also provide work for some people in Mungaoli;

(*c*) to construct about 45 miles of *kacha* roads through District officials.

(5) BAJRANGARH.

Area 1,055 square miles, population 94 per square mile, Land Revenue R2,18,000—

(*a*) to suspend 25 per cent. of the revenue demand;

(*b*) to construct a *pucca* road (6 miles) from Guna to Bajrangarh;

(*c*) to start earth-work on the Guna-Bara line within Gwalior territory.

(6) BHELSA.

Area 1,400 square miles, population 136 per square mile, Land Revenue R4,85,000—

(*a*) to suspend about R2,85,000 of the revenue demand;

(*b*) to construct a *pucca* road from Basoda Station to Basoda town.

(*c*) to construct *kacha* roads between Bhelsa Station and the tehsils of Kheri and Shamshabad on either side of the line, and also between Basoda and Teonda.

(*d*) to construct 3 tanks in the Shamshabad Tehsil.

Special reports on the subject were submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General from time to time.

4. *Public Health.*—Generally speaking the year under report was healthy. No epidemic cholera made its appearance. A few isolated cases were, however, reported. Small-pox was frequent, especially in March, April and June; comparatively few cases occurred during the other months of the year.

5. *Tour.*—Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Robertson, Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, visited Gwalior in June 1895, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barr, Agent to the Governor-General, visited Gwalior in August 1895, on 30th October 1895, on 12th February 1896, and again on 20th March 1896.

Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Robertson, Resident, Gwalior, and Colonel Pitcher accompanied His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia on a tour of inspection through the districts of Sikarwari, Sabalgarh, Sheopur, Narwar, Chanderi, Isagarh, Mungaoli, Bajrangarh and Bhelsa, starting on 25th November 1895 and returning on 28th January 1896. In March 1896, Colonel Robertson and Colonel Pitcher again accompanied His Highness on a tour of inspection in Malwa and visited Ujjain, Neemuch, Mandsaur and Barnagar. Both the tours of inspection occupied 75 days.

II.—Political.

6. On 14th April 1895 His Highness the Maharaja of Samthar arrived at Gwalior for the marriage of his son with the daughter of one Srilal, son of Saodhan, a guzar malguzar of Nowgaon in Gwalior; and paid a visit to the Resident at Gwalior.

On the 27th July 1895 Their Highnesses the Maharanis Sukhia Raja Sahiba, C.I., and Chinku Raja Sahiba, accompanied by Rao Krishna Rao Bapu Sahib Jadow, Madar-ul-Muham, proceeded to Muttra.

On the 7th August 1895, Lieutenant-Colonel Barr, Agent to the Governor-General, presented the sanads in a Darbar held at the palace conferring upon Sahibzada Ghulam Ahmed Khan and Raghonath Rao Yadow Bhagwat, the titles of "Nawab" and "Rao Bahadur" respectively.

On the 17th August 1895 His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia accompanied by Their Highnesses the Maharanis, Colonel Pitcher, Mr. Johnstone and Mrs. Heyland, proceeded to Bombay.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Elgin and staff paid a visit to Gwalior on the 30th October 1895 and remained as the guests of His Highness the Maharaja for five days. In a Darbar held in the Palace at 4-30 on the 1st November 1895 His Excellency the Viceroy invested His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India, and Sardar Krishna Rao Bapu Sahib Jadow, late President of the Gwalior Council of Regency, with that of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

Their Excellencies left Gwalior on the 3rd November 1895.

Prince Henri d'Orleans visited Gwalior on the 20th January 1896 and remained for one day as the guest of His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala arrived at Gwalior on the 24th February 1896 and remained for one day as the guest of His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia.

His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia accompanied by their Highnesses the Maharanis, Colonel Robertson, Colonel Pitcher and Sir Krishna Rao Bapu Sahib Jadow, made a winter tour in Northern Gwalior from 25th November 1895 to 28th January 1896, and in March 1896 made a tour in Malwa. With

reference to these tours I quote the following remarks made by Colonel Robertson :—

"In the course of his tour His Highness thoroughly inspected the three Sar Subats, the Subats' offices and many tehsils and in this manner has learnt much about his administration which he would not otherwise have had an opportunity of learning. His Highness takes great interest in the work, and has ordered an administrative manual to be prepared which will include the various points noticed as requiring correction during inspections. The Maharaja now fully appreciates the urgent necessity for the display of more activity on the part of many of the Revenue officials; some of whom now do nothing but remain at their head-quarters. He sees too that maladministration means loss of revenue and that various advantages which should reach the Darbar are intercepted by officials owing to lax supervision.

"His Highness has acquired a fairly extensive knowledge of his Malwa possessions which will be of great assistance to him in dealing with the various questions that are referred to him by the Sar Subah for orders. At Ujjain His Highness went over the arrangements for the *Sinhast Mela* of 1897, inspecting the sites for camps and discussing on the spot with Dr. Crofts and the local officials the proposals for sanitation and the supply of drinking water for the pilgrims. The novelty of a Maharaja Sindhia enquiring personally and conducting, moreover, a searching investigation into the details of his administration attracted large crowds of people at each stopping place. His Highness has expressed his intention of making a yearly tour in Malwa and of taking up his residence for some months at Ujjain as soon as the new Palace shall have been completed.

"It is hoped that the results of this tour, with the opportunities it has afforded to the Maharaja of learning much about his State and officials will be to bring about some much needed changes in the administration."

On the 21st March 1896 His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia and their Highnesses the Maharanis, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, Colonel Pitcher and Sir Krishna Rao Bapu Sahib Jadow, paid a visit to Bombay, returning to Gwalior on 8th April 1896.

The Gwalior State Transport Corps which was despatched to Chitral on 29th March 1895 under the orders of the Government of India returned to Gwalior in September 1895 in a fully efficient state; having obtained the thanks both of the General Commanding the expedition and of the Government of India.

Amongst the honours conferred by the Government of India in connection with the Chitral Expedition, the title of "Sardar Bahadur" was conferred upon General Kashi Rao Surwe, Commander-in-Chief of the Gwalior State Army, and a second class Order of British India was granted to Captain Suraj Pershad, Commandant of the Gwalior State Transport Corps.

The following administrative reforms were made by His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia during the year under report :—

(1) Several of the old districts and parganas in the Gwalior and Isagarh Prants being far too large and scattered for efficient administration, they were re-arranged as follows :—

OLD ARRANGEMENT.		NEW ARRANGEMENT.	
Name of District.	Name of Tehsil.	Name of District.	Name of Tehsil.
Gird Gwalior	1. Gird Gwalior. 2. Nurabad. 3. Antri. 4. Pichore.	Gird Gwalior	1. Gird Gwalior. 2. Nurabad. 3. Antri. 4. Pichore.
Tawarghar	1. Ambah. 2. Gormi. 3. Gohad. 4. Porsa. 5. Aino.	Tawarghar	1. Ambah. 2. Gormi. 3. Gohad. 4. Porsa. 5. Aino.
Bhind	1. Mehgawan. 2. Bhind. 3. Mhow. 4. Umri. 5. Atair.	Bhind	1. Mehgawan. 2. Bhind. 3. Mhow. 4. Umri. 5. Atair.

OLD ARRANGEMENT.		NEW ARRANGEMENT.	
Name of District.	Name of Tehsil.	Name of District.	Name of Tehsil.
Sikarwari	1. Jaura. 2. Jigni. 3. Baghchini. 4. Mangarh.	Sikarwari	1. Jaura. 2. Jigni. 3. Baghchini.
Sabalgarh	1. Sabalgarh. 2. Bijeypur. 3. Dhodhar. 4. Sheopur.	Sabalgarh	1. Sabalgarh. 2. Bijeypur. 3. Mangarh.
		Sheopur	1. Sheopur. 2. Karahad. 3. Dhodhar.
Narwar	1. Sipri. 2. Narwar. 3. Bhitarwar. 4. Arone. 5. Kolaras.	Narwar	1. Sipri. 2. Narwar. 3. Bhitarwar. 4. Arone.
Bhander	1. Bhander. 2. Daboh. 3. Lahar. 4. Karera. 5. Pichore.	Bhander	1. Bhander. 2. Daboh. 3. Lahar.
		Isagarh	1. Isagarh. 2. Ranod. 3. Kolaras.
Isagarh	1. Isagarh. 2. Chanderi. 3. Mungaoli. 4. Basoda. 5. Bhelsa.	Chanderi	1. Chanderi. 2. Karera. 3. Pachore.
		Bhelsa	1. Bhelsa. 2. Shamshabad. 3. Kheri. 4. Basoda. 5. Teonda.
Bajrangarh	1. Bajrangarh. 2. Ranod. 3. Kumbhraj. 4. Chanchora. 5. Pacha.	Bajrangarh	1. Bajrangarh. 2. Fatehgarh. 3. Chanchora. 4. Kumbhraj.
		Mungaoli	1. Pachar. 2. Mungaoli.

It will be seen that the number of the districts or subahs has been increased from 9 to 13, and that of the parganas or tehsils from 42 to 47. Further, these 13 districts have been divided into two Prants (divisions) instead of one formerly. A Sar Subah (Commissioner) has been appointed to each Prant. The arrangements for the Malwa possessions are left as before.

(2) The Revenue establishments have been revised, and the scales of pay of both the Subahs and Kamavisdars much improved.

(3) A Revenue Board has been formed consisting of the following members:—

(1) Sir Krishna Rao Bapu Sahib Jadow, K.C.I.E., Madar-ul-Muham.

(2) Sardar Ramchandra Nar Singh Rao Sitole.

(3) Colonel D. G. Pitcher.

(4) Sardar Santaji Rao Temak.

(5) Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Michael Filose, K.S.S.

(6) Rao Bahadur Raghunath Rao Yadow Bhagwat, with—

(1) Ram Krishna Abhaji, Secretary, and

(2) Pundit Gopal Ram, Deputy Secretary.

For the present the Board will have the same powers as hitherto exercised by the Revenue Member. The following State Departments have been placed under the Board:—

(1) Post Office.

(2) Máfi and Pension.

(3) Stamps.

(4) Press.

(5) Forest.

(4) The Subah (or District officer) has now been constituted Chief Magisterial and Police authority for his district and made responsible for the maintenance of law and order therein with Magistrates and Police officers working under him as Assistants for the conduct of Magisterial and Police work. Formerly, these latter officers used to work independently of the Subah, Magistrates under the orders of the Chief Justice, and Police Officers under the orders from the Inspector General of Police. The Subah is, in all his work, subject to the control and inspection of the Sar Subah.

(5) In place of the former Inspector General and Deputy Inspectors General of Police, Inspecting Officers of Police have been appointed whose duty it is to tour through the divisions and to aid Subahs (District officers) by pointing out defects and advising generally on Police administration.

(6) Formerly news-writers were maintained in each pargana independent of the Subahs (District officers) who reported direct to the Darbar. The writers, ill-paid and irresponsible, were found to be a source of great mischief and consequently the Department was abolished. Frequent inspections are now relied on for the detection of irregularities.

(7) The Police Act and Manual, and the Civil and Criminal Codes have been amended and revised, and are about to be printed and issued. A Revenue Code has been compiled and will shortly be published.

New Pension and Leave Rules have been framed and issued.

During the year His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia's light railway was extended to Susera. A station has been placed near the Residency and a Reading club called the "Alijah's Club" established in the Residency grounds which is frequently visited by His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia.

Railways under construction.

7. *Guna-Bina Railway.*—The total expenditure during the year amounted to R3,01,506 and up to the date of closing accounts R50,12,441.

The terms for the working of the Guna-Bina Railway by the Indian Midland Railway were accepted by the Gwalior Darbar, and the line was opened for traffic from the 23rd September 1895.

8. *Ujjain-Bhopal Railway.*—The total expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1896 amounted to R72,39,230-6-11, of which R54,70,342-4-5 were paid by the Gwalior Darbar and R17,68,888-2-6 by the Bhopal Darbar.

It has been decided that the Ujjain-Bhopal Railway shall be worked by the Indian Midland Railway Company, and the terms under which it is to be worked have been agreed to both by the Gwalior and Bhopal Darbars.

Arrangements were made with the Indian Midland Railway to run goods trains from the 11th of November 1895. The line was finally inspected by Mr. H. H. Gahan, Government Inspector, on the 25th and 26th February 1896, and it was opened for public traffic from the 11th April 1896.

9. *Ujjain-Rutlam Railway Extension.*—Twenty-four lakhs of rupees were supplied during the year by the Gwalior Darbar to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company for expenditure on the Nagda-Ujjain section of the Ujjain-Rutlam Railway. Information has been received that the Rutlam-Nagda section (26 miles) of the Rutlam-Ujjain Railway will be ready for inspection prior to opening for passenger traffic on the 20th April 1896, and that the necessary arrangements are accordingly being made to inspect the line.

10. *Guna-Kotah Railway.*—The extension of the Bina-Guna Railway to Bara and thence to Kotah in Rajputana was sanctioned by the Government of India, and the Gwalior Darbar agreed to the survey of the proposed line from Guna to Bara being made under the direction of Mr. P. T. S. Large, Engineer-in-Chief, Guna-Bina Railway.

Mr. Large reports that the field work of survey from Guna to Bara, 76 miles, was completed on the 12th March 1896, and from Bara to Kotah, 45 miles, on the 31st March 1896, the survey being commenced on 25th November 1895. The entire cost of the survey up to 31st March 1896 was R13,000; to this may be added about R4,500 on account of establishment to complete the project which will take about three months, and printing, etc.; the entire cost will amount to R17,500, the incidence of cost per mile being R145, which compares most favourably with R784 expended on the survey of the Guna-Bina line and R740 on the Saugor-Kutni Railway.

The Government of India have sanctioned the commencement of earth-work upon the Guna-Bara line within Gwalior territory and the Gwalior Darbar is prepared to find money for the work and also to contribute the cost of construction in Tonk territory, in case the Tonk Darbar is not prepared to meet the cost of the 20 odd miles which pass through that State.

11. *Land Records Department.*—The report submitted by Colonel Pitcher, Director of Land Records, Gwalior State, shows that the Survey and Record work has been completed, and that the establishment consisting of 11 Inspectors, 62 Supervisor Kanungoes, 45 Registrar Kanungoes, 7 Assistants and Instructors, 9 Amins, and 2,061 Putwaris and Assistants, together with the office and supervision staff, was maintained at a cost of R3,67,706 during the year.

In the course of the winter tour made by His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia accompanied by the Resident and Colonel Pitcher, opportunity was taken of inspecting the Land Record work in 9 subahs and 22 parganas of Northern Gwalior.

Inspection is reported to have been maintained at a high standard throughout the year, and the quality of work all round much improved.

In consequence of the re-arrangement of the parganas and zillahs inaugurated during the year, certain alterations were made in the *Putwari Halkabandi.*

The records received from the late Settlement Commissioners are reported to be in good order. Copying of pargana and district maps is being done in manuscript, as to get them printed, says Colonel Pitcher, would entail a larger cost than the Land Records Budget could admit of.

It is further mentioned in the report that:—

(1) Under the orders of His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia an enquiry is being instituted by the Land Records Department into the validity of *màfi* holdings.

(2) The Land Records Department has been entrusted by the Darbar with the duty of appointing mohtamids and of supervising their proceedings in cases of boundary disputes between Gwalior and other States. There were 42 of such cases for disposal, of which six were disposed of during the year.

Of 1,866 cases of internal boundary disputes for disposal between Gwalior villages, 1,280 were settled.

12. *Finance.*—As the State official year closes on the 5th June, the figures of receipts and expenditure for the year 1895-96 are not available, but the statement of account furnished by the Darbar for the year 1894-95 shows the following results.

The year 1894-95 opened with a cash balance (including R5,31,25,000 invested) of R10,11,21,428-0-2, and the closing balance, including investments, was R10,24,04,110-1-7, showing an increase of R12,82,682-1-5.

Of the closing balance, the actual cash on the 6th June 1895 (excluding investments) was:—

	R	a.	p.
(*a*) In Reserve Treasury	3,26,67,596	4	7
(*b*) In Working Treasury	1,66,11,513	13	0
	4,92,79,110	1	7

The following figures show the *Ain* receipts and *Ain* expenditure of the year 1894-95:—

		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Ain Receipts	1. Land Revenue .	92,38,271	12	4			
	2. Siwai Jama .	52,30,360	14	0			
					1,44,68,632	10	4
Ain Expenditure.	1. Civil . .	61,13,459	6	0			
	2. Military . .	39,34,144	10	6			
	3. Karkhanajat .	19,13,231	13	11			
					1,19,65,835	14	5
	Balance .				25,02,796	11	11
Deduct from this balance the cash excess expenditure on the debit side of the running account of advances and refunds with the State Departments					12,20,114	10	6
Net saving on the year's transactions as noted above					12,82,682	1	5

III.—Other States.

13. *Khaniadhana.*—There is nothing of importance to note.

Guaranteed Estates.

Sheopur-Baroda.—The younger son of the Raja died during the year and the Raja who had been ailing proceeded to Muttra-Brindaban to recruit his health, where he remained during the greater part of the year.

A separate report on the position of the estate and its relation to the Gwalior Darbar has been submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

Kathon.—There is nothing of importance to note.

Agra-Barkhera.—Under the orders of the Government of India conveyed in the Foreign Department letter No. 2345-I., dated the 18th July 1895, the estate of Agra-Barkhera was transferred from the Bhopal Agency to the Gwalior Residency.

IV.—Judicial.

14. *Gwalior Residency.*—The annexed returns show the Judicial work done by the Resident during the year. There were no original civil suits. In the two civil appeals preferred against the orders of the Political Assistant at Guna, the orders of the Lower Court were upheld. One case of forgery was committed for trial by the Railway Magistrate, Jhansi, in which the accused, who was a railway employé, was convicted and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of R100, or in default to three months' further imprisonment. There were two appeals in criminal cases against the orders of the Railway Magistrate, Jhansi, in which the orders of the lower Court were upheld.

15. *Gwalior State.*—The following statement shows the number of the judicial tribunals of the Gwalior State for the years 1894 and 1895.

Civil.

Number. 1894.	Number. 1895.	Designation of Courts.	Jurisdiction.
1	1	Sadar Adalat	To hear original suits above R50,000 for Gwalior and Malwa and above R30,000 for Isagarh.
3	3	Judges or Prant Adalats—	
		1 Gwalior	To hear original suits above R3,000, up to R50,000.
		1 Malwa	To hear original suits above R3,000, up to R50,000.
17	21	Sub-Judges, 1st class, or Sadar Amins, 19 for Zillahs.	To hear original suits above R500 up to R3,000.
In 1894 there were 15 Zillah and 15 Sadar Amins and 2 City Sadar Amins.	Zillah adalats.	(each Subah being a Sadar Amin)— 1 for Lashkar city . . . 1 for Ujjain „ . . .	To hear original suits up to R3,000 except Small Cause suits.
60	68	Sub-Judges, 2nd class, or Munsiffs, 1st class (a Kamashdar in each Pargana is invested with the powers of a 1st class Munsiff). The number of Parganas is increased from 60 to 67.	To hear original suits above R20 and up to R500.
		One 1st class Munsiff for Mandsaur Town .	To hear original suits up to R500.
61	77	One Munsiff, 2nd class. There are 77 Naib Kamashdars against 61 last year. Each Naib Kamashdar is a 2nd class Munsiff.	To hear original suits up to R20.
2	2	Small Cause Courts (Adalat Khafifa) at Lashkar and Ujjain.	To hear original suits relating to moveable property up to R50.
144	172		

Criminal.

Number. 1894.	Number. 1895.	Designation of Courts.	Jurisdiction.
1	1	Sadar Adalat	Imprisonment for life and fine.
3	3	Sessions Courts or Prant Adalats—	
		1 for Gwalior Prant	Imprisonment for 14 years and fine.
		1 for Malwa Prant	Imprisonment for 14 years and fine.
		1 Assistant Judge for Isagarh Prant . .	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine.
15	19 Zillah Adalats.	District (or Zillah) Magistrates . . . . Formerly there were 15 zillahs which are increased to 19 in 1895. Each Subah is a Zillah Magistrate.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine up to R1,500.
16	20 Zillah Adalats.	Magistrates, 1st class. The number of Assistant Subahs is increased from 14 to 18 exclusive of Amjhera, (Each Assistant Subah is a 1st class Magistrate.) Besides there is a 1st class Magistrate at Lashkar and Ujjain.	Imprisonment for 2 years and fine up to R1,000.
60	67 Pargana Adalats.	Magistrates, 2nd class, or Kamashdars . . . The number of Parganas is raised from 60 to 67 in 1895. Each Kamashdar is a 2nd class Magistrate.	Imprisonment for 6 months and fine up to R200.
62	77 Pargana Adalats.	Magistrates, 3rd class, or Naib Kamashdars . . The number of Naib Kamashdars is raised from 62 to 77 in 1895. Each Naib Kamashdar is a 3rd class Magistrate.	Imprisonment for 1 month and fine up to R50.
157	187		

Munshi Sohanlal, Chief Justice, retired from 1st July 1895, and was succeeded by Chintaman Rao Vinaek Vaidya, M.A., LL.B., formerly Prant Judge, Malwa, and subsequently Under-Secretary, Huzur Darbar. Sakha Ram Bapu, Acting Assistant Judge, Malwa, was appointed Prant Judge, Malwa.

The increase in the number of Zillah and Pargana Courts is due to the fact that the Zillahs and Parganas of the two Prants of Gwalior and Isagarh were re-constituted during the year.

There were many changes in the *personnel* of the Isagarh Prant owing to a change in the constitution of the Courts there. In each Pargana in the Isagarh Prant previous to Samvat 1952 (or 6th June 1895) there was a separate Judicial officer and a separate Revenue officer. But now, as in other Prants, the Revenue officer or Kamashdar has been invested with the powers of a Munsiff, 1st grade, and Magistrate, 2nd class, and Naib Kamashdars have been invested with the powers of a Munsiff, 2nd grade, and Magistrate, 3rd class. The separate Judicial officers of Parganas in the Isagarh Prant, who consequently came under reduction, have since been re-employed, some as Kamashdars and others as Naib Kamashdars, etc.

The following table shows the work done during the year:—

	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Disposed of.	Remaining pending at the end of the year.	Remarks.
Civil Suits . .	5,083 *	22,377	22,173	5,287	* In the last year's report 5,466 civil suits were shown as pending at the end of the year.
Criminal cases . .	3,181	27,296	27,418	3,059	

The out-turn of civil and criminal work of the Cantonment Magistrates such as Morar in Gwalior territory, and of the Jagirdars' Courts, such as Pori, Arone, Neori, etc., is not included in the above figures.

The Sadar Adalat disposed of 484 civil suits, of which 390 were appeals, 83 revision cases of the Small Cause Court, Lashkar and other Courts, and 11 original, miscellaneous and execution cases; and 457 criminal cases, of which 369 were appeals, 48 revision cases, 20 reference and 20 miscellaneous cases.

Of 390 civil appeals, in 148 the decision of the Lower Court was upheld, in 49 modified, in 72 reversed, and 121 were otherwise disposed of.

Of 369 criminal appeals, in 194 the order of the Lower Court was upheld, in 38 modified, in 47 reversed, and 90 were otherwise disposed of.

20 reference cases consisted of—

16 cases of murder,
3 cases of dakaiti, and
1 case of belonging to a gang of dakaits;

involving 30 persons of whom 18 were sentenced to imprisonment for life, 9 to 14 years' imprisonment each, 1 to 10 years' imprisonment, and 2 were sentenced to death. These sentences were confirmed by the Huzur Darbar and the prisoners Maharaj Singh and Pancha Dhobi were hanged on the 14th May and 30th November 1895, respectively.

The Prant Judges disposed of 1,124 civil suits and 1,566 criminal cases.

The Zillah Adalats disposed of 5,730 civil suits and 6,903 criminal cases.

The Pargana Adalats disposed of 14,835 civil suits and 18,492 criminal cases.

There were three cases of treasure trove during the year, in which 35 *takas* were credited to the Darbar Treasury and R18 were handed over to the owner.

Four prisoners escaped from the Gwalior Fortress on 22nd August 1895, and two prisoners escaped from the Narwar Jail on 6th December 1895; but they were all re-arrested, and suitable rewards were paid by the Darbar to the persons who captured them.

The returns show that fines to the extent of R95,607-9-0 were inflicted during the year, of which R54,340-4-6 were realized.

V.—Dakaiti.

16. Forty-three dakaities were reported during the year, of which one occurred in 1894 and two were cattle-lifting cases. In an encounter which took place on the 22nd April 1895 between the Gwalior Police and the Karahya Thakurs, Gunga Singh, dakait, was killed and Goria Brahmin wounded. All the Karahya Thakurs were accounted for. There has been a notable decrease in dakaiti in those districts where it was most prevalent in former years. Towards the end of the year, however, the number of dakaities and highway robberies was on the increase in the Bajrangarh district which is attributable to the Gujars of Dholpur territory who raided in that district. Prompt and effective measures were adopted by the Gwalior Darbar, and military guards, sowars, etc., were posted in addition to the Police force for the suppression of crime in the Bajrangarh district, which resulted in the arrest of several Gujars, and it is hoped that the rest of the offenders will be soon accounted for.

The following statement gives the strength, cost and distribution of the Police force, exclusive of Cantonment Police, such as Morar, etc. :—

District.	Strength of Police force.	Monthly cost.
		Rs.
Lashkar Kotwali	792	5,331
General Inspecting Officer with Police force	115	1,277
Detective Police	31	395
Gwalior Kotwali	162	1,056
Zillah Gird Gwalior	506	3,040
„ Bhind	515	3,281
„ Towargarh	577	3,555
„ Sikarwari	415	2,531
„ Sabalgarh	393	2,451
„ Narwar	415	2,477
„ Sheopur	286	1,853
„ Bhander	346	2,204
„ Isagarh	346	2,158
„ Bajrangarh	392	2,431
„ Mungaoli	214	1,412
„ Chanderi	336	2,148
„ Bhelsa	407	2,755
„ Ujjain Kotwali	259	1,612
„ Ujjain Gird	692	4,015
„ Shajapur	612	3,655
„ Mundsaur	408	2,506
„ Agar	505	3,020
„ Neemuch	487	3,151
„ Amjhera	166	1,135
	9,377	59,449

VI.—Educational.

17. Mr. Johnstone, Inspector-General of Education, Gwalior, held charge of the Department throughout during the year. He made a tour in November and December 1895 and January and February 1896 and inspected the schools in the districts of Gird Gwalior, Bhind and Bhander and most of the schools in Malwa.

The number of the State educational institutions was 217 against 193 in the preceding year as detailed below:—

		1894-95.	1895-96.
Secondary	Lashkar and Ujjain Colleges	2	2
	High Schools at Lashkar, Ujjain and Morar	3	3
	Middle Schools	17*	18
Primary	Primary Schools	166	187
	Aided Primary Schools	5	5
	Service School	...	1
	Law School	...	1
	Total	193	217

* In last year's report 15 were shown.

Last year there were 17 Middle Anglo-vernacular Schools in the State, of which 3, *viz.*, at Ambah, Sabalgarh and Barnagar, were converted into Middle Vernacular Schools, the English Branch being closed, because there seemed no prospect of improvement in them and one Primary School at Sheopur was raised to a Middle Vernacular School.

Of the 166 Primary Schools shown in last year's report, four were closed and one at Sheopur was raised to a Middle Vernacular School, leaving 161 to which were added 26 new Primary Schools opened during the year, making up a total of 187 on 31st March 1896. There is an ample field for the increase of Primary Schools and it is hoped that a considerable number of new ones will be opened during the next year.

A special feature in the Education Department this year is the establishment of a Service School on the 6th June 1895. This institution is formed of boys of respectable family only, chiefly Marathas, who number about 80 and are trained in law, survey, sanitation, and revenue work, and who on qualifying will have a prior claim to other candidates to vacant appointments in the State. "The school" writes Mr. Johnstone "has made a very creditable start, and the progress made was commended by the Resident, Colonel Robertson, when he visited it. One great difficulty is to ensure punctual and regular attendance on the part of the youths, who have been little accustomed to such restraints, but in the course of time this defect will no doubt disappear, and I hope the school will soon be able to turn out men so far fitted for State appointments, that they will start with a certain knowledge of the work which they will have to do.

The Law School, which has existed in the Lashkar College for nearly two years, has, at length, been affiliated to the Allahabad University. This advantage will no doubt make the class more popular.

There is also an Engineering Class attached to the Lashkar College.

The total number of pupils attending on the 31st March 1896 was 11,564 against 10,954 * last year. The number and the average daily attendance of pupils for the several kinds of schools for the year 1895-96 is given below :—

* In the last year's report 11,958 were shown.

			No. of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1896.	Average daily attendance.
University Education	2	Colleges	97	87·5
	1	Law School	29	17
	1	Service School	80	43
Secondary schools	3	High Schools	1,325	522·1
	14	Middle Anglo-vernacular Schools		
	4	Middle Vernacular Schools	1,631	1,122·8
Primary schools	187	Primary Schools	8,402	6,855·8
	5	Aided Primary Schools		
	217		11,564	8,648·2

This total number is comparatively small being only about 9 per cent. on the population of the school-going age of the State; but it is hoped that it will increase by degrees. Many of the schools are ill-attended and steps will be taken to urge the District officials to interest themselves in education and to endeavour to improve the attendance at the schools.

The following table shows the classification of the pupils on the 31st March 1896 according to their religion or caste :—

Hindus	10,385
Mahomedans	1,176
Europeans and Eurasians	...
Native Christians	...
Parsis	3
	11,564

Of these, 1,479 scholars were learning English.
9,916 do. do. vernacular languages.
169 do. do. Sanskrit.

The number of teachers employed was 450 against 407 last year as detailed below :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.
English Teachers	76	71
Urdu and Persian Teachers	80	64
Sanskrit Teachers	28	31
Hindi Teachers	184	229
Marathi Teachers	34	49
Surveying Teachers	3	3
Gymnastic Teachers	2	3
	407	450

The sanctioned budget for education for the year 1895-96 amounted to R1,51,325 against R1,44,525 as detailed below :—

	1894-95. R	1895-96. R
(1) Direction (exclusive of the pay of the Inspector-General of Education)	13,023	9,708
(2) Inspection	7,368	8,904
(3) Tuition	1,12,794	1,08,399
(4) Scholarships	11,340	12,960
(5) Miscellaneous	*Nil*	11,354
TOTAL	1,44,525	1,51,325

The miscellaneous charges which were last year shown under head "Tuition" have this year been separately shown under their appropriate heading.

The following is the detail of the charges under Tuition.

		1895-96. R	R
	Two Colleges	28,248	
	Law School	1,800	
	Engineering Class	1,260	
			31,308
	Service School		6,000
Secondary Schools	3 High Schools, 14 Middle Anglo-vernacular Schools	41,718	
	4 Middle Vernacular Schools	4,170	
			45,888
	192 Primary Schools		25,203
	GRAND TOTAL		1,08,399

The allotment for scholarships was R12,960 against R11,340 last year. With regard to its distribution Mr. Johnstone writes :—

"I found a large part of the State scholarships monopolised by outside students to the detriment of the chances of natives or residents of the State. A rule has, therefore, been introduced confining all scholarships to Natives of the State and sons of State officials. Scholarships have been moreover more equitably distributed to all classes of schools instead of being almost entirely confined to the Colleges and English Schools."

The grant for scholarships was distributed during the year as follows :—

	R
Colleges	1,608
Professional College	1,800
Secondary Schools	8,352
Primary Schools	1,200
	12,960

Besides the above—

An annual grant-in-aid of R500 is given by the Darbar to the Rajkumar School at Guna;

An annual grant of ,, 192 is given by the Darbar as scholarship to the Agra College; and

An annual grant of ,, 120 is given by the Darbar as scholarship to be competed for in the Central India Schools examinations held at Indore.

The results of the B.A., F.A., Entrance and other examinations for 1894-95 and 1895-96 are shown in the following statement:—

Examinations.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Candidates.	Successes.	Candidates.	Successes.
Allahabad University.	Bachelor of Arts	...	...	15	8
	First Examination in Arts	27	9	44	24
	Entrance Class	39	27	33	22
	Middle Vernacular	76	43	57	21
Residency College, Indore.	Central India Agency Schools Examination	137	62	119	63
	Munshi (Persian) Examination, Punjab University	11	7	1	1
	Sanskrit: Punjab University	42	18	4	1
	Sanskrit: Benares Sanskrit College			35	18
	Rurki Engineering College	...	...	2	1
	Bombay University Public Service Examination in Marathi	...	...	1	1
	Total	332	166	311	160

Of the scholars who passed, one was Maratha, 70 Maratha Brahmins, 77 other castes and 12 Mahomedans.

The two Colleges were very successful in their first essay at the B.A. examination. The percentage of successes to the number of candidates was 53. In the First Arts and Entrance examinations the percentage of successes to the number of candidates was 54 and 66 respectively. The results of the middle class test, though not as brilliant as they were in 1894-95, are still satisfactory. Those of the Central India schools tests are distinctly better than they were in the year 1894-95, showing a higher percentage of successes to the number of candidates presented. These results are creditable to the teaching staff.

The Anglo-vernacular schools are reported to be still in a backward and unsatisfactory state, and the English Department in three of them noted above has been abolished.

Physical education has not made much progress during the year. The Lashkar and Ujjain Colleges and a few schools teach gymnastics and possess cricket clubs. The Lashkar College holds annual sports which are attended by His Highness the Maharaja and the Resident, Gwalior. It is proposed to make better arrangements for physical education in both the colleges when the buildings are completed.

Education is still free throughout the State.

There are six Boarding Houses in connection with the colleges and schools of the State.

With regard to school buildings the Victoria College at Lashkar has made fair progress, and it is hoped that the building will be ready for occupation about the end of 1896. Plans and estimates have also been prepared for a new college building at Ujjain. Two school buildings at Kolaras and Shajapur were completed and occupied during the year. A better class of houses for village schools is being gradually acquired with the help of the District officials and zamindars.

The educational record for the year shows signs of progress in several directions. Arrangements have been made during the year for payment of all salaries at head-quarters instead of at different Tehsils. The pay of the teachers in charge of primary schools has been raised from R6 per mensem to R8 per mensem. Where there are two teachers in a school the pay of the head-master

has been fixed at Rs. 10 per mensem and that of his assistant at Rs. 6. The staff of the schools has been strengthened so far as funds admitted, and it has been made a rule to employ the natives of the State as far as practicable. The office of the so-called Director of Public Instruction hitherto maintained at Ujjain was abolished from the 5th June 1895 and the savings utilized in opening new primary schools, etc. Regulations have been made for the more frequent, thorough, and efficient inspection of schools, and a more systematic scheme of returns has been introduced insuring accuracy.

VII.—Public Works.

18. Mr. H. F. White, late Secretary, Public Works Department, to the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, was appointed Chief Engineer of the Gwalior State in June 1895. The office of the Minister for Public Works was abolished, Mr. White working under the direct orders of His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia, and the State Public Works Department was re-organized with three divisions and ten sub-divisions. The divisions formed are as under:—

(1) Mr. H. H. Lake, District Engineer, Gwalior.

(2) Mr. H. D. Williamson, District Engineer, Guna.

(3) Mr. H. Morton, District Engineer, Malwa.

The year's allotment was rupees seven lakhs which was subsequently supplemented by grants aggregating R7,93,231 for works previously carried on by agency other than that of the Public Works Department. Out of the total grant of R14,93,231, R9,48,953 were expended during the year under report.

Original Civil Buildings.—The works of importance carried on in the year were:—

(1) The completion of the Victoria College, the clock tower of which is in course of construction—estimated cost R5,73,043.

(2) The Memorial Hospital. The grounds have been cleaned and final finishing of fixtures, etc., has been carried out. Estimated cost R3,22,365.

(3) Stables for His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia—estimated cost R1,01,501. These are handsome blocks of buildings on Mr. Harris's designs, fitted with every convenience necessary for stabling and fitted with water-supply for flushing drains and keeping the buildings clean.

Other works of less importance which were in progress during the year were:—

(4) The Alijah Club at Morar—estimated cost R23,334. The club is a gift to the station from His Highness the Maharaja and comprises a library, reading-room, whist-room, billiard-room, Badminton-shed, tennis-courts, also a carriage shed.

(5) Jail at Mungaoli—estimated cost R32,813.

(6) New Subat at Neemuch—estimated cost R40,227.

(7) District Engineer's office and residence at Guna—estimated cost R12,396.

Original Works—Communications.—No new roads were started during the year but several in progress in 1894-95 were considerably pushed forward this year.

Amongst the more important roads were :—

(1) Ambah-Mahgaon Road—estimated cost R1,48,444, now completed.

(2) Bhind Fort Road—estimated cost R10,580. The work is principally in the town, and cannot make rapid progress owing to obstructions. The making of masonry side drain and kerbing form the principal items in construction.

(3) Guna-Bajrangarh Road—estimated cost R26,544. The consolidation of the metal remained to be carried out next rains.

(4) Kethora-Kurwai-Sironj Road—estimated cost R43,855. Consolidation to be done next rains.

(5) Bhilsa road completed. Estimated cost R14,916.

(6) Mungaoli road completed. Estimated cost R11,736.

(7) Mandsaur-Partabgarh Road—estimated cost R70,458. A bridge of five spans of 25 feet completed. The height of the bridge is 40 feet above the bed. Consolidation to be done next rains.

(8) Neemuch-Jowad Road. Estimated cost R21,199. Completed.

Contribution Works.—Under this head extensive and important works were in progress, the principal being :—

Military—

(1) Kolaras Barracks. Estimated cost R93,313. There are blocks of building for Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry. The barracks are completed.

(2) Mungaoli Barracks. Estimated cost R69,392. Accommodation for Infantry and Cavalry only.

(3) Stables for Imperial Service Cavalry, Morar. Estimated cost R21,000. These were begun in the middle of January and completed within the year. They will afford shelter to 600 horses.

Civil—

(4) Palace for His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia at Ujjain. Estimated cost R4,41,272. The grant in excess of the estimated amount is for furnishing. The front blocks and wings have the walls complete to roof of upper story. The central and back blocks have only just been begun, as the Maharaja contemplated at first building only the façade and wings.

(5) The construction of His Highness's railway from Baraghat to Morar has been completed at a cost of R10,461.

(6) Susera Railway. This is a railway on the 2 feet gauge to the Maharaja's shooting box constructed from Morar to Susera, 7 miles. Estimated cost R41,958. The line was begun in February 1895 and was open to take His Excellency the Viceroy over it to Susera at the end of October 1895. Mr. Lake, District Engineer, and Mr. Smith, Supervisor, worked very hard in pushing on this little railway.

Surveys for a railway from Baraghat to Mohona, 33 miles, were carried out in the cold season, and the project is under preparation. Should the Darbar decide upon carrying out the project, the necessary sanction of Government will be applied for.

(7) Pandharpur Works. Estimated cost R20,394.

(8) Shrigonda building. Estimated cost R11,242.

These (7 and 8) embrace extensive repairs to certain State buildings in the Pandharpur and Ahmednagar districts in the Deccan.

Repairs to communications.—About 800 miles of metalled roads are maintained at a cost of R1,44,243 as under:—

Rs. 72,000 in Gwalior Division.
„ 23,558 in Guna do.
„ 50,872 in Malwa do.

VIII.—Post Offices.

19. The State Postal Department has continued to make satisfactory progress under the supervision of Pandit Shiva Charan, Post-master General.

The following extract showing letters and parcels despatched and received during the year is made from the Post-master General's report:—

Year.	Despatched.					Received.				
	Paid.	Bearing.	Registered.	Parcel.	Service articles.	Paid.	Bearing.	Registered.	Parcel.	Service articles.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1894-95	24,86,934	3,24,616	69,510	32,942	4,02,912	25,58,792	3,29,992	88,342	24,479	5,65,580
1895-96	25,00,131	3,03,714	84,179	42,880	5,53,558	24,92,583	3,15,526	93,533	29,718	5,81,982

There has been a steady increase in the despatch and receipt of articles of all kinds, except in the unpaid or bearing articles.

The Gwalior Service Stamps were introduced during the year and rules were framed for the guidance of all the State Departments.

On the opening of the Guna-Bina Railway arrangements were made for the conveyance of the mails for Mungaoli and Bajrangarh, etc., by that railway.

Runners' lines were established between the new tehsils and subats created during the year and the nearest Post Offices for the despatch of public business.

Arrangements were made for the payment of the salaries of the School Staff and the Land Records Establishment through the Post Offices. This is undoubtedly a step taken in the right direction and it is hoped that the Postal Department will now be more freely utilized for remittances of State money.

In the course of the winter tour opportunity was taken by His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia and the Resident, Gwalior, of inspecting the State Post Offices which were found in a satisfactory condition.

	R	a.	p.
The Postal income during the year is shown to be .	1,11,774	9	1
And the Postal expenditure	99,593	15	1
Balance to the credit of the State .	12,180	10	0

The system of the remittances of money by means of money orders shows steady progress.

	R	a.	p.
Value of money orders issued by Darbar Post Offices for payment in the State.	3,26,611	7	4
Value of money orders issued by Darbar Post Offices for payment to Imperial Post Offices.	10,37,103	11	9
Value of money orders paid by the State on account of its own remittances.	3,24,983	14	7
Value of money orders paid by the State on account of Imperial Post Offices' remittances.	3,71,152	13	6

The number of Post Offices of all kinds, letter-boxes and postmen during 1894 and 1895 were as below :—

	1894.	1895.
Head Post Offices . . .	15	14
Sub Post Offices	60	60
Branch Post Offices . . .	29	35
Letter-boxes	198	238
Postmen	126	126
Village postmen	64	64

Six new branch Post Offices and 40 letter-boxes were opened during the year, and one Head Post Office was closed.

The following table shows the State runners and mail cart lines over which mails were carried during 1894 and 1895 :—

	1894.	1895.
Number of State runners Lines .	42	42
Do. mail cart do. .	3	2
Do. chowkies do. .	167	167

No mail robbery case is reported to have occurred during the year.

Four cases of mis-appropriation of money by the State Postal employés were detected and the culprits were brought to justice.

IX.—Medical.

20. The State Medical Department has continued to make satisfactory progress under the direction of Surgeon-Major A. M. Crofts.

The Department has been re-inforced by the addition of an Assistant Medical Officer in the person of Dr. H. D. McCulloch who during the touring season was employed in the control of vaccination, in the inspection of District dispensaries, and in affording surgical aid amongst the people in the out-lying portions of the State.

The number of State dispensaries in Northern Gwalior, namely, 15, underwent no change.

The total number of "in" and "out-door" patients treated in all the 15 dispensaries was larger than in the previous year, being 112,924 in the year under report against 88,474 in 1894. Year by year the amount of charitable medical relief afforded by the State has steadily increased. More than twenty-three times the number of patients are now being treated than in 1886, when the number of patients was 4,812, and though this is fairly satisfactory, many districts still remain outside the sphere of the State charitable medical relief.

The following table compares the figures for the years 1894 and 1895 :—

Dispensaries.	Out-door patients treated.		In-door patients treated.		Total.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
1. Men's Dispensary, Lashkar . . .	16,040	18,924	876	891	16,916	19,815
2. Women's Hospital „ . . .	5,304	4,691	374	323	5,678	5,014
3. Gwalior Civil Dispensary . . .	9,200	9,474	23	96	9,223	9,570
4. Janak Ganj Branch Civil Dispensary, Lashkar	7,875	23,512	...	...	7,875	23,512
5. Sabalgarh Civil Dispensary . . .	6,206	6,465	170	120	6,376	6,585
6. Mungaoli „ „ . . .	4,463	4,700	9	31	4,472	4,731
7. Ambah „ „ . . .	5,415	5,210	90	94	5,505	5,304
8. Joura „ „ . . .	4,538	4,710	49	64	4,587	4,774
9. Bhanda „ „ . . .	3,980	3,715	...	...	3,980	3,715
10. Morar „ „ . . .	6,156	5,864	31	26	6,187	5,890
11. Narwar „ „ . . .	10,115	11,107	116	115	10,231	11,222
12. Sipri „ „ . . .	1,649	2,031	...	25	1,649	2,056
13. Kolaras „ „ . . .	1,423	1,473	...	...	1,423	1,473
14. Karera „ „ . . .	4,271	5,275	5	36	4,276	5,311
15. Bhind „ „ . . .	96	3,915	...	37	96	3,952
Total .	86,731	111,066	1,743	1,858	88,474	112,924

The total number of in-patients treated during the year was 1,858 against 1,743 in 1894, showing an increase of 115. Of 1,858 in-patients brought under treatment, 963 were cured, 468 relieved, 207 discharged, 106 died, and 114 remained under treatment at the close of year. Of the 106 deaths, 56 occurred in the men's dispensary and 15 in women's hospital, Lashkar, and the rest in the out-district dispensaries. The fatal cases were chiefly due to diseases of respiratory, digestive, urinary and nervous systems and to injuries.

The total number of out-door patients treated was 111,066 against 86,731 in 1894. The increase principally centred in the Janak Ganj (Lashkar) Branch Dispensary, men's dispensary, Lashkar, and in the Bhind Dispensary.

The following statement shows the principal diseases treated during 1895 as compared with 1894:—

	1894.	1895.
Small-pox	2	16
Cholera	567	5
Skin diseases	13,293	18,210
Malarial fevers	11,383	14,450
Diseases of respiratory system	9,339	11,894
Diseases of digestive system including dysentery	11,114	9,945
Ulcers	6,324	8,019
Rheumatic affections	4,322	5,545
Diseases of the eye	4,247	5,324
Diseases of connective tissue	4,009	6,719
Injuries	2,650	3,198
Diseases of nervous system	2,468	2,803
Venereal diseases	2,090	3,391
Diseases of spleen	1,124	1,304
Diseases of the ear	2,908	3,378

There was no epidemic cholera, save a few isolated cases in the districts. Small-pox was frequent, especially in March, April and June. Except in the diseases of the digestive system, there was an increase in all the diseases noted, most notably in skin diseases, malarious fevers, and diseases of the respiratory organs.

There were 409 major surgical operations performed during the year against 253 in the preceding year. Of these, 8 cases proved fatal, 2 in men's dispensary and 3 in women's hospital, Lashkar, and 3 in the district dispensaries.

Minor operations performed numbered 3,824 against 3,094 in 1894.

Vaccination.—47,147 children were vaccinated during the year as compared with 39,550 in 1894 as detailed below:—

	1894.	1895.
Males	20,574	24,910
Females	18,976	22,237
	39,550	47,147

Classified according to castes or creeds the figures stand as below:—

	1894.	1895.
Christians	7	11
Mahomedans	994	1,321
Hindus	23,473	28,211
Other castes	15,076	17,604
	39,550	47,147

Of these, 44,503 were successful against 38,147 in the preceding year, and 2,644 against 1,403 in 1894 were unsuccessful.

The Vaccination Department was placed under the immediate supervision of Dr. McCulloch, Assistant Medical Officer; and though the increase in the number of vaccine operations is not very large, still the instructions which the vaccinators received from him, and the introduction of animal lymph, together with the personal inspection he was able to make, will further the work of vaccination in no small degree.

X.—Miscellaneous.

21. Five cases of railway accidents on the Indian Midland Railway were reported during the year in which two persons (one man and one boy) were killed and three injured.

Gwalior Residency,
The 27th April 1896.

I. MacIvor, *Major*,
Officiating Resident, Gwalior.

CHAPTER III.

BHOPAL.

Annual Administration Report of the Bhopal Political Agency for the year 1895-96.

I.—General.

The rainfall for the year was 34 inches, or about 20 inches below the average. It fell however at opportune times for the Kharif crops which were excellent throughout the Agency. The early cessation of the rains in the middle of September, it was feared, would seriously affect the Rabi crops; it did to some extent on the northern and eastern sides of the Agency; but in all other parts, and especially in Narsingarh the outturn was good. Owing to the light rainfall many tanks did not fill, and so reduced the area of irrigation for opium cultivation. Although somewhat deficient in quantity, the quality of the opium produce was very good.

In the Seronj Pargana of Tonk there was a failure in the wheat crops which has created some local distress. His Highness the Nawab has sanctioned special grants for relief works, which it is hoped will suffice for meeting the present want.

There was considerable scarcity throughout the Bhopal State until the Kharif corps were gathered, and had there been another year of bad harvests, extensive relief measures would have been necessary. Cholera was prevalent throughout the rainy months. Some 1,000 deaths occurred in the city and suburbs of Bhopal, the epidemic was prolonged owing to the number of poor who crowded in to avail themselves of the food supplies generously distributed by Her Highness, and also by the bad quality of grain and flour supplied by the local buniahs.

Major Meade went on furlough on 1st May, and was relieved by Captain Impey till the 27th June, when Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Dane held temporary charge till my arrival on 11th July.

Lieutenant Windham, the Boundary Settlement Officer, left for Rajputana in April; his post remained vacant until Lieutenant Knox arrived on the 9th January.

Major E. S. Masters succeeded Colonel Peart as Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion on 17th July, when Captain C. H. Dawson from the Erinpura Irregular Force became the Second-in-Command.

The Political Agent's tour was unavoidably delayed, first, by His Excellency the Viceroy's visit, and then, the succession at Narsingarh, and the unsatisfactory state of affairs at Kurwai and Pathari demanded his presence at those places for some time. Later on the Bilkisgunj, Ashta, and Jawar districts were visited, as well as Shujalpur in Gwalior, and the States of Rajgarh, Khilchipur, Narsingarh, Maksudangarh, the Sothalia Thakurate, and the Devipura and Bairisia parganas of the Bhopal State.

The Agent to the Governor-General visited Bhopal for a few days in November, and later on, after the Ramzan in March.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Elgin paid a short visit to Bhopal on the 4th and 5th November. Her Highness much regretted that the visit could not be prolonged, and with her usual loyalty, did her utmost to entertain her illustrious visitors.

His Excellency inspected Her Highness's regiment of Imperial Service Cavalry, and Her Excellency Lady Elgin visited the Lansdowne Maternity School.

The Rajas of Rajgarh, Khilchipur, Maksudangarh, and the Nawabs of Kurwai and Mahomedgarh had the honour of being received by His Excellency the Viceroy. The Raja of Narsingarh, owing to sickness, was unable to attend.

II.—Political.

Her Highness the Shah Jehan Begam has enjoyed good health and remained at her capital throughout the year. Munshi Muhammad Imtiaz Ali is still her Wazir. Owing to the bad crops of two previous years, and efforts to relieve distress, the State Exchequer has suffered heavily, and expenditure has been curtailed.

A commodious and well situated jail is urgently required. The present old range of buildings situated on the bund between the two lakes is ill-suited for the purpose, as it is terribly overcrowded, and is a source of pollution to the city water supply. Her Highness has sanctioned the erection of a new building, but its construction is delayed from year to year.

I have represented to Her Highness that a purer supply of drinking water from the upper lake, and the removal of sanitary trenches from their present unsuitable situation are works which might well be at once put in hand, and that the powerful water wheel, which is now only used for forcing water through the city, might, without much outlay, and with distinct advantage, be utilised for State workshops, and introducing modern appliances for the advantage of her capital.

The Ujjain-Bhopal Railway has been completed, and is now being worked by the Indian Midland Railway. It was opened for goods traffic early in November, but passenger traffic was delayed till 11th instant. There has been a considerable saving in expenditure from the original estimates; it would, perhaps, be better to spend more money, and to consider the public convenience, in the way of raised platforms, and more accommodation at the stations.

Feeder roads towards the new line may, with advantage, be constructed.

Regarding Minor States.

Rajgarh.—Numerous complaints against the Revenue Administration of the State were brought to my notice when on tour. The Chief has promised to go into the cases himself, and to inspect some of the allotments. I strongly urged on His Highness the advisability of procuring a thoroughly trained native official to carry on the duties of Kamdar under his direct supervision.

The Chief may be commended on his liberal expenditure for putting the Moghia settlement at Bunnu, where all the State Moghias are now located, on a satisfactory footing.

Narsingarh.—Rajah Mehtab Singh died on 7th November without issue or adopting. The appointment of his successor has been fully discussed with the leading Thakurs and the several Ranis of the State. The decision of the Government of India is awaited. Meanwhile State business has been quietly carried on by a Council working directly under the Political Agent.

Khilchipur.—The Chief continues to rule well and quietly, and has agreed to accept Government coinage for the use of his State at an early date. The settlement of Moghias is progressing favourably. A good fair-weather road will be commenced during the next rains between Khilchipur and Rajgarh.

Maksudangarh.—The State continues to be carefully managed by the Superintendent, Ghulam Haider Khan. Attention has been called to opening out the forests and taking up more waste land for cultivation. The settlement of Moghias in one place is being carried out.

Sutalia.—The young Thakur, an intelligent youth, is anxious to rule, and has for some time, under the Kamdar, been learning State work and exploring the country. His knowledge of revenue matters, however, is still limited, so I arranged with his grandmother, who carries on State affairs, that his assumption of powers should be deferred till next cold weather.

Kurwai.—Matters have now come to a financial crisis. Enquiries have elicited the fact that the indebtedness of the State has been going on for years, and during the management of the present Nawab's father. Final orders for the management of the State are awaited.

Pathari.—Here, too, matters have come to a crisis, and the State is now under management. The debts are heavy, and it will take many years of careful administration to restore confidence, and any prosperity.

The Gwalior districts of Bhilsa and Ganj Basoda, with the guaranteed holding of Agra Barkhera were during September transferred from this Agency to the political charge of the Resident at Gwalior.

III.—Revenue and Finance.

The introduction of British currency into the Bhopal and adjoining States has been well considered throughout the year. Her Highness has closed her mints for some time and is anxious to substitute British rupees for the Bhopali rupees now current; the depreciation of the latter coin has so far made any change prohibitive, as a loss of more than 25 per cent. would be incurred. Owing to bad harvests there has been but little export trade during the last two years, and so the supply of Government rupees to the State has been very limited. With good harvests a development of the export trade may be anticipated which should sufficiently appreciate the Bhopali coinage to allow of the substitution of a Government currency.

The revenues of the local funds of the Sehore Station continue to show a satisfactory increase ever since the collection of octroi dues and other taxes have been directly supervised by the Superintendent under the Political Agent's orders.

IV.—Trade.

The opium returns show that 989½ chests have passed the scales at Bhopal in 1895-96 as compared with 1,248 chests in the previous year.

There were no exports of grain, but it was imported freely into the State. Large quantities of tilli (oil-seeds) were exported to Bombay towards the end of the year. Trade prospects have improved.

V.—Judicial.

The appended statements A and B show cases, civil and criminal, disposed of by the Political Agent and the Superintendent of Sehore during the year under report.

VI.—Police.

The police force in the Sehore Station has been reorganized, their pay increased, and better supervision provided for. They have been successful in detecting crime and have worked out some robbery cases very creditably.

VII.—Dakaiti.

Fifty-two dakaitis occurred within the limits of the Agency during the past year. Property plundered amounted to ₹23,325, while only ₹962 were recovered, 34 of the offenders have been convicted, and there are now in the Bhopal Jail over 150 dakaits awaiting trial.

Most of the dakaitis in Bhopal territory occurred in the eastern and south-eastern districts where great scarcity prevailed; a few were the work of professional hands, who seem to have been sometimes assisted by local officials.

The Moghia class, owing to the success of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department in bringing to justice most of the offenders in the big Bhunnas dakaiti and also owing to the improved supervision over them at their homes, are now by no means so active.

Great credit is due to the Rajgarh police who quite unaided followed up the notorious Jamadar dakait Lakka with nine of his followers into Bhartpur territory, where, with the prompt and able assistance of the Imperial Service Cavalry, the whole party were captured, and are now under trial at Sehore.

A large gang of Goojar dakaits from the banks of the Chumbal in the Dholepore State, who for some years have been infesting Jhallawar and the adjacent States, were dispersed by Thakur Chatar Sal of Mangalgarh in the Bhopal State, who, with his followers, bravely attacked the gang, killing 2 and wounding 7.

The Thagi and Dakaiti Department, owing probably to frequent changes among the Inspectors, and the numerous arrests of previous years, have not made many arrests. They were, however, instrumental in getting 11 convictions and made a good capture, in the Jhallawar State, of Moti, a noted Moghia dakait.

During February Mr. Waterfield, the Assistant General Superintendent of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, joined me in camp, when we personally inspected all the Moghia holdings in the Rajgarh, Narsingarh, Khilchipur and Maksudangarh States. Great improvements are being carried on. The States may be congratulated on their efforts to concentrate the Moghias in one or two villages, and on their expenditure in providing sufficient and good land for cultivation and grazing, and also cattle for ploughing, etc. There is still much to do, and it remains to be seen if the Moghias will be industrious, and show a proper appreciation of all that has been done for them.

VIII.—Education.

The Sehore schools for boys and girls were inspected in February by Mr. Browning, the Inspector of Schools in the Central Provinces. His report was very satisfactory and speaks well for the head-mastership of Mr. Mears, who has just retired after a connection with the school of nearly 30 years. It is now a matter for consideration whether the expenditure cannot well be reduced, and the course of instruction made more practical.

IX.—Public Works.

The roads in the State progress slowly—one from Bhopal to Bairsia, a distance of about 30 miles, is under construction, while another road, of the same distance, from the capital through Doraha to the Narsingarh Road although commenced some eight years ago, is still unfinished.

The new barracks for the use of Her Highness's Imperial Service Regiment of Cavalry are now completed, but cannot be occupied owing to an insufficient water-supply.

At Sehore there is much room for improvement in the Public Works. They will now be transferred to the charge of the Executive Engineer at Indore.

X.—Boundaries.

Lieutenant Knox disposed of the cases noted in the margin before his return from camp on 19th March. There are now no more boundary cases to be disposed of in this Agency.

1 Gwalior *versus* Indore.
1 Indore *versus* Khilchipur.
1 Khilchipur *versus* Jhallawar.
3 Rajgarh *versus* Narsingarh.
1 Rajgarh *versus* Sutalia.

XI.—Medical.

The detailed reports on hospital and vaccination work have been submitted separately through the Civil Administrative Medical Officer. Two hundred and thirty major operations were performed during the year as compared with 201 of the previous year. From what I saw on tour, vaccination work appears to be well carried on, and popular among the poor people. More money might well be expended in the Bhopal State on medicines and surgical instruments, and if the Agency Surgeon was consulted more freely on medical matters, it would be better for the public welfare.

Miss A. Niebel, M.D., when not on leave, carried on the work of the Lady Lansdowne Hospital. She is now on eight months' leave, and her duties are performed by the Native Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Prince of Wales Hospital.

Miss Niebel has done much good work which should be more appreciated by the State, her place will be hard to fill so well should she not return to Bhopal.

J. H. NEWILL, *Lieut.-Colonel.*

CHAPTER IV.

Report of the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1895-96.

I.—General.

The Kharif crops were average, but the Rabi was poor owing to scarcity of water. There was, however, no actual distress, though the deficient rainfall caused tanks and wells in the more hilly tracts to dry up more than usual. On the whole, the year was not an unfavourable one.

During the year, the following officers held charge of the Agency:—

Captain A. F. de Laessöe from 1st to 28th April 1895.

Captain L. S. Newmarch, 1st Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, held charge of the Agency from 28th April to 17th May 1895 in addition to his own duties.

Lieutenant A. D. Bannerman from 17th May to 21st October 1895.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gaisford from 22nd October 1895 to 16th March 1896.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Duke from the 17th March till the end of the year.

Surgeon-Major R. Baker, M.D., was in medical charge from 1st to 23rd April 1895, and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Duke held the appointment of Agency Surgeon from 24th April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

Major G. Collins held command of the Malwa Bhil Corps.

In June 1895 Lieutenant Bannerman installed Raja Udey Singh on the Jhabua gadi. In September 1895, he visited Dhar, Manpur, Barwani, and the various Moghia colonies in the Badnawar Pargana of the Dhar District. He was accompanied by Lieutenant Waterfield, Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department, whilst inspecting the Moghia settlement.

Colonel D. W. K. Barr, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General, accompanied by Colonel Gaisford, visited the States of Jhabua, Ali Rajpur, Barwani and Dhar, returning to Indore on 1st March 1896.

II.—Political.

Gwalior.—No reports are received from the Darbar. The general amalgamation of executive and judicial offices was extended to Amjhera.

Indore.—No reports are received from the Darbar.

The old quarrel with Dhar is still unsettled, the Indore Darbar continuing to levy on exports from Nimanpur a duty, which, whatever the name may be, is nothing more or less than transit duty.

Dhar.—His Highness the Maharaja is still an invalid and under constant medical treatment.

The jurisdiction case between the Darbar and the Bhumias referred to in the last year's report is not yet finally settled.

The revenue survey is making fair progress and the work where completed has been checked by the Diwan who made a tour of inspection through the State.

The cold weather crops suffered chiefly from rust, and revenue remissions have been sanctioned to the amount of R20,000.

Kuksi, which was destroyed by fire as reported last year, is being rapidly rebuilt and owes a great deal to the timely assistance afforded by the Darbar.

Good work has been done by the Dhar Courts who owing to the appointment of an additional judge and a special commission have succeeded in clearing off some very heavy arrears.

Jhabua.—On the 7th June 1895 Raja Udey Singh was placed on the gadi by the Political Agent but the State practically remains under the management of the Diwan, Rao Bahadur Narain Rao Bhikaji.

One-fourth of the net revenue of the State will be paid as succession nazarana, while a khilat of the value of one-fourth of the nazarana was sanctioned. As the debts still are considerable, the nazarana will be paid in four instalments.

On the 16th February 1896, Raja Udey Sing was married to the granddaughter of the Rawatji of Deogarh (Udeypur).

The State has, as usual, been well administered by the Diwan, Rao Bahadur Narain Rao Bhikaji.

The Thandla-Pitlawad boundary demarcation, which ought to have been completed, has been delayed owing apparently to the obstructiveness of the Indore Motamid.

It is satisfactory to note that the revenue steadily increases without the imposition of new taxes.

Ali Rajpur.—Rana Partab Singh is still at the Daly College, Indore.

The State has been well administered during the year by the Superintendent, Ram Kishen Punt, assisted by Wamon Rao Bapuji, Sadr Amin.

Barwani.—The State has lost the valuable services of Rao Bahadur Nilkant Janardan Kirtani, who held the post of Superintendent of Barwani for the last 14 months and who died on 8th March 1896.

Khan Bahadur N. M. Khory, the Diwan of Sailana, has been elected successor to the deceased.

The administration has been good and the State holds three lakhs in Government securities in addition to the usual cash balance.

Mr. Clabby, the Forest Officer lent to the State, has examined all the forests, demarcated considerable tracts and regulated the accounts system. The receipts for the year were R22,000 against R8,000 in the preceding year.

Jobat.—Nand Kuwarba of Jheeran, the 2nd Rani of Rana Sarup Singh, died during the year.

The revenue of the State increased from R28,614 to R30,065.

Guaranteed Estates.—On the 25th November 1895, Sawai Singh Bhumia of Bharudpura died, leaving an infant son Mugat Singh whose succession has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

The average annual income is about R4,000. The debt amounts to R1,351.

On 3rd June 1895, Moti Singh Bhumia of Kotideh died, without issue. The Government of India have recognized Daulat Singh, brother of the deceased, as successor to the estate.

The annual income is about R1,200 and the debt amounts to R1,580.

Dotria.—Kamdar Martand Rao was dismissed and succeeded by Madho Rao Bapuji, late Kamdar of Jobat.

III.—Trade.

The number of chests of opium which passed the Dhar scale was 428, against 757½ in the preceding year.

The estimated value of the traffic on the Agra-Bombay road was R8,34,304, *vide* Appendix II attached.

IV.—Judicial.

Civil suits.—The table below gives the total number and value of civil suits in all States in the Agency except Indore and Gwalior:—

	Number.	Value.
		R
Dhar	2,334	1,78,986
Jhabua	1,204	89,955
Ali Rajpur	170	25,405
Barwani	1,147	87,700
Jobat	8	308
Bagode	138	6,083
Dotria	23	825

V.—Police.

The strength of the Police force remains unaltered. Arrangements have been made for more efficient instruction.

Jamadar Muhammad Nawaz Khan, Deputy Road Superintendent, Agra-Bombay Road, remained in command of the road and Bhumia Police Force throughout the year.

Under the re-organization scheme of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department 1 Inspector (Abad Khan), 1 Duffadar and 4 Najibs have been deputed for service in this Agency.

VI.—Dakaiti.

Twenty-four dakaitis were reported during the year. The total amount of property taken by dakaits during the year is valued at R7,936-8-3, of which R426-2-9 has been recovered.

VII.—Education.

The progress of education has been satisfactory. Appendix G showing the result is attached to this report.

The amount spent on education by the larger States in the Agency is shown below :—

Name of State.	Total expenditure.	
	R	
Dhar	10,880	
Jhabua	1,539	
Ali Rajpur	1,676	
Barwani	5,964	
Jobat	170	

Dhar.—There are 21 State schools for boys and 1 for girls and 26 private schools. The total number of boys attending the schools is 1,020 and the number of girls 32. In the private schools the attendance was 773.

Three boys out of 6 passed the Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University from the Dhar School and 6 out of 10 passed the Central India Schools Examination.

Of the 12 stipendiary students maintained by the State, 8 are prosecuting their studies in various Art Colleges, 1 in the Medical College at Bombay, and 3 in the Medical School at Indore. The total annual expenditure under Education is R10,880.

Sirdarpur.—The average number of boys attending the Regimental school at Sirdarpore was 73.

In the Bazar School at Sirdarpore the average number of attendance was 59.

Manpur.—There are three schools at Manpur, Khurdi and Sherpur with 65 boys on the roll.

Jhabua.—There are seven schools in the State attended by 227 boys. Hindi is taught in 5 of these schools. One is a Sanskrit school and one a religious school. The total expenditure under this head amounted to R1,539.

At the recommendation of Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gaisford, a new series of Hindi text books compiled by Babu Keshava Chandra of Sarsa have been introduced in the Jhabua schools.

Ali Rajpur.—The State maintained during the year under report 7 preliminary Hindi Schools attended by 243 boys, at a cost of R1,677. Monthly stipends were given to 35 Bhil and Bhilala boys.

The average daily attendance was only 147 boys.

Barwani—Has 9 schools for boys and 1 for girls, maintained at an annual cost of R5,963. One new school was opened at Pansemal during the year. The average daily attendance was 452.

Public Works.

Dhar.—The work under this head was confined to the necessary repairs to the existing buildings and roads.

Jhabua.—A Darbar-hall and a guest-house are under construction.

A good deal of road work has been done mainly in connection with the Agent to the Governor-General's tour.

In *Ali Rajpur* a bund across the river near Ali Rajpur, and a building for State offices and Treasury are the original works undertaken during the year.

Ordinary and special repairs to buildings and roads were carried out and they were maintained in fair order.

The expenditure incurred amounted to R18,557.

Barwani.—The total expenditure incurred during the year in Public Works amounted to R49,717. The most important works started during the year are the buildings for the school and library.

The ordinary repairs to roads and buildings were also carried out.

The amounts spent on Public Works by the largest States in the Agency are noted below:—

Name of State.	Total expenditure. R
Dhar	1,20,595
Jhabua	1,165
Ali Rajpur	18,557
Barwani	49,717
Jobat	2,406

BOUNDARIES.

There were 9 boundary dispute cases pending last year and 2 fresh cases were instituted during the year. Of these, 2 were settled by mutual settlement, 3 by Panchayat and 5 by investigation, leaving 1 village dispute case pending at the close of the year.

Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux was Boundary Settlement Officer during the year.

MEDICAL.

No report is received relating to Indore dispensaries.

At the other dispensaries in the Agency 128,490 persons were treated during the year.

Vaccination is very backward, only 5,756 are reported to have been vaccinated, but probably not one-half of the number of vaccinations was efficient. A small-pox epidemic which prevailed in parts of the Agency may have good results as it seems that the people have noticed that those vaccinated were not attacked or only slightly so, but only the establishment of a more efficient system of supervision can have any real effect.

The Dhar hospital has been considerably improved and the Victoria Hospital at Sirdarpore is being continually expanded owing to larger requirements.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Canadian Presbyterian Mission have received a large grant of land by the Maharaja of Dhar for the construction of a Female Hospital and Mission House in the town of Dhar.

The currency reform is progressing satisfactorily, and there is a sensible diminution in the number of Native States coin current. The only difficulties are caused by the maintenance of the old currency in Holkar and Gwalior territory.

CAMP MANPUR;
The 9th May 1896.

A. F. deLAESSÖE, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

CHAPTER V.

Report on the Malwa Political Agency for 1895-96.

I.—General.

Season, crops and health.—The rainfall has been insufficient everywhere, resulting in a poor out-turn of crops. The Kharif harvest, however, has not been far below the average and has averted any actual scarcity of food grains.

Owing to scarcity and distress being apprehended in other provinces, the Darbars in this Agency also have been warned and advised to adopt relief measures in case of necessity arising in their districts. Fortunately this has not yet arisen, as there are said to be sufficient stocks of jawar to enable the people to carry themselves on for the next three or four months. A great scarcity of water, however, prevails in some districts and extra expenditure is being incurred in Rutlam and other States to sink and deepen wells. In this State ₹15,000 have been sanctioned for this purpose. The cotton crop was above the average. But there has been a fall in its price and this has reduced the profits of the cultivators.

The prospects of opium which appeared unfavourable at first greatly improved in March and an average crop has been collected which will enable the ryots to pay their rents without difficulty.

Wheat and gram have yielded a short harvest.

Cholera prevailed from June to October, there being reported 971 deaths out of 1,576 attacks.

An epidemic of small-pox has prevailed in Neemuch, Agar and other districts owing to the hot-weather having set in early.

The cow-pox has also carried off many cattle.

Movement of Officers.

Colonel (now Major-General) M. G. Gerard, C.B., C.S.I., having proceeded on two months' privilege leave and subsequently on the Pamir Boundary Commission, Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Money was appointed Officiating Political Agent, West Malwa, on 2nd April. The latter was absent on two months' privilege leave from 16th August to 15th October, during which period Major F. H. R. Drummond, Central India Horse, acted as Political Agent.

On 27th November the Western Malwa Agency having been separated from the command of the Central India Horse, at Agar, Captain A. F. Pinhey was appointed on special duty to reorganize the Agency at Neemuch, which appointment he has held till the end of the year.

Surgeon-Captain C. M. Moore, M.D., was Medical Officer of the Western Malwa Agency at Agar from 1st to 9th April. He was succeeded by Surgeon-Captain T. Shaw, who held the appointment till 2nd August. Surgeon-Major R. Baker, M.A., M.D., succeeded the latter and ceased to be the Agency Surgeon at Agar on 27th November consequent on the transfer of the headquarters of the Agency to Neemuch, as above stated. Lieutenant A. B. Drummond was appointed Boundary Settlement Officer in Malwa on 16th October, which appointment he has held till the end of the year.

Annual Tour.

Captain Pinhey met the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India during his cold-weather tour at Sitamau and Jaora in the middle of December

and marched with his camp to Piploda, Sailana, and Rutlam whence the Agent to the Governor-General proceeded towards the Bhopawar Agency.

The Political Agent then revisited Sailana and Piploda and arrived at Agar *viâ* Mandawal and Mehidpore on 16th January. After a week's halt here, he marched to Sitamau and returned to Neemuch, the head-quarters of the Agency, *viâ* Naraingarh and Mulhargurh on 2nd February.

The Political Agent was thus enabled to visit all the principal States during his cold-weather tour.

II.—Political.

The introduction of the British Indian rupee into the smaller States of this Agency has been practically carried out during the year, the idea being viewed with favour by all the Chiefs and their officials. This may cause temporary inconvenience to local trade, but in the end its advantages will be appreciated by all. At present this reform has been partial, as in the greater portion of the Agency which belongs to Sindhia and Holkar the local coin is in circulation, and unless this is changed, the reform cannot be considered a general one in this Agency. It is to be hoped that these Darbars also may be induced to adopt the British Indian currency to facilitate trade which is expanding owing to the extension of the railway in this Agency.

The affairs in the outlying districts of Gwalior, Indore, Dewas, Jhallawar and Tonk, in this Agency, have been going on as usual. The only important event to notice in them is as follows:—

His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia paid a hurried visit to Ujjain in June, and His Highness again visited this place in March, when he was accompanied by the Resident, Gwalior. The Political Agent, Malwa, met His Highness at Ujjain and accompanied him during his short tour of inspection through Malwa.

Jaora.

His Highness Mahomed Iftikhar Ali Khan, the young Nawab, was installed as successor to his father, the late Nawab, by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India at Jaora on 29th July. The installation Darbar was attended by all the principal jagirdars, officials and merchants of the State.

Representatives of His Highness Maharaja Holkar were also present on this occasion.

Some of the subordinate Thakurs, however, did not attend on the pretext that the seats allotted for them at the Darbar were not suitable to their rank and precedence. For this insubordination some of the Thakurs were punished by attachment of their villages and others by infliction of fines. Those whose villages have been attached still persist in their contumacious conduct and their villages consequently have remained under attachment.

The affairs of the State during the minority are being ably conducted under the supervision of this office by the Minister, Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, in whom the late Nawab had full confidence.

The large debt against this State, which in 1885 had amounted to 16 lakhs of rupees, has been cleared off this year, and the annual surplus will, in future, be spent on Public Works.

Lieutenant the Honourable A. F. Napier has been appointed Tutor to His Highness the young Nawab, who has joined the Daly College at Indore.

RUTLAM.

His Highness Sujjan Singh, the young Raja, continues to study at the Daly College at Indore under Mr. Gunion, the Principal of the College, and Mr. Herbert, His Highness's Tutor.

The marriage of the sister of the Raja with the Maharaja of Rewah was celebrated with great *éclat* at Rutlam on 9th February. Among other guests His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore, Sir Pertab Singh, and His Highness the Raja of Sailana were present on this occasion. This marriage gave general satisfaction at Rutlam.

At the special invitation of the Maharaja of Jodhpore the young Raja of Rutlam proceeded, at the end of March, with his tutor, to Jodhpore for the Horse Fair there.

The three Ranis of Rutlam went in March on a week's pilgrimage to Dakore in Guzerat.

The State continues to be well managed by Khan Bahadur C. Rustamji, the Diwan, under the supervision of this Agency during the minority of the Chief who is now 17 years of age.

SAILANA.

His Highness Dulé Singh, the Raja of Sailana, died at his capital on 11th October at the age of 55 years. He had long been a great invalid, having lost a limb by amputation. Though extravagant he was amenable to good advice and was popular with all his subjects. Latterly he had become reconciled to his adopted son, Kuar Jeswant Singh. Jeswant Singh was installed by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India as successor to the late Raja on 23rd December at Sailana during the annual tour.

A succession Nazarana will be levied from this State by Government under the rules.

The present Chief is ably assisted in the administration by his Kamdar, Khan Bahadur Khory, who has, however, been recently appointed Diwan at Barwani. The question of the Sayer dispute between Rutlam and Sailana, which appeared to have been set at rest by the agreement made between those States by the Government of India in 1887, has now been re-opened by the latter State on the ground that the Sailana interests were not fully considered in this settlement, and the result is that Sailana has to pay as compensation to Rutlam more than what Sailana actually collects as Sayer Revenue.

His Highness Raja Jeswant Singh also paid a visit to Jodhpore during the Horse Fair there to which he was specially invited.

SITAMAU.

His Highness the Raja whose affairs have been placed in the hands of a Kamdar has given less trouble during the year. He met the Agent to the Governor-General at his own capital in December and expressed to him his approval of the present arrangements at Sitamau.

All personal and State expenditure of the Chief is now controlled by a Budget which is annually framed by the Kamdar and submitted to the Agency.

During the annual tour the Political Agent looked closely into the financial position of the State and was satisfied with the accuracy of the statements prepared by the Kamdar.

PIPLODA.

The management is creditable to the Thakur who personally conducts it. His Sayer dispute with Jaora is still pending.

GUARANTEED ESTATES.

Diwan Hari Singh of Lalgarh has nearly attained his majority. His affairs are still being managed by the mother of the young Diwan and his old Kamdar Daulatram.

There is nothing of importance to record in other estates.

III.—TRADE.

The prices of opium ruled very high in the beginning of the financial year, but fell towards the end of the year owing to sudden improvement in the prospects of the crop.

Apprehending scarcity this year, the Jhallawar officials in this Agency imposed restrictions on the export of grain from their districts, but the matter was at once brought to the notice of the Jhallawar authorities and it is trusted these restrictions will be removed.

IV.—JUDICIAL.

The Political Agent tried 7 criminal cases in his Court.

Neemuch.—Ten criminal appeals were received against the judgments of the Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch; in 8 the sentences of the lower Court were upheld, and in the remaining 2 reversed.

Four civil appeals were admitted against the decisions of the District Judge, Neemuch, in one only of which his order was reversed.

Owing to the transfer of the Agency to Neemuch, it is unnecessary to maintain the Agency Jail at Agar. A separate report on this subject was submitted recently to the Central India Agency.

Under Foreign Department Notification dated 24th January 1896, the Political Agent, Malwa, has been invested with judicial powers over the Rajputana-Malwa, Godra-Rutlam and Rutlam-Ujjain Railways.

V.—POLICE.

The States of Gwalior, Indore, Jaora and Rutlam maintain proper Police establishments, but the work done by their Police is still far from efficient.

VI.—DAKAITI.

Under the reorganization of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, a Sub-Agency, consisting of 1 Inspector and a few Najibs, has been established at this Agency during the year.

The revised rules for the control and settlement of criminal tribes in Central India and Rajputana have also been circulated to the States in this Agency

The Moghias in the Agency have recently been inspected by the Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti, in Central India, and the defects noticed by him in the working of the system have been brought to the notice of all Darbars and officials in this Agency.

The following dakaitis have been reported :—

	Cases.
Gwalior . .	12
Indore . .	8
Dewas (Junior Branch) .	3
Jhallawar Districts . .	1
Jaora . .	4
Rutlam . .	4
Sailana . .	1
Piploda . .	1
TOTAL	33

A mail robbery was committed on 17th March at Jamal Khal near Sayat on the Agar-Jhalrapatan Road in Gwalior territory, but the mails have all been recovered. A further report is still awaited from the Gwalior officials on the subject.

VII.—EDUCATION.

There are good English schools at Jaora and Rutlam and the "Madho College" at Ujjain prepares students for higher examinations.

Mr. Johnstone, the Director of Public Instruction in Gwalior, visited some of the schools in Malwa this year during his tour.

VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Jaora.—A new Jail is under construction.

Rutlam.—A new Jail is under construction.

Roads.—The Political Superintendent, Jhallawar, has proposed the early construction of the section of the Piplia-Jhalrapatan Road between Bhanpura and the Jhallawar border. A separate report on the subject has been submitted to the Central India Agency.

The Ujjain-Bhopal and Ujjain-Rutlam lines are under construction.

IX.—BOUNDARIES.

Lieutenant A. B. Drummond has settled 14 cases.

Recently he has been employed in the settlement of some cases in Guna Assistancy.

The boundary disputes between Begun (Meywar) and the States in this Agency to which allusion was made in the last year's report remain still unsettled.

X.—MEDICAL.

There is no medical establishment attached to this Agency, the allowance of ₹100 per mensem, which was drawn by the Agency Surgeon at Agar, having been abolished.

Dispensaries.—A return of the dispensaries will, it is presumed, be submitted direct by the Civil Administrative Medical Officer at Indore.

Vaccination is very backward in all States and districts in this Agency.

During the recent outbreak of small-pox in the vicinity of Neemuch, the Political Agent has had specially to apply for services of a Vaccinator to the Civil Administrative Medical Officer at Indore, who has kindly sent one to Neemuch.

XI.—Local Corps.

The guard of the Central India Horse quartered last year at Sitamau is now being withdrawn as its services are no longer required.

XII.—Miscellaneous.

Two Vilayatis have been deported during the year from this Agency to Peshawar.

The annual Baijnath Fair near Agar for Horses and cattle was held as usual.

A statement of railway accidents is attached.

The following returns have been appended :—

A. Civil Justice.
B. Criminal Justice.
C. Attendance of witnesses.
D. Police.
E. Jail.
F. Provincial Revenue.
F (a). Provincial General.
H. Public Works from Local Funds.
J. Post Office.
K. Military.

Neemuch;
The 22nd April 1896.

S. G. KNOX, *Lieut.*,
Political Agent in Malwa.

CHAPTER VI.

BAGHELKHAND.

Report on the administration of the Baghelkhand Agency for the year 1895-96.

[Captain A. F. Pinhey, Political Assistant, 1st class, officiated for me from the 9th May to the 8th November while I was absent on six months' special leave.]

I.—Season and Crops.

The rainfall at Sutna was 42·01 as compared with 49·91 registered in the preceding year. At Rewah the figures were 35·31 and 54·31; and at Nagode 29·49 and 65·64 respectively.

The past year has been a most unfavourable one to the agriculturists; and as this is the fourth year in succession in which the harvests have been poor, and by far the worst of the four, the agricultural and labouring classes, especially the latter, are in great distress.

No rain fell during the months of September, October and November; the result of this was that both the Kharif and the Rabi crops were much injured. The wheat and linseed crops were very poor indeed; the seed gave hardly any return, not even enough to supply fresh seed.

I have given a full detail of the different crops and how they have suffered, in my report of the 18th March 1896.

At that time much was hoped from the mowha and mango crops, which were very promising. These hopes have not been realized. Cloudy weather destroyed 75 per cent. of the mohwa, and the mango crop has also suffered perhaps to the extent of 50 per cent.

There is no scarcity of grain for those who can afford to purchase it. An abundant supply, at fairly moderate rates, is brought by the railways.

Relief works have been started in all the States of this Agency, and for those who cannot work, poor houses, where food is issued gratis, have been started at Sutna, Rewah and Maihar.

II.—Public Health.

The general health has not been at all good. Fever was prevalent in January and February. Small-pox and cholera broke out towards the end of February. The former is beginning to disappear, but the latter is still prevalent in almost all parts of the Agency, and there has been considerable mortality. According to the returns received from 14 places where statistics are kept, there have been 620 cases and 324 deaths, but this cannot represent anything like the total mortality.

III.—Tour.

I paid frequent visits to Rewah and Nagode. On the 8th of January I visited Kothi and installed the young Raja. From there I went to Raigaon, Nagode, Unchehra, Maihar and the Dhanwahi Ilaka of Nagode, returning to Sutna by Intwa and Amarpatan. In March I made a tour through the Madhogarh, Huzur, and Mowganj Tahsils of Rewah, and personally enquired into the condition of the people.

IV.—Rewah.

His Highness the Maharaja visited Bombay and Poona in June.

Colonel Barr, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, invested His Highness the Maharaja with full powers at Rewah on the 15th of November. The Council of Sardars was dissolved on the same date.

The administration has been conducted since then on the same lines as it was during the Superintendency. A few changes have been made in the executive departments. Hindi has been substituted for Urdu as the language of the Courts, both revenue and judicial. In the latter case it must have caused considerable inconvenience to the officials, and it would have been better had this change been limited to the revenue offices.

His Highness the Maharaja was married to a sister of the Raja of Rutlam in February.

FINANCE.

Receipts.

	R
Opening Balance	22,20,324
Estimated Income	16,20,000
Actual	16,48,644

Expenditure.

Estimate	13,27,000
Actuals	16,08,547

The cash balance on the 1st April 1896 is R22,60,422, of which R12,75,700 are invested in 3½ per cent. Government paper.

Suppression of Female Infanticide.—The work done by this department formed the subject of a special report submitted on the 21st of March 1896.

His Highness the Maharaja is determined to put a stop to this practice, and I have great hopes that in a year or two it may be finally stamped out.

*II to II C.

Education.—The returns* show the work done by the department.

Twelve new village schools were opened during the year.

Babu Sar Nath, the Director of Education, retired on the 15th of November. He had done excellent work.

The boarders in the Rewah High School receive instruction in riding and drilling in addition to the ordinary subjects.

The school at Sutna, which has been hitherto maintained partly by a grant from the State and partly by private subscriptions, has been called the "Venkat High School" after the Maharaja, and is now maintained by the Darbar.

Public Works.—The only fresh work taken in hand was the construction of the Rewah portion of the Dindori-Birsingpur Road, a feeder road to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Revenue Settlement.—Appendix III shows the work done in the Teonthur Tehsil. This settlement has been completed, showing an increase of R85,000.

Boundary cases.—Appendix IV shows how the cases instituted were disposed of.

Medical.—Appendix V shows the work done in the different hospitals and dispensaries.

Forest.—There was again an increase in the sale of lac of R45,768.

The amount realized by the sale of lac and other forest produce amounts to R3,19,175.

Coal.—There has been a further decrease in the royalties paid by the Umaria Colliery. Last year the decrease was R28,289-13-4 and this year shows

a further decrease of R2,840-14-8 on the royalties received up to the end of January.

Permit.—Appendix VI shows the receipts for the year under report in the various branches of this department.

Judicial.—Appendices* show the work done in the different Courts.

* VII to XXIII.

Pandit Devidas has been appointed Civil Judge from the 1st March 1896, *vice* Babu Hanman Prashad appointed Mir Munshi of the Agency.

Jail.—Appendix XXIV shows the statistics for the past year. The health of the prisoners has been good. It is efficiently managed by the Jailor, Khairat Husain.

Police.

No remarks.

General.

I have every hope that the administration of Rewah will be conducted satisfactorily if His Highness the Maharaja continues to take the same interest in the work as he does now.

He has appointed Lal Partab Singh as Assistant Diwan in the place of Babu Raghbar Singh. Partab Singh is a most capable man and has won good opinions from my predecessors.

Jamardan Singh, one of His Highness's school fellows, has been appointed Private Secretary and a good deal of work falls to his share. He is inexperienced, but is educated and intelligent, and devotes himself to his work.

As this is the last report I have to write on Rewah, I would like to place on record my obligations to Lal Ramanaj Parshad Singh, Hira Sahib, the Diwan, to Babu Raghbar Singh, late Assistant Diwan, and to the members of the Council of Regency who assisted me during the Superintendency.

Kishn Parshad, the Accountant, and Sant Singh, the Munserim of the Sutna Bazar, have rendered excellent service.

V.—Nagode.

The Raja still remains at Benares. He has not as yet accepted any allowance but negotiations have been commenced, and it is to be hoped that he will shortly accept a suitable allowance and return to the State.

I made a tour through the State in January. In the Nagode and Unchehra Tehsils there is considerable distress, but this is not the case in the small Dhanwahi Ilaka.

The following relief works have been started during the year :—

1. Earthwork on the Unchehra-Nagode Road, R3,317-0-0,
2. Repairs to a tank near Nagode, R400-0-0,
3. Repairs to tanks, wells and bandhs in Dhanwahi, R1,000-0-0, making a total of R4,717-0-0.

In addition to these sums R8,000-0-0 were advanced to the cultivators at takavi.

The Bhandar or private expenditure accounts are still with the Raja, and in their absence, it is impossible to arrive at the exact liabilities of the State. A good many claims have been settled, and R40,534 have been paid during the year in liquidation of debts.

The elder sister of the late Thakur of Sidpura died unmarried in August, and the younger sister has recently been betrothed to the Gahirwar Thakur of Nowganwan near Bijaipur, and the marriage will shortly take place.

The Diwan, Babu Radhe Lal, has discharged his duties most efficiently.

Appendix XV shows the receipts and expenditure during the year.

VI.—Maihar.

The Raja has not yet expressed his willingness to accept either the rules for suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti or for reciprocity of summonses.

There are no vaccinators in the State, and there was great mortality from small-pox during the year.

VII.—Sohawal and Kothi.

There is nothing special to report about these States.

H. A. Vincent, *Lt.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

CHAPTER VII.

Administration Report of the Bundelkhand Agency for the year 1895-96.

I.—General.

1. Captain J. Ramsay held charge of the Agency throughout the year. The Nowgong Cantonment Magistracy was held by Lieutenant D. Peart up to the 22nd of November 1895 when he was relieved by Lieutenant C. B. Thornhill, the permanent incumbent.

2. For the third year in succession an unfavourable season has to be reported. During the two preceding years the crops suffered from an excess of rain, while this year there has been a serious deficiency. The average rainfall for the Agency is 48·8 inches, but this year the fall has only amounted to 33·76. The prospect of the autumn crop was very good indeed up to the beginning of September, and it only wanted one more good fall to ensure a good harvest. Unfortunately this did not come, with the result that the autumn harvest was in most parts damaged; this was especially the case on the lighter soils. The early cessation of the rains left much of the ground that had been intended for the spring crop too hard to plough, and this, together with an almost entire absence of the winter rains, caused a vast amount of damage to the spring crop. It may be said that gram is the only crop grown on unirrigated ground that has not been a complete failure. The amount of this crop actually brought to the threshing floor has been below the estimate as the people had picked a considerable portion of it before the proper harvest time. In the districts where there is irrigation—and they are numerous—the crops have been good.

3. The impending scarcity was brought to the notice of the States as early as November. All the larger States have readily taken measures to provide for the wants of their subjects according to their means, and for several of the smaller States loans have been arranged on favourable terms.

4. The Political Agent was away from Nowgong for 128 days in the year. Several short visits were paid to Chhatarpur, Datia was visited in November, and in June the Political Agent went to Karwi in order to try a case of murder. If he had not gone it would have been necessary for the accused and the witnesses to come more than a hundred miles to attend the Court at Nowgong. The murder was committed in one of the Chaube jagirs. During the cold-weather tour the Political Agent marched through parts of Chhatarpur, Charkhari, Ajaigarh, Bijawar, Sa rila, Baoni, Samthar, Bihat and the Hashtbhaya Jagirs. By far the greater part of the time, however, was spent in Panna. At each place the Chiefs and their officials, the Zemindars and the landholders were urged to do what lay in their power to minimise the distress that was apprehended, and there is reason to think that the advice tendered has in many instances been acted upon.

5. In last year's report I mentioned that I had suggested to the Darbars that something might be done to induce the people to be more careful how they allowed their children to roam about with ornaments of value on their persons. The Darbars accepted my suggestions and they have since written to me on the subject, which shows that they take more interest in it than I expected. I hope therefore that in the course of time the practice may become less common. At the present time two young men are awaiting trial in my Court for the murder of a child whose hands and feet were cut off in order to remove bracelets and anklets. An appeal in which a man has been sentenced to death for a somewhat similar crime has lately been rejected by the Agent

to the Governor-General for Central India. In this case the unhappy victim was killed with a small instrument used by barbers for cutting nails. I mention these cases to show that there is good reason for trying to abolish the custom of putting ornaments on children who are not properly guarded.

II.—Political Review.

6. *Orchha.*—The desirability of introducing the Government coin has been on numerous occasions pressed upon the attention of His Highness the Maharaja. At one time I thought that he was going to take up the question seriously, but a little later the Orchha coins, known as Gaja Shahi, went up in value and the incentive to immediate change was gone. The present capital of the State is at Tikamgarh, while Orchha, the old capital, from which the State takes its name, is practically deserted. It is said to be so unhealthy that the officials on duty there have to be frequently relieved. In these circumstances it is not possible to repopulate it. The Chief is, however, trying to found a new city of Orchha near the old city. With this object in view he has issued a proclamation promising very favourable terms to settlers. He has chosen a good time, for, during the present scarcity there are probably many persons who will be willing to settle at Orchha in return for the help which the Maharaja is well able to give.

7. *Datia.*—In June last a case of Sati was reported from Datia. A full report on the case has been forwarded to the Government of India, so it suffices here to say that the persons guilty have been heavily punished by the Maharaja who was most indignant with his officials and jagirdars for having allowed such a thing to occur.

His Highness the Maharaja has been for an extended tour to most of the places held sacred by Hindus. Before he started I suggested that the failure of the crop would make large calls on his Treasury, but he assured me that his tour would not be allowed to interfere with any relief measures that might become necessary. In January 1895 His Highness had intended to go on a pilgrimage, but he had deferred doing so as the agricultural outlook was not then very bright.

The Datia State employs coins of the Gaja Shahi, Raja Shahi, Bala Shahi and Nana Shahi currencies. I have frequently pointed out to the Maharaja and to his Diwan the trouble and loss which this arrangement must cause to the masses of the people; the objections to the system are admitted but as yet I see no signs of any change being made. The matter is brought to notice whenever opportunity offers.

8. *Samthar.*—I was able to visit Samthar this year, for the first time since I took charge of the Agency. The Maharaja takes a great interest in buildings and has done much to improve the State houses and the bazars, he has also put the Samthar Fort in an excellent state of repair, but this was, I believe, done many years ago. The Maharaja has on several occasions asked for the advice of the Political Agent as to how he could best improve the administration of the State. I am writing to say that in my opinion more might be done to provide for the comfort of the people. For instance, there is a good hospital building and plenty of medicines, but there are no arrangements for receiving in-patients; there is a fair school building but education in Samthar appeared to be confined to the upper classes. I hope the Maharaja will remedy these defects as soon as they are pointed out to him.

9. *Panna.*—About 6 miles of the Saugor-Katni Railway now under construction passes through the south of Panna, it will provide employment for a number of persons who would otherwise have had to be supported by the State.

His Highness has not yet been granted full criminal jurisdiction in his State, but the matter is under reference to the Agent to the Governor-General.

10. *Charkhari.*—Owing to a variety of reasons the sanad conferring upon the father of His Highness the Maharaja the Companionship of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire could not be formally delivered to the Rao Saheb until this year. It was then presented to him in the presence of all the leading persons of the State.

11. *Ajaigarh.*—The third son of His Highness was married to a relative of His Highness the Maharaja of Bijawar.

12. *Chhatarpur.*—In November last the sanad granting to His Highness the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction was presented to His Highness in open Darbar.

13. *Baoni.*—A son was born to His Highness the Nawab in February last. The experiment of digging up and thereby reclaiming land which had become useless owing to the spread of *kans* grass has, as far as can yet be judged, been a success. The full benefit anticipated has not been reaped owing to an unfavourable season ; but the crops on the reclaimed land were the best that I saw in Baoni, and the cultivators who had taken the land seemed satisfied with their bargain. I am informed by the Superintendent of Baoni that the Collector of Jalaun rode over to inspect the result of the experiment and that he has since been giving advances for digging *kans* grass on the terms in force in Baoni. Should the experiment prove as successful as it promises, one of the most difficult agricultural problems in this part of the country will have been solved. During the year application had to be made to Government for a loan of R25,000, which was granted in April. A large proportion of this will be spent on irrigation works. It is certain, however, that the State will have to raise another loan to enable it to meet its expenditure in the coming year. The expenditure has been cut down, as far as possible, but some increase will have to be made in the pay of the State servants, some of whom only draw R2-8 a month. It is obvious that a man cannot support himself and a family on this sum with food-grains at the present price.

Muhammad Raza Husein, the Superintendent, continues to do well. His Highness the ex-Nawab died at Lucknow in December, the State thus saves R10,000 a year which he used to draw as a pension. His widow has obtained possession of all the property left by the late Nawab and hitherto has refused to return any of it to the State.

14. *Baraundha.*—It seems that the Raja has at last made peace with his Thakurs with whom he has so long been on bad terms.

15. *Sarila.*—Rao Bahadur Sambhar Singh, the father of the Chief, who had for so long managed the State with ability and success, died in May, and the Government of India directed that the State should be made over to the young Raja Pahar Singh. Before the State was made over a sum of R40,000 was invested in Government promissory notes.

16. *Garrauli.*—The mother of the minor Jagirdar was very anxious that the wedding of the boy should take place at once. I considered that the boy was young to be married and that the present year of financial trouble was not a good opportunity for incurring expense that could be avoided; the old lady, however, was so anxious to see her son married that she begged to be allowed to make the arrangements and meet the expense herself; on these terms the marriage was concluded.

17. *Tori Fatehpur.*—The management of the Jagir was made over to the young Jagirdar Arjun Singh on the death of his mother who had for years been the nominal manager of the Jagir.

18. *Chaubeana.*—The management of the Bhaisounda Jagir has been made over to Chaube Chhatrasal, who has recently left the Nowgong College. Chaube Brij Gopal has been recognised as the successor to the Taraon Jagir.

19. *Political pensioners.*—Kuar Duniapat Gir, drawing a pension of R129, has been succeeded by his son, Koindar Gir, Tez Puri, drawing a pension of R6 a month, has been succeeded by his son Manbodhan Puri, and Kuar Sidh Gir, drawing a pension of R400 a month, died during the year. The question of his successor is now before the Government.

III.—Trade.

20. With a view to encourage trade to Nowgong a large and expensive grain market has been built in the cantonment. It was formally opened by the General Officer Commanding the Bundelkhand District on his last visit to the station. The Rao of Alipura is also having a number of good buildings constructed at Harpalpur, which is the railway station for Nowgong. Three years ago this place consisted of a station and a few wretched huts, it is fast becoming a prosperous trading centre. This office gets no trade statistics, but an inspection of the stations along the line is sufficient to show that a large quantity of food has been brought into the country by the railway. Quite a new trade has lately sprung up in the seed of the Mowha tree. This is now bought in large quantities and exported to Bombay, it is said to form good material from which to make soap. The Bijawar iron workers complain that imported iron is beating them out of the market, but they still continue to make a living. Their methods and tools are most primitive, and it is a question whether it would not be worth while to get an expert to visit the works on the chance of his being able to suggest any improvements that the workers might be both willing and able to carry out. It is a strange thing that carts loaded with iron go straight to Cawnpur from Bijawar though they have to cross the Indian Midland Railway at Mahoba. The carts that take iron bring back grain.

The Railway Company has recently opened an out Agency at Charkhari.

IV.—Judicial.

21. Thirty-two persons in eleven cases were tried in the Agency Court. The details of the cases will be found in Appendix B.

The conduct of the prisoners in the Agency Jail has been good throughout the year. The new rules have been enforced and several new kinds of employment have been found for the prisoners. The general administration of the jail has been vastly improved, economy has been enforced, and the prisoners now earn a considerable sum where they formerly earned nothing. Great credit for this improvement is due to Mr. Thornhill, the Cantonment Magistrate, who has been ably assisted by Shaikh Abdur Rahman, the new Darogah. This man was formerly the Naib Darogah in the Central Jail at Jubbulpur, and he is the first Darogah of the Agency Jail who has ever had any training in jail administration. The accounts of the jail which used formerly to be kept only in the Agency Office are now shown in the general accounts of the Government Treasury.

22. New jails have been built at Sarila and Tori Fatehpur where they were both badly wanted. During the cold-weather tour I saw the jails of nearly all the larger States in the Agency and found the prisoners looking well. At Charkhari I found that the prisoners were regularly fed on wheat. I suggested

that there was no reason why they should be fed on the most expensive grain and pointed out that it was only necessary to give the prisoners sufficiently good food to keep them in sound health. To the majority of the prisoners wheat every day is a luxury that they would never get in their homes.

V.—Police.

23. The staff of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department has been of great use to the Agency in a number of cases.

VI.—Dakaiti.

24. Seven dakaitis were committed during the year against twelve committed during the previous year. Of these four were in Panna, two in Datia and one in Chhatarpur.

25. *Panna.*—The first dakaiti was committed at Sunwani in the Simaria Pargana. In this dakaiti one Ghosita was murdered and robbed of property worth ₹110. An Inspector of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department was sent to assist in the investigation of this case, but he arrived some time after the dakaiti had been committed. No trace has been found of the persons who committed this dakaiti.

The second dakaiti was committed on some travellers by five men all of whom were arrested. Four have been convicted and the fifth would certainly have been convicted had he not been allowed to escape from the Panna Jail. In this case the State received great assistance from the Inspector of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

The third dakaiti was committed at Kharra by ten men, nine of whom have been arrested. They are under trial, but as property was found with most of them, it is probable that there will be enough evidence to warrant a conviction.

The fourth dakaiti was committed at Baharia Khera in the Shahnagar Pargana. In this case there were 28 men concerned. Warrants have been sent to the Central Provinces for the extradition of 26 of these men who are all British subjects and against whom ample *primâ facie* evidence was submitted to this office. These 26 men include some of those arrested for the Kharra dakaiti. The Panna Darbar has therefore succeeded in arresting nearly all the dakaits in three cases, while only one case remains untraced. This is, I consider, a good record.

26. *Datia.*—The first Datia case was at Kunwari; in this ₹482 was taken by fifteen dakaits, of whom no trace has been found.

The second dakaiti was committed at Ekona. In this case some men have been arrested in Gwalior territory, from whom a portion of the property has been recovered. I am sending a Deputy Inspector of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department to give the Datia Darbar any help that they may require in getting a clear and reliable record of the facts ascertained. This is desirable as the men arrested are wanted for a dakaiti in Gwalior, the investigation of which may cause some delay in their extradition.

27. *Chhatarpur.*—A band of 12 men is said to have robbed a traveller of ₹50. No trace of these men has been found.

28. *Criminal Tribes.*—An officer of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department was sent to measure the Sanorias of the Alampur Pargana of Indore and of the Datia State according to the Anthropometric system. He did so, and subsequent enquiry proved that the local officials of the Indore Darbar, being unable to produce the real Sanorias, had produced other residents of the Pargana who were duly measured. The matter has been reported to the Agent to the

Governor-General for orders. After this experience in Alampur I have sent Deputy Inspector Gokal Singh to check the measurements he made of the Datia Sanorias, before sending the cards to the Head Office. I do not anticipate that any one, except the real Sanorias, have been produced in Datia. A number of Sanorias have been arrested at Indore on the information of an informer sent from Nowgong. No Police Officer has yet applied to me for the services of any Sanoria informers.

There have been some complaints about Kanjars from the north-east of the Agency. One gang, which was traced to the Baraundha State, has disappeared and another is still at Bansakar of Bhaisaunda.

VII.—Education.

29. The number of boys on the rolls of the Raj Kumar College at the beginning of the year was 13 and at the close of the year 14. The Surveying Instructor, who was engaged last year, has taught all the older boys the principles and practice of surveying such as is required to check or make revenue records, and he has also taught them how to make and keep these records. This is a branch of knowledge which ought to be very useful to the boys in after life as they nearly all belong to the landed classes.

The Agent to the Governor-General has sanctioned the appointment of a new head-master on a largely increased pay; no one has yet been appointed, but I am in communication with His Highness the Maharaja of Charkhari with a view to obtaining the services of Pandit Jugal Kishore Bajpai who, as Head Master of the Charkhari School, worked that institution up to such a high state of efficiency, and who later on was in charge of the new Industrial School at Charkhari. This school is yet in its infancy, but it has already made some progress, and it provides the State with many delicate manufactures which it used to have to import. It is an institution in which the Maharaja takes a great interest, and it is the only moderately large establishment of its kind in the Bundelkhand Agency.

The statistics of the successes obtained at examinations by the various State Schools will be found at Appendix R.

The girls' school at Charkhari is as flourishing as it ever was.

VIII.—Public Works.

30. The road from Lauri to Mahoba on the Jhansi-Manikpur section of the Indian Midland Railway has been completed and the States of Charkhari and Chhatarpur have been asked to take it over from the Department of Public Works. The States will keep it in repair at their own cost and through their own Engineers. The Charkhari Darbar has intimated its intention to continue this road to Chandla, a distance of 13 miles, of which 6 miles lie in Charkhari and 7 miles in Chhatarpur; the latter Darbar has not yet stated whether it will at present begin work on its portion of the road.

Work continues on the Nagode-Kalinger road; at the time of writing this report I hear that it has been temporarily stopped by an outbreak of cholera.

The road from Teharka village to the station of that name on the Jhansi-Manikpur section of the Indian Midland Railway has been completed as far as the Railway boundary; this small portion might well be completed by the Railway, and I am addressing the Agent on the subject.

The Orchha Darbar is making a metalled road from Orchha to the Railway Station of the same name. The Darbar is also improving the road from Tikamgarh through Jatara to Man on the Railway, and it has taken in hand a new metalled road from Tikamgarh towards Barwa Sagar on the Railway.

The Datia Darbar has decided to make a road from the Sonagir Station on the Jhansi-Agra section of the line to Sonagir and to Baroni; it has also decided to raise and bridge the road from Gora Ghât on the Sindh river to Indargarh; this ought to prove a useful road.

The Chhatarpur Darbar is improving the roads from Ganj on the Nowgong-Sutna road to Rajnagar, from Chhatarpur to Kishengarh and from Malahra to Lauri. The large tank at Panna referred to in last year's report is still under construction. It has provided work for a number of needy persons and to this extent has served a useful object. When I first saw it in December 1895 I strongly advised His Highness the Maharaja to take some professional advice before continuing the work; I could see that money was being terribly wasted, and when the Executive Engineer of the Nagode Division was good enough to inspect the tank he found that there were neither plans nor estimates nor levels. The Darbar has been informed of the Executive Engineer's opinion as to what had best be done now. During my cold-weather tour I tried to impress upon the Chiefs the desirability of getting a professional opinion before taking in hand any large and expensive work. The Agency could always obtain this for them. At Samthar, too, there is a lake under construction, the cost of which will work out to lakhs; in this case also I think that something might have been saved if the plan had been thought out before work was begun.

Owing to the prevailing scarcity a number of States are improving existing tanks.

IX.—Boundaries.

31. There was no Boundary Settlement Officer at this Agency from the beginning of the year to the 20th May when Lieutenant Jacob joined; he was transferred on the 29th June and Lieutenant Winter joined the appointment on the 1st July and held it to the close of the year. During the cold weather of 1895-96 Lieutenant Winter was in camp serving under this office from 3rd November 1895 to 25th February 1896. As he had finished all the cases in this Agency requiring settlement he was then ordered to report himself to the Political Agent in Baghelkhand. Supposing the seven cases decided by Lieutenant Winter stand the test of appeal and that no new cases crop up there will be no disputes to be taken up next cold weather. The boundary account year ends in September. The accounts closed in September 1895 show that the average cost to the States of each decision was R1,218. This high figure was reached, because the Boundary Settlement Officer was appointed late in the cold weather and was ordered away early in the hot weather, consequently he was only in camp for a short time.

X.—Medical.

32. The Charitable Hospital at Nowgong has continued to do good work. The average number of out-patients was 37·76, and the average number of in-patients was 11·68. There were 599 minor operations and 46 major operations performed during the year. It has been decided to close the Cantonment Hospital, at Nowgong from the 1st April 1896, and the committee of the Charitable Hospital has undertaken to do the work formerly done by the Cantonment Hospital, in consideration for which the Cantonment Fund is to subscribe R100 a month to the expenses of the establishment. This will cause a saving to the Cantonment Fund, and it is anticipated that it will prove advantageous to the public to have one well supported hospital in place of two separate institutions. As the records showed that the Charitable Hospital did much towards relieving the subjects of the Native States of Orchha, Charkhari, Chhatarpur and Bijawar, these States were, with the permission of the Agent to the Governor General, asked if they would give the hospital some financial aid. His

Highness the Maharaja of Orchha has very generously sent me a donation of ₹500. The Maharaja of Charkhari has expressed his regret that he can give nothing in the present time of scarcity, and no answers have been received from the other two Darbars. With the increased subscription from the Cantonment Fund to meet current expenditure and the donation of the Orchha Darbar to buy instruments, bedding, etc., it is hoped that the hospital will no longer continue on the verge of bankruptcy as it has so long done. The expenses have much increased of late owing to a large influx of patients. I believe that at the time of writing this report there are more than 30 in-patients. Last year I pointed out the difficulty under which the hospital laboured in having no permanent medical officer. In the year under report the office of Agency Surgeon changed hands no less than five times.

33. It has been decided not to appoint a successor to the late Rajab Ali Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination. The States now make their own arrangements for vaccination without any direct interference from the Agency. The Political Agent, however, has undertaken to supply instruments and lymph to any States that may require either, and to arrange for the examination of any new vaccinators that may be appointed. After an extended tour I am of opinion that the change has in no way decreased the efficiency of vaccination throughout the Agency. Small-pox has been rife in many parts of the Agency, but no statistics are available. I am given to understand, however, that the result of the outbreak has been to make vaccination more popular.

34. Cholera, too, was very general throughout the first eight months of the year, but it was at its worst in July, August and September. In all 7,132 cases were reported, of which 3,778 proved fatal. A large number of Mr. Hankin's pamphlet on the prevention of cholera were distributed and a number of the States were supplied with permanganate of potash as recommended by Mr. Hankin. The remedy attained some popularity.

Unfortunately cholera has already been reported from all four sides of the Agency, and it has now come into the eastern districts of the Agency.

XI.—Famine.

35. The failure of the rains has caused considerable scarcity throughout the Agency, and there is reason to fear that this may be very much increased by the failure of the Mowha crop, upon which both the officials and people had placed much reliance. There was no such general failure of the crop as would in ordinary circumstances have caused reason to apprehend any approach to a famine had this not been the third year in succession in which the harvests have been below the average. The measures taken to meet the emergency have from time to time been fully reported. I trust the Chiefs of all the larger States have done and are doing all that is required; if this were not the case there would certainly be an influx of people in search of work into the British Districts by which the Agency is surrounded. A number of roads that are being made or improved as relief works have already been noticed; in addition to these works there are a number of tanks, buildings and wells being made. The Chiefs are, I think, quite alive to the responsibilities of their position and try to fulfil them. The majority of them doubtless wish to do the best they can for their subjects and all have the knowledge that some of their neighbours are ready to take and settle down any cultivators who are willing to change their place of residence.

36. The usual appendices are enclosed.

Dated Nowgong,
The 30th April 1896.

J. RAMSAY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

CHAPTER VIII.

Report of the Political Agency, Guna, for the year 1895-96.

I.—Officer.

Major A. Masters was Political Assistant during the year, with the exception of two months from 27th July to 25th September 1895 when he was absent on privilege leave and Captain E. E. Robertson performed the duties.

The duties attached to this post are now under reorganisation, with a view to curtailment of the work and reduction of the expenses. And the allowance of the Agency Surgeon has been discontinued.

II.—Season, Crops and Health.

The rainfall was below the average, amounting to only 28·57 inches, and the rains of 1895 terminated early, being followed by a mild and very dry winter. These conditions brought about a bad season for the agriculturists. The Kharif crops suffered from insufficient rain, and the rabi crops failed extensively through the total absence of moisture from the soil. The unfortunate cultivators have been thereby reduced to bankruptcy and are on the verge of famine. Relief works have been started for those in distress, on the continuation of the Bina-Guna Railway towards Kotah.

There have been no cases of cholera reported during the year, but small-pox has been more prevalent than usual during the early months in 1896.

III.—Annual Tour.

The Political Assistant visited Bajrangurh, Raghogurh, and Sipri during the year; but a prolonged tour in camp was not made.

IV.—Political.

Bajrangurh (*Gwalior*).—His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia and the Gwalior Resident visited Guna on 23rd January 1896, and made a tour through this district visiting Esaghur, Miana, Bajrangurh, and Pachar.

Raghogurh.—Kamdar Tikaram has carried on his duties with energy and ability, notwithstanding the continued opposition of the Palace favourites who are sheltered by the aged Raja. The accounts now show a surplus and the people give evidence of being contented and thriving, notwithstanding the unfavourable season.

Parone.—Affairs in this State progress smoothly and there is no matter calling for special comment. The Raja takes an interest in the management of his property and he acted with vigour during the late incursion of dakaits in the district.

Gurrah.—The Raja continues to be heavily in debt. At his special request Mir Shujaat Ali, Kamdar of Bhatkheri in the Malwa Agency, was appointed Kamdar of the State on 25th July 1895, and since then, affairs have been placed on a better footing, and beneficial results may be expected to follow.

Umri.—This State furnishes no matter for comment.

Bhadoura.—The Raja's management of affairs has been very unsatisfactory. His attention has repeatedly been drawn to his failings, but as yet no signs of improvement are visible.

Dharnaoda and Sirsi.—These estates are managed by Chiefs with slender means. The second son of the Dharnaoda Thakur died last March and a son was born in April to the Diwan of Sirsi.

V.—Judicial.

Civil cases.—One hundred and fifty-seven cases decided against 173 last year.

Criminal cases.—Fifty-nine cases decided against 48 last year.

Jail.—There are 15 prisoners against 14 at the end of the last year.

VI.—Dakaiti.

A Sub-Agency of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department was formed here last year.

The following dakaitis were reported:—

In Bajrangurh (Gwalior)	17
„ Raghogurh	1
„ Parone	2
„ Gurrah	2
„ Bhadoura	2
„ Dharnaoda	1
„ Sirsi	2
Total	27

In three of these cases property was recovered.

VII.—Education.

Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, Inspector-General of Education, Gwalior State, visited the school in January last and was satisfied with the tuition and management.

VIII.—Public Works.

The portion of the Agra-Bombay Road in this Agency is in order; but several of the bridges are badly cracked at the abutments.

The Guna Agency office building has been completed and occupied.

The Guna-Bina Railway was opened for goods traffic on 1st May 1895, and for passenger traffic on 23rd September last. This line is to be extended to Bara in Kotah, and the earthwork has been taken in hand at once so as to furnish relief works for the people in this district threatened with famine.

IX.—Boundaries.

Lieutenant A. B. Drummond, Boundary Settlement Officer of the Malwa Agency, and Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, Boundary Settlement Officer of the Bhopawar Agency, were deputed to this Agency in 1896, for the settlement of boundary cases, with a view to clearing off all the cases which have accumulated during the last few years. Considerable progress has now been made in this direction.

Six cases have been settled by Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, and others are being taken up.

(1) Berakheri, Gwalior *versus* Sakoonia, Raghogurh.

(2) Purena, Dharnaoda *versus* Pagara, Raghogurh.

(3) Rajnakheri, Dharnaoda *versus* Bijaipura, Raghogurh.

(4) Baragaon, Gwalior *versus* Khurai, Tonk.

(5) Akkhiri, Gwalior *versus* Semalkhiri, Tonk.

(6) Akkhiri, Gwalior *versus* Bamla, Tonk.

Lieutenant A. B. Drummond having been appointed Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, he had to leave for Indore in March 1896, and the list of cases settled by him has not been received yet.

The usual statements are attached.

GUNA AGENCY;
The 23rd April 1896.

A. MASTERS, *Major,*
Political Assistant, Guna.

PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

CHAPTER IX.

Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Central India Agency, for the year 1895-96.

CIVIL WORKS—IMPERIAL.

1. *Revenue.*—The revenue actually realized during the year, so far as is known at present, was ₹11,078 against the budget estimate of ₹10,100, and the revised of ₹11,000; the actual of previous year (1894-95) was ₹11,527.

2. *Expenditure.*—The following detail shows the original budget imperial grant, revised estimate, and approximate outlay as far as is known. The supplementary accounts for March, when received, may cause some alterations in the figures—

	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate or final grant.	Approximate as far as is known.
	₹	₹	₹
Expenditure in India	3,14,000	3,14,100	2,99,833
„ in England	1,000	...	...
Loss by exchange	800	...	...
TOTAL .	3,15,800	3,14,100	2,99,833

The approximate expenditure in India was distributed as under :—

	₹
Civil buildings, works and repairs	34,996
Communications „ „	1,64,496
Establishment	1,01,213
Tools and plant	3,957
Suspense	*4,829*
	2,99,833
Probable lapse	14,267
	3,14,100

In addition to the above the following approximate expenditure was also incurred during the year from :—

	₹
(i) Contribution from different Native States . . .	21,050
(ii) Local Funds	63,513
(iii) Civil Department budget	2,696

3. Of the works executed during the year the most important were the following:—

CIVIL BUILDINGS—INDORE STATION.

(1) *Residency building.*—A new cook house, some more clerestory windows in the drawing and dining rooms and a new tank and pipes have been fixed for watering khuss tatties.

(2) New punkhas provided for lower and upper story rooms and iron railings fixed on the upper story verandah of the Residency English Office. Some petty and minor works were also carried out in the Indore Residency.

(3) *Treasury buildings.*—Certain additions and alterations in the Treasury buildings.

(4) *Store-yard, Public Works Department.*—A shed has partially been constructed for the manufacture of mortar.

INDORE BAZAR FUND.

4. *Cholera Hospital.*—This has been constructed with its out-houses and pucca drains.

Toll Office.—This has also been constructed at the garry adda for the Residency Bazar. Improvements to drains have been made in one of the streets.

New latrines.—Two of these have been constructed for the Residency Bazar.

OPIUM.

(5) *A new weighment wing* has been added to the Opium Godown and under-ground drain constructed.

SIRDARPORE.

(6) *Signallers' quarters.*—A screen wall has been constructed in front of the signallers' quarters to the Combined Post and Telegraph Offices.

Pucca drains.—Culverts and nine latrine receptacles supplied for use in the bazar.

A servants' latrine constructed for Adjutant's bungalow.

GWALIOR.

(7) (i) *The Residency.*—Certain additions and alterations were made. A new cowshed has also been provided for.

GUNA.

(8) (i) *A new office building* was undertaken for the Political Assistant, Guna.

NOWGONG.

(9) (i) *Magistrate's Court.*—Certain additions and alterations were made to this.

COMMUNICATIONS.

(1) *Namli-Sailana Feeder Road.*—The travelling coat of metal has been consolidated during the past monsoon, and the soling coat for the extension of the road from the Inspection Bungalow to the Sailana School-house has been collected and consolidated. Inspection Bungalow has been completed.

(2) *Jaora-Piploda Road.*—All works have been completed with the exception of some slight lengths of earth-work in side berms.

(3) *Dharampuri-Khalghat Feeder Road.*—This road has been opened for traffic, the soling and second coat having been consolidated during the last monsoon. The third or travelling coat will be consolidated during next year.

(4) *Kurwai-Kothara Feeder Road.*—This road has been completed with the exception of consolidation of third or travelling coat.

(5) *Portion of Road from Kurwai to Betwa river towards Sironj.*—The earth-work is complete with the exception of some dressing to the side slopes in the east approach cutting to the Betwa. Nearly all metal has been consolidated except in cutting. A culvert has been built at the junction of this extension with the Kurwai-Kothara Road.

(6) *Betwa Causeway.*—Good progress has been made on this causeway. With the exception of five all the concrete arches have been completed and more than half of the pavement has been laid. A gap in the north-east and south-east retaining walls about 30′ long which could not be completed last year still remains to be filled in, which will be done in April next when the river level has fallen.

(7) *Agra-Bombay Road.*—Additional water-pipes have been provided to the Mhow dâk bungalow and a large receptacle has been supplied for the latrine attached to it.

The restoration of the Karam river causeway in 41st mile south of Indore has been completed and a new raised causeway with concrete arch has been constructed across Bhursala Nalla in 70th mile to replace a bridge washed away in 1894.

Two more nallas have also been paved—one in 39th mile and the other in 42nd mile.

(8) *Mhow-Neemuch Road.*—Iron-work of the Chambal bridge at Ghatabilode in the 10th mile re-painted. A portion of this road at Rutlam Railway Station has been diverted; the funds for it were provided for by the Railway authorities, the old road having been taken into the limits of the railway station yard; the diversion is practically finished except the consolidation of third coat metal for which sand and metal are ready at road-side.

(9) *Nerbudda Ferry.*—Five additional piers have been added in the bed of the Nerbudda river at Khalghat for the dry-weather causeway.

(10) *Nagode-Kallinger Feeder Road.*—This road is complete with the exception of Kohary causeway which is in progress.

(11) *Lauri-Mahoba Feeder Road.*—This road has been completed and will shortly be made over to the respective Darbars for maintenance.

Repairs General.

5. All the buildings and roads in charge of this Department were maintained in as fair order as practicable with the funds available.

General.

6. *Establishment.*—Mr. H. F. White, Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana and Central India, retired on a retiring pension from 19th June 1895. He was succeeded by Mr. A. J. Hughes, C.I.E., who joined this administration on the forenoon of 6th September 1895. He retired on retiring pension from 2nd February 1896. Mr. D. Joscelyne, C.E., succeeded the last-named officer and joined on 26th February 1896.

7. The usual statements of roads are attached.

D. JOSCELYNE, C.E.,

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General,
Public Works Department, Central India.

CHAPTER X.

OPIUM.

There has been a considerable falling-off in the export of opium during the year. This was partly due to the limited stock of old opium in Malwa and partly to the depression of the opium trade with China.

The enhancement of Pass duty by diminishing the profits of the merchants has also affected the trade though only to a limited extent. The future prospects of the trade, however, judging from the large number of chests on hand and the outturn of the season 1895-96, appear more favourable.

2. In November 1894, Mr. Hastings on return from leave resumed charge of his duties as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent at Indore. Another officer, Mr. A. W. Ross, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Benares, was also deputed to Indore to learn the work connected with the purchase of Malwa opium for the Bengal Government and to qualify himself for it. Mr. Ross reported himself at Indore on the 15th April 1895. Four thousand one hundred and ninety-five maunds and 27¾ seers of crude opium (the approximate equivalent of 3,000 maunds at 90° consistency) were purchased; of this 2,100 maunds were sent to the Patna Factory, and 2,095 maunds and 27¾ seers to the Ghazipur Factory. The rate paid for the crude opium averaged Halli R40-12-2$\frac{5}{12}$ per dhari against Halli R36-12-4 per dhari in 1894.

The final report and accounts were submitted by Mr. Ross, who relieved Mr. Hastings at the close of the season.

3. The total number of chests exported during the year was:—

Imperial.

Chests	26,378½
Duty	R1,71,46,025 @ R650 per chest.

Provincial.

Chests	1,392½
Duty	R9,74,750 @ R700 per chest.
Chests	167½ free of Pass duty.

The figures for the previous year (1894-95) being:—

Imperial.

Chests	30,765
Duty	R1,87,54,325 @ R600 and R650 per chest.

Provincial.

Chests	1,217½
Duty	R8,52,250 @ R700 per chest.
Chests	146½ free of Pass duty.

II.—Stock and Outturn.

4. The stock in hand is estimated at about 35,000 chests and the outturn of the season 1895-96 at from 30,000 to 35,000 chests.

III.—Returns.

5. The annexed statements 1 to 4 give full information regarding the prices of opium, the exports from Malwa and the revenue collections.

CHAPTER XI.

JUDICIAL.

I.—Civil Justice.

During the year under report 2,407 suits were filed in British Courts in the Central India Agency against 2,521 in the previous year.

Of these 1,389 were Small Cause Court suits. At the close of the year there were 223 suits pending against 247 in the previous year.

The value of the suits disposed of during the year 1895-96 amounted to R2,16,032-7-6 or R27,863-10-2 less than the total value of suits disposed of during the year 1894-95.

Decrees numbering 1,994 and valued at R4,31,632-11-5 were executed during the year under report against 2,097 decrees valued at R2,82,211-5-4 executed during the previous year.

The average duration of regular suits has decreased from 33·23 days in 1894-95 to 11·69 days in 1895-96.

The average time taken to dispose of Small Cause Court suits is 15·18 against 15·87 in the previous year.

The average costs of regular suits and execution of decrees have increased from R11-5-1 to R13-12-3 and R0-14-5 to R10-13-2 respectively.

The cost of Small Cause Court suits has fallen from R4-14-10 to R4-6-7.

The average time taken during 1895-96 in executing decrees in Small Cause Court suits is 17·43 days as against 16·89 days in the previous year.

II.—Criminal Justice.

The total number of criminal cases instituted in British Courts in the Central India Agency during the year 1895-96 was 2,852 against 2,323 cases instituted during the previous year. Of these 1,163 related to breaches of Cantonment Regulations as compared with 938 in the previous year.

The average duration of cases has decreased from 4·64 in the previous year to 4·12 in the year under report.

In all 2,875 cases were tried and disposed of during the year 1895-96 leaving 38 cases to be tried at the close of the year.

During the same period 3,727 witnesses were examined and detained on an average 1·61 days each.

III.—Police.

The total number of British Police maintained during the year in the Central India Agency was 5 mounted and 533 foot at an annual cost of R58,330-4-0.

IV.—Jails.

During the year under report 1,164 persons were imprisoned in British Jails in Central India. During the previous year the number imprisoned was 897.

The total cost during the year 1895-96 of maintaining these prisoners amounted to R27,679-15-8, showing an annual average cost of R59-0-6 per prisoner or R0-6-10 more than the average cost per prisoner during the year 1894-95.

Buildings.—The Superintendent of the Central India Agency Jail, which is the Central Jail in this Agency, reports that the usual annual repairs have been carefully executed by the Public Works Department and all the buildings are in good condition. Owing to the increase of prisoners an additional ward is essentially necessary and a requisition has already been submitted for the same.

Conduct of Jail Officials.—The conduct of the jail officials has been uniformly good. They all did their respective work in a satisfactory manner.

Management of prisoners.—The management has been perfectly satisfactory.

Health of prisoners.—The general health of prisoners has been satisfactory. The total number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital was 1,154 out of which 10 died.

Food.—Articles of food of better sort are supplied for rations of prisoners according to the scale of prison dietary.

Clothing.—Each prisoner is supplied with a coat, a janghia, and a cap, and they are provided with a blanket coat in addition for the winter. This clothing is suitable and lasts long.

Employment of prisoners.—With the exception of life-convicts and those over ten years' sentence almost all the prisoners are sent out on extra-mural labour. Those that remain in the jail precincts are employed either in manufacturing articles or grinding corn.

Conduct of prisoners.—On the whole the conduct of the prisoners has been fairly good. A remission of one month in the year is granted to every good-conduct prisoner whose term exceeds a year. This concession has a very good effect in encouraging them to work hard and behave well to earn this reward.

Escapes.—No prisoner escaped during the year.

Manufactures.—The outturn of articles manufactured in the jail was R2,937-12-1. A commission of R10 per cent. on the net cash profits of the manufactured articles is granted to the jail employés which stimulates the jail establishment to push the sale of articles manufactured in jail.

Expenditure.—The entire expenditure during the year under all heads was R17,93,194 owing to the increase of prisoners in the jail.

State of Jail Garden.—Convict labour was employed in the jail garden which supplied sufficient vegetables for the rations of the prisoners throughout the year except in March and April. The state of the garden is fair.

General Observations.—The condition of the jail has been excellent during the year. The health of the prisoners has been very good, there has been no serious sickness of any sort.

V.—Registration.

Three hundred and fifty-seven documents were registered during the year and the amount of fees recovered was R1,397-15-6 against R2,043-8-0 in the previous year.

CHAPTER XII.

LOCAL CORPS.

CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

The 1st and 2nd Regiments were stationed at Agar and Guna respectively throughout the year.

Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., was Commandant of the Regiment from April 1st to June 7th, 1895, when he proceeded on special service with the Pamir Boundary Commission, and Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Money officiated as Commandant from that date to the 17th February 1896, when he proceeded on furlough; Major A. Masters then officiated till 31st March 1896.

Health.—There have been 2 deaths in the 1st, and 8 deaths in the 2nd Regiment during the past year, but though the number of deaths in the 2nd Regiment was unusually high, the general health of the Regiment has been good.

Musketry.—The shooting in the annual musketry course of the Regiment for the year 1895-96 has been good. The figure of merit of the 1st Regiment is returned as 47·14 with 532 men exercised, and that of the 2nd Regiment as 42·13 with 482 men exercised.

Remounts.—The following remounts were purchased during the year to replace casualties:—

Arabs and Persians	39
Country-bred	24
Mehidpur Stud	14
Australians	5
Quetta Horses	30
TOTAL	112

Horse-breeding.—Horse-breeding operations have progressed uninterruptedly notwithstanding a year of scarcity.

1ST REGIMENT, CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

The Regiment has been stationed at Agar throughout the year. Major F. H. R. Drummond of the 11th Bengal Lancers took over the officiating 2nd-in-command on 30th July 1895.

Captain C. E. Baynes, 2nd Bombay Lancers, joined as Squadron Commander on 3rd April 1895.

The usual outposts and guards were furnished during the year.

Inspection.—The Regiment was inspected at Agar on the 13th March 1896, by Major-General Nicolson, C.B., Commanding the Mhow District. The result of the inspection was eminently satisfactory.

Remounts.—Forty-five remounts were purchased during the year.

2ND REGIMENT, CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

The Regiment was stationed at Guna throughout the year.

Inspection.—The Regiment was inspected at Guna on the 28th November 1895, by the Inspector-General of Cavalry, and again on the 24th February 1896, by General Sir Bindon Blood, K.C.B., Commanding the

Bundelkhand District. Both inspections were very satisfactory, the Inspecting Officers having expressed themselves as highly pleased with the general efficiency of the regiment.

Remounts.—Sixty-seven remounts were purchased during the year.

Bhopal Battalion.

Colonel G. R. Peart proceeded on furlough to Europe on the 18th April 1895 and vacated the command of the regiment on the 17th July 1895, on attaining 55 years of age. Major E. S. Masters was appointed officiating Commandant on the 18th April 1895, and was made substantive on the 17th July 1895.

Conduct.—The conduct of the regiment has been good. Four Courts Martial were held during the year.

Health.—The health of the regiment has been good, the daily percentage of sick to strength being 3·29.

Four deaths occurred during the year.

Musketry.—The annual course was completed by the regiment; the figure of merit being 54·52 as against 52·66 last year.

The Regiment was inspected by Major-General Nicolson, C.B., Commanding the Mhow District, on the 23rd and 24th March 1896.

Malwa Bhil Corps.

Major G. A. Collins has held command of the regiment throughout the year.

Inspection.—Major-General Nicolson, C.B., inspected the Corps on the 25th February 1896.

Health.—The health of the regiment has been generally good.

Musketry.—The figure of merit of the Regiment is 52·12 in Collective Practices as against 44·63 in 1894-95.

CHAPTER XIII.

EDUCATION.

I.—University Examinations.

This year the University of Allahabad, suddenly and without timely notice to the institutions concerned, determined to abolish Indore as a centre for its Entrance and Intermediate examinations. Consequently candidates from schools in Malwa are now obliged to go either to Hoshangabad or Ajmere to be examined. An incidental result of this action on the part of the University is that it is not possible to give this year in this report any reliable figures regarding those examinations.

2. Two colleges in Central India still adhere to the Calcutta University course of study. These are the Holkar College and the Canadian Mission College, both at Indore. As the Calcutta examinations continue to be held at Indore the figures for the Calcutta First Arts Examination are recorded :—

	Sent up.	Passed.
Holkar College	16	12
Canadian Mission	3	...

3. Four High Schools in Central India (*i. e.*, schools that teach up to the Entrance standard) continue to take the Calcutta Entrance course. Their names, with results in the Entrance Examination for the year 1896, are given below :—

	Sent up.	Passed.
Indore City School	19	6
Canadian Mission (Indore)	7	6
Indore Military School	7	...
Canadian Mission (Mhow)	4	...

4. There are now in Central India four colleges teaching up to the B.A. standard, *viz.*, the Holkar and Canadian Mission Colleges, at Indore, and the Lashkar and Madhava Colleges at Gwalior and Ujjain respectively. No figures regarding the number of students attending those colleges are available; but there is no doubt that the students of the colleges at Indore and Ujjain are for the most part immigrants from the Dekkan in search of education at a cheaper rate than it can be got in the Government or aided colleges of the Bombay Presidency. As regards the Canadian Mission College it appears to have practically given up its college classes and to be confining its energies to its school department. This is the less to be regretted, as the Holkar College, with an adequate and competent staff, provided by the enlightened munificence of the Indore Darbar, has now an assured existence and an established reputation, and is amply sufficient for all local requirements in the direction of higher education.

II.—Central India Schools Examinations.

5. These examinations were held as usual in the month of April, and the results are now being prepared. The following is a statement of the number appearing from each school:—

1. Lashkar	31
2. Ujjain	29
3. Mhow	29
4. Rutlam	19
5. Jaora	15
6. Dhar	11
7. Dewas	2
8. Sutna	9
9. Rewah	20
10. Indore (Residency)	...
11. Sehore	23
12. Chhatarpur	7
13. Charkhari	15
14. Tikamgurh	14
15. Dattia	2
16. Panna	1
17. Guna	3
18. Nowgong (Cantonment)	7
19. Morar	4
20. Mongaoli	2
21. Gwalior (City)	2
22. Joura Allapur	1
23. Bhander	3
24. Gohad	1
25. Agar	3
26. Mandsaur	10
27. Neemuch (Cantonment)	2
28. Neemuch (City)	6
29. Bhilsa	2
30. Bajrangurh	1
31. Sarangpur	2
32. Shajapur	2
Total	278

6. The following scholarships are awarded annually according to the results of these examinations:—

	R.
Gwalior Darbar	120
Indore Darbar	120
Dhar Darbar	120
Dewas Darbar (Junior)	120
Jaora Darbar	96
Rajkumar College, Nowgong	96
Dattia Darbar	96
Charkhari Darbar	72
Chhatarpur Darbar	72
Rewa Darbar	60
Total	972

7. A scholarship of the yearly value of R120, which was given for many years in succession by the Rutlam Darbar, has been discontinued since the death of the late Chief on the ground of "insufficient budget provision;"

and this year for the first time since the examinations were instituted the Dewas Darbar (Senior Branch) has declined to offer its usual scholarship of R96 on the ground that " in the present financial condition of the State " it cannot afford it.

III.—High Schools in Central India.

8. In the list of schools given above, those numbered 1 to 16 may be reckoned as High Schools, *i. e.*, schools professing to teach up to the standard of the Entrance Examination; and, adding to those the Indore City School, the Indore Military School, and the Canadian Mission Schools at Indore and Mhow, the number of High Schools in Central India may be put down as 20. The schools numbered 17 to 32, amounting to 16, would in British territory rank as Anglo-vernacular schools.

IV.—Schools for European Children.

9. A very efficient school for European children is maintained at Mhow by Nuns under the management of the Very Reverend Father Bertram, O. C., Prefect Apostolic of Rajputana. It is open to Protestants as well as Catholics and is largely used by the railway officials and also by the subordinates in the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments who do not find it convenient to send their children to the schools attached to the British regiments. This school is subsidised from Agency and Cantonment funds, and also receives a small grant from the Railway Company.

10. A small school for European children (Protestant, but open to Catholics) is maintained at Indore, and receives a small grant from Agency funds. It is under the management of the Chaplain of Indore.

V.—Daly College.

11. The number of Chiefs and sons of Chiefs now attending the Daly College is still much smaller than it ought to be. The Raja of Dewas (Junior Branch) has lately left the College to reside in his own State in order that he may gain some practical experience in the work of administration before being put in possession of his powers. The minor Nawab of Jaora joined the College in December 1895, being accompanied by his cousin, the son of the Kamdar and Superintendent of the State. The minor Thakur of Bagli also has lately joined the College. The Raja of Rutlam and the Rana of Ali-Rajpur continue their studies and are making fair progress. Arrangements had been made with the Commissioner of Lucknow for receiving into the College one of the Oudh Talukdars, Raja Achal Singh of Kaimahra; but just when they were completed the youth took suddenly ill and died.

12. It is to be noted with regret, in this as in previous years, that the attendance at the College is almost exclusively from the Malwa and Bhopawar Agencies. Not less regrettable is the fact that the attendance of a Chief's son in the life-time of his father is almost unknown. The consequence is that many boys come late and ill-prepared to school, and have to be removed in too many cases before they have got anything like the full advantage of the education which the College provides for them. This is the more remarkable as the Daly College may now be said to be educating the second generation, several of the boys now on the roll being the sons of original students. The fact remains, and it cannot be said to be of good augur for the future of the petty States of Malwa. It is not as if residence in the College were irksome or unpleasant to the boys while they are here: on the contrary, almost all of them, when they have got over their natural home-sickness, enjoy their life at Indore thoroughly, entering with the greatest enthusiasm into the games—unattainable for them at their homes—which the College abundantly provides for their exercise and recreation.

VI.—Residency School, Indore.

13. The Residency School continues to be in a satisfactory condition. On the resignation of Mr. H. A. Nanavate (now at Rajkot) Mr. Shiv Baksh, second master, was promoted to be Head Master, and since his appointment has well maintained the efficiency of the school. This year 15 candidates have been sent up for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University. In consequence of a strangely unfortunate misconception of what was implied in a re-organisation of the higher classes of the school, no candidates were sent up for the Central India Schools Examinations of 1896. The number now on the roll is 226 and the monthly collection of fees averages R90.

R. H. GUNION.

CHAPTER XIV.

POST OFFICES.

The five appendices which accompany the review indicate the postal progress of the year in Central India and Rajputana. The following remarks explain the increases or decreases noticeable in comparison with the figures furnished in the corresponding appendices for the year 1894-95.

APPENDIX I.

Shows a net increase of 9 Branch Post Offices and 7 Letter-boxes. Of these, 3 Branch Post Offices—Akhaigurh, Bhusuwar, and Biana—were opened in the Bhurtpore State; 3—Memli, Sanwar and Debari—in the Meywar State; 2—Chundarun and Khajwana—in Marwar; and Multhan in Bhopawar.

APPENDIX II.

Railway mileage over which mails were carried during the year increased by 62 miles, owing to the opening of the Udeypore-Chitor Railway; and there was a decrease of 1 mile in the mail-cart mileage, owing to the abolition of the mail cart from Rutlam Railway Station to Rutlam, instead of which a runner is now employed to carry the mails. No changes occurred in the lengths of camel lines. The following runners' lines were closed—from Chitorgurh to Udeypore, 70 miles; Udeypore to Kankrauli, 40 miles; and Guna to Sipri, 58 miles, and new mail lines from Debari to Udeypore, 9 miles, and Memli to Kankrauli, 25 miles, were opened. Seven other new runners' lines, aggregating to 67½ miles, were also opened during the year. The net result in runners' lines is a decrease of 77 miles, compared with the lines which existed on 31st March 1895. The net mileage of the 3 classes of mail lines, at the close of the year was 4,756¼ miles or 16 miles less than the mileage at the close of the preceding year.

APPENDICES III AND IIIA.

The estimated total number of articles of the letter and parcel mails received for delivery, during the last two years, is given below:—

Year.	Letter mail.	Parcel mail.
1894-95	11,402,600	100,675
1895-96	12,134,425	125,195
Increase	731,825	24,520
Percentage	6·4	24·3

The increase in articles of the letter mail is attributed to the normal progress of the Post Office; and the increase in the number of parcel mail articles is due to the introduction of a cheaper system of unregistered parcels, which had effect from the 1st August 1895.

APPENDIX IV.

There were two highway robberies of mails in this circle during the year, particulars of which will be found in the appendix. The escort sowar who accompanied the mails from Jhalrapatan to Agar behaved in a cowardly manner. His conduct has been brought to the notice of the Political authorities concerned.

Salt Revenue.

Four head, 23 sub and 4 branch Post Offices are authorised to receive indents for the purchase of salt from Government Salt Depôts. The system is not, however, in general favour with the salt traders, as only five offices (4 sub and 1 branch) received indents to the total number of 100, which aggregated 17,855 maunds of salt, valued at R49,351-1-9. The Sambhar and Pachbadra Salt Lines Post Offices still continue to be the salt depôts in this circle. Annexed is a comparative summary, for the year under review and the preceding year, of salt purchased through the Depôt Post Offices and the money collected thereon :—

Year.	Number of indents.	Quantity of salt supplied, in maunds.	Value of the salt supplied.
			R
1894-95	437	73,500	2,14,267
1895-96	353	63,795	1,75,293
Decrease	84	9,705	38,974

Telegraph.

On the 31st March 1896, there were 33 Combined Post and Telegraph Offices in the Circle. During the year under review combined offices were opened at Ramgarh, Fatehpur, Luchmangarh and Churu. The transactions of the 33 combined offices were 67,417 messages "sent" and 83,911 messages "received." The revenue realised by this Department in the Rajputana Circle, on behalf of the Telegraph Department, amounted to R66,126-11-0 and the cost of the establishment debitable to the Telegraph Department was R11,392-13-11. In addition to the 33 combined offices, 121 Post Offices in the Circle, which are authorised to receive telegrams from the public, for transmission to the nearest Telegraph Office, booked 8,058 messages, thus affording a further revenue of R7,582-5-0 to the Telegraph Department, without any additional cost of establishment.

Quinine.

With effect from the 1st October 1894, the sale of quinine was authorised at all Post Offices in the Ajmere and Merwara District and in all the Native States under the Rajputana Agency, except Dholpur, which is in the North-Western Provinces Postal Circle. Owing to some delay incidental to starting the system, it was not brought into force until the 1st January 1895. In the three months—January, February and March 1895—the Post Offices sold 12,459 powders (or 122 packets and 15 powders) of quinine, valued at R194-10-9. On these sales the Postmasters were allowed the sum of R12-2-0 as commission. During the year under review, 24,841 powders (or 243 packets and 55 powders), valued at R388-2-3, were sold. The sales were heaviest in the States of Meywar, Sirohi and parts of Marwar—where malarial fever prevails after the monsoon. Postmasters were allowed on these sales the sum of R22-12-6 as commission.

During the year under review temporary Post Offices were opened at :—

(1) Tilwara, where a cattle fair is held annually for a fortnight during April;

(2) Jodhpur, where a horse fair and polo tournament was held during March.

(3) Two Field Post Offices, in connection with the Camps of Exercise in the Mhow Division held for two weeks in January last, were also established—one for the Northern and the other for the Southern forces, engaged in the manœuvres.

(4) A Camp Post Office was attached to the camp of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, during the winter tour. It was opened, at Neemuch, on the 21st December 1895, and closed, at Jeypur, on the 15th February 1896.

(5) A Camp Post Office was attached to the Camp of the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, during the winter tour. It was opened, at Dewas, on the 30th November 1895, and closed, on return of the Agent to the Governor-General to Indore, on the 1st February 1896.

I was in charge of the circle throughout the year, except for three months spent on privilege leave. During my absence, Mr. F. B. O'Shea was in charge from 24th July to 23rd October 1895.

G. B. GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster-General.

CHAPTER XV.

TELEGRAPH.

Statistics of Telegraph Lines and Offices in Central India for the year 1895-96.

Miles of Line.				Miles of Wire.			
At the end of the previous year.	Add during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of the previous year.	Add during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
1105·45	...	...	1105·45	3184·50	...	...	3184·50

Offices.

Name of Office.	Telegrams disposed of and their value.				Remarks.
	Sent.	Received.	Transit.	Amount.	
Departmental Offices.				R a.	
Guna	2,987	2,845	...	2,441 14	Decrease of Revenue.
Indore	8,302	11,139	143,158	8,782 5	Increase „
Indore city	11,847	12,366	...	10,941 5	Decrease „
Mhow	8,562	9,360	...	13,946 8	Increase „
Neemuch	6,606	6,494	4,402	6,327 9	„ „
Ujjain	12,366	11,546	...	10,967 7	Decrease „
Postal-Telegraph Combined Offices.					
Agar	1,807	1,844	...	1,837 11	Increase of Revenue.
Bhilsa	221	410	...	207 9	Decrease „
Biaora	1,405	1,723	...	1,325 11	Increase „
Bhopal	3,165	4,324	11,249	2,989 5	„ „
Dewas	1,105	1,261	...	1,042 10	„ „
Dhar	2,187	2,277	...	2,210 8	„ „
Gwalior Residency	1,417	1,828	...	1,730 10	Decrease „
Gwalior Railway Station	3,804	4,832	1,258	4,291 9	Increase „
Janak Tal	1,772	2,641	...	1,645 4	Decrease „
Jaora	4,119	5,109	...	4,104 14	„ „
Mandsaur	2,992	3,347	4,502	2,477 9	„ „
Nowgong	2,657	2,451	...	3,004 3	„ „
Partabgarh	1,419	1,575	...	1,333 15	Increase „
Rewah	1,110	1,422	...	1,379 6	„ „
Rutlam	4,795	6,238	...	4,372 7	Decrease „
Sarangpur	1,061	1,414	...	1,051 13	Increase „
Sehore	2,375	3,346	...	2,925 5	Decrease „
Shajapur	1,010	1,044	12	799 6	„ „
Sipri	689	701	...	645 10	„ „
Sirdarpur	1,214	1,426	...	1,227 15	Increase „
Sutna	2,370	2,501	3,057	1,991 12	Decrease „

Telegraph Offices opened and closed.

Opened.	Closed.
Nil.	*Nil.*

CHAPTER XVI.

MEDICAL.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The accompanying table shows the working of the Hospitals and Dispensaries throughout the Central India Agency during the year under review:—

Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Total number treated.	Number of deaths.	Number of vaccinations.	Major operations.	Minor operations.	Remarks.
Malwa Dispensaries.						
Includes 16 dispensaries . . .	283,705	619	5,100	721	12,660	
Gwalior Agency.						
Includes 15 dispensaries . . .	112,924	106	47,147	426	3,824	
Baghelkhand Agency.						
Includes 16 dispensaries . . .	145,858	193	43,070	461	6,555	
Bundelkhand Agency.						
Includes Charkhari State and Nowgong Charitable and Agency Dispensaries.	23,059	52	3,218	70	1,663	
Bhopal Agency.						
Includes 17 dispensaries . . .	115,393	1,398	48,318	379	9,005	
Guna Agency.						
Includes Guna Charitable Dispensary.	11,839	42	186	86	453	
Bhopawar Agency.						
Includes 15 dispensaries . . .	89,803	87	5,219	182	4,720	
Mhow Cantonment.						
Includes 2 dispensaries . . .	17,792	21	974	...	...	
Neemuch Cantonment.						
Includes Neemuch Charitable Dispensary.	4,647	6	...	38	306	
Total .	805,020	2,524	153,232	2,363	39,186	
Total of last year .	735,236	2,604	148,553	2,102	35,347	
Increase .	69,784	...	4,679	261	3,839	
Decrease .	...	80	...	...	...	

Malwa Dispensaries.

The total number of dispensaries in Malwa is 16. In all 283,705 persons received Medical Relief during the year, showing an increase of 17,519 over last year's total. Seven hundred and twenty-one major and 12,660 minor operations were performed.

Mr. Hormusjee Cowasjee, L.M. & S., is in charge of the Medical Department of the Jaora State. He has performed 70 major and 1,152 minor operations during the year. There has been a steady increase in the number of operations performed by him. Thirty-four thousand five hundred and twenty-one patients were treated against 33,174 last year. Mr. Hormusjee has done excellent work during the year. The hospital buildings, too, have been greatly improved and further improvements have been promised by the Minister who takes great interest in the matter.

The Indore Charitable Hospital shows an average daily number of in-patients 158·18 and out-patients 161·05. There were 343 major operations. One large row of buildings has been out of use, being entirely re-built for the hospital at the expense of the Bohras of Ujjain, who offered to do this with the view of having a claim to send their sick to the Hospital. Assistant Surgeon Bhagwat and Hospital Assistant Raghunath Lachman have both done excellent work both in the hospital and the school. The school is very flourishing, and six students passed out during the year, and have all been sent to work in dispensaries, with the exception of two who have been taken on in Government service. Assistant Surgeon Bhagwat takes great trouble in the work of the school and deserves great credit for it, and Raghunath Rao also works hard as Teacher of Anatomy which post he has filled for many years.

The sum of R1,000 was given towards the completion of the operating room by Seth Chand Mull of Rutlam. Surgeon-Major A. M. Crofts submits the Annual Report of the Dispensaries in Northern Gwalior. The total number of patients treated during the year was 112,924 as compared with 88,474 treated in 1894. Year by year the amount of charitable medical relief afforded by the Gwalior State has steadily increased—more than twenty-three times the number of patients are now being treated than in 1886 when the number of patients was 4,812. The numbers of major and minor operations have also considerably increased. The total of the former was 426 and of the latter 3,824. Small-pox was frequent, especially in March, April and June, comparatively few cases occurring during the other months of the year. The Vaccination Department has been placed under the immediate supervision of Dr. McCulloch, Assistant Medical Officer, and though the increase in the number of vaccine operations is not very large, still the instructions which the vaccinators received from him and the introduction of animal lymph, together with the personal inspections he was able to make, will further the work of vaccination in no small degree.

The Annual Report of the Dispensaries in the Baghelkhand Agency is submitted by Surgeon-Major G. H. D. Gimlette, M.D. Two new dispensaries have been opened during the year—one at Pathrowra and the other at Manpur. Malarious fevers were less prevalent than usual, most probably due to the comparatively dry autumn. There were only isolated cases of cholera during the year. One thousand and thirty-two cases of small-pox were reported, of which 722 with 208 deaths occurred in the little State of Maihar—the Ruler of which still obstinately refuses to allow his unfortunate subjects the protection of vaccination. The number of patients treated during the year was 145,858. The increase of 4,835 over last year is due to the opening of

2 new dispensaries and the distress due to the failure of crops for several seasons in succession. There were 461 major surgical operations performed during the year, of which 35 were litholapaxies, with one death. All the dispensaries are doing very good work.

The report of the Nowgong Dispensaries is submitted by Surgeon-Lieutenant Jay Gould who took over charge of the office of Agency Surgeon in Bundelkhand on the 21st November 1895. There were changes of 8 Medical Officers during the year. The number of patients treated during the year was 7,357 against 7,106 during 1894. In all there were 46 major and 599 minor operations performed. Cholera and small-pox were prevalent in the Cantonment of Nowgong for a part of the year. Vaccination has been satisfactorily carried out by the Public Vaccinator; the total number vaccinated was 443, out of which 404 were successful.

Assistant Surgeon M. S. Moitra, who is in charge of the Charkhari Medical Department, submits the Annual Report. The average standard of general health of the Charkhari City was normal, but that of the Parganas was indifferent owing to the scarcity of food stuffs all the year round. Twenty-four major and 1,064 minor operations were performed by Mr. Moitra with good results. Two thousand seven hundred and seventy-five primary vaccinations were performed. The total number of persons treated during the year was 15,702 against 12,870 of last year.

The annual report of the Bhopal Agency Dispensaries is submitted by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Dane, M.D. Some 74,305 patients were treated in the dispensaries during the year, being an increase of nearly 6,000 over the numbers in 1894, and shows that the popularity of the work is not decreasing. There was an epidemic of cholera in Sehore for some four months. Very little small-pox was reported, only a few cases occurring amongst railway coolies. Vaccination was very satisfactory; altogether some 12,118 operations were performed, of which 9,627 were reported as successful. Two hundred and thirty major operations were performed—the largest number that has ever been done in the Agency in any year. More would likely have been done but for the prevalence of cholera in Sehore which detained people from coming. Dr. Dane speaks well of the work done by the Native Doctors generally and specially mentions Hospital Assistant Shakoor Muhammad at Sehore who lately qualified from the Central India Medical School at Indore.

Assistant Surgeon Khoshal Das Joshi, who is in charge of the Prince of Wales' Hospital at Bhopal, is reported by Dr. Dane to be doing good work. The attendance at the hospital and village dispensary has much decreased; chiefly owing to the want of funds medicines could not be dispensed as liberally as necessary, and some private practitioners having started work in Bhopal. Cholera was prevalent in Bhopal to a great extent during July and August, over 1,000 cases occurring. Mr. Joshi performed 98 major operations during the year.

The Lansdowne Hospital at Bhopal is under the charge of Miss A. Niebel, M.D., who has done her work most thoroughly and efficiently. The matron, Mrs. Ranson, who was engaged last year, left on the 15th of March and her place was filled by Mrs. Meakins from Lahore. There have been 51 major operations performed during the year. Miss Niebel speaks very highly of native nurse Omedi who was the first to join the hospital in December 1889. The pupils of the Lansdowne Maternity School have proved themselves useful in taking medicines and surgical dressings to those who have been unable to attend the hospital daily.

The annual report of the Guna Charitable Dispensary is furnished by Surgeon-Captain J. R. Roberts, M.B. Twelve thousand and sixty-one patients were treated during the year, which shows an increase of 1,165 over last year's attendance. This increase, which is a pretty considerable one, shows that the dispensary is doing well. The daily average of in-patients has been over 36. The total number of major and minor operations performed during the year was 86 and 453 respectively. There were 186 vaccinations with 167 successful ones. Dr. Roberts reports very well of the work done by Hospital Assistant Wishwanath Narayan.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Duke submits the annual report of the Bhopawar Agency Dispensaries. The dispensary at Tirla was re-opened in June last. The dispensary buildings at Jhabua, Ranapore and Amjhera are being reconstructed. The Victoria Hospital at Sirdarpore has been much improved, and considerable work is being done there. One hundred and forty-one major operations were performed at this hospital showing an increase of 8 over last year's total. Dr. Duke reports that all the dispensaries in the Agency are popular.

Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee, the clerk in charge of the Office of the Civil Administrative Medical Officer in Central India, has done excellent work as he always has done, and given every satisfaction.

R. CALDECOTT,
Brig.-Surgn.-Lieut.-Col.,
Civil Administrative Medical Officer for Central India.

INDORE RESIDENCY;
Dated 30th April 1896.

CHAPTER XVII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boundary Disputes.

1. During the year under review the officers mentioned below have worked in the Agencies noted against their names :—

1. Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, Bhopawar and Guna.
2. Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand.
3. Lieutenant S. G. Knox, Bhopal.
4. Lieutenant A. B. Drummond, Malwa and Guna.

2. Detailed reference to the work done by these officers will be found in the reports of the Political Agents under whose orders they were working.

3. The following table shows the number of cases settled during the year, and the number pending settlement in the several Agencies :—

Agencies.	Settled in 1895-96.	Reported pending.
Bhopal	8	*Nil.*
Bundelkhand	8	*Nil.*
Baghelkhand	4	7
Guna	13	19
Malwa	15	6
Gwalior	24	1
Bhopawar	11	*Nil.*
	83	33

APPENDICES TO PART II.

POLITICAL.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IV.

BHOPAWAR AGENCY.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing Rainfall registered in different States under the Bhopawar Agency during 1894-95 and 1895-96.

Name of Station.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Remarks.
Dhar	31·04	19·89	
Jhabua	46·80	35·30	
Ali Rajpur	49·36	28·31	
Barwani	30·08	17·86	
Johat	38·88	17·62	
Bagode	40·35	22·60	
Manpur	59·90	31·65	
Sirdarpur	37·45	26·29	
Average for Agency	41·73	24·94	

II.

Statement showing the amount of traffic that passed the Agra-Bombay Road during the year 1895-96.

Name of Articles.	Export.		Import.		Total.	
	Weight in Maunds.	Approximate value.	Weight in Maunds.	Approximate value.	Weight in Maunds.	Approximate value.
		₹		₹		₹
English Manufacture	1,830	1,46,400	...	...	1,830	1,46,400
Country „	...	...	630	25,200	630	25,200
Raw Cotton	150	2,400	14,625	58,500	14,775	60,900
Coin	...	...	50	1,60,000	50	1,60,000
Fire-works	...	...	15	225	15	225
Brass and Copper Vessels	450	18,000	300	12,000	750	30,000
Grain	318	6,338	41,055	78,203	41,373	84,541
Grocery	7,966	1,28,905	42,825	1,89,658	50,791	3,18,563
Timber	5,190	5,190	2,835	2,835	8,025	8,025
Opium	...	...	1½	450	1½	450
Total	15,904	3,07,233	1,02,336½	5,27,071	1,18,240½	8,34,304

III.

BHOPAWAR AGENCY.

Native States.

Civil Justice for 1895-96.

States.	Cases pending at the close of 1894-95.		Cases filed during the year 1895-96.		Total.		Cases disposed of during 1895-96.		Pending at the close of 1895-96.		Remarks.
	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	
		₹		₹		₹		₹		₹	
Dhar	437	68,735	2,334	1,78,986	2,771	2,47,721	2,337	1,68,040	434	79,681	
Jhabua	255	24,183	1,204	89,955	1,459	1,14,138	832	58,136	627	56,002	
Ali Rajpur	36	11,122	170	25,405	206	36,527	192	16,958	14	19,569	
Barwani	133	45,223	1,147	87,700	1,280	1,32,923	1,117	95,422	163	37,501	
Johat	3	104	8	308	11	412	6	272	5	140	
Bagode	23	2,483	138	6,083	161	8,566	144	5,366	17	3,200	
Dotria	14	264	23	825	37	1,089	36	1,080	1	9	
Nimkhera	6	481	18	510	24	991	23	967	1	24	
Total	907	1,52,595	5,042	3,89,772	5,949	5,42,367	4,687	3,46,241	1,262	1,96,126	

A. F. deLAESSÖE, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

IV.

BHOPAWAR AGENCY.

NATIVE STATES.

Criminal Justice.

NATURE OF CRIMES.	PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1894-95.		INSTITUTED DURING 1895-96.		TOTAL.		ESCAPED.		DIED.		TRANSFERRED.		DISCHARGED.		CONVICTED.		PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1895-96.		TOTAL.		WHIPPED		IMPRISONED ONLY.		IMPRISONED AND WHIPPED.		IMPRISONED AND FINED.		TRANSPORTED.		SENTENCED TO DEATH.		FINED ONLY.		TOTAL.		Average duration of Cases.	Total No. of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
DHAR.																																						
Murder and attempted Murder																																						
Culpable Homicide																																						
Dakaiti																																						
Receiving stolen property																																						
Robbery on highway or elsewhere																																						
Theft of Cattle and ordinary Theft																																						
Miscellaneous offences	...	273	...	2,253	...	2,526	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2,193	...	329	...	2,526	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing suicide and attempting the same.																																						
Rape																																						
Grievous hurt																																						
Committing abortion																																						
Mischief																																						
TOTAL	...	273	...	2,253	...	2,526	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2,193	...	329	...	2,526	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
JHABUA.																																						
Murder and attempted Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable Homicide	3	3	13	9	16	12	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	3	7	6	2	2	16	12	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	29·30	293
Dakaiti	1	1	8	2	9	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	9	3	...	...	9	3	...	...	4	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	3	18·33	55
Receiving stolen property	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·00	8
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	1	1	19	6	20	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	16	4	2	1	20	7	...	...	11	2	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	4	23·16	139
Theft of Cattle and ordinary Theft	54	29	440	245	494	274	9	3	1	..	...	...	128	70	340	190	16	11	494	274	2	2	95	52	5	5	20	11	...	...	...	...	218	120	340	190	5·67	1,492
Miscellaneous offences	29	16	665	417	693	433	3	1	2	1	...	...	54	36	624	389	10	6	693	433	...	...	149	93	14	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	458	290	624	389	3·84	1,646
Committing suicide and attempting the same.	3	3	17	14	20	17	...	...	4	3	...	...	2	2	12	11	2	1	20	17	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	12	11	5·31	65
Rape	...	...	6	4	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	3	...	...	6	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	5	3	5·25	21
Grievous hurt	1	1	21	12	22	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	18	20	1	1	22	13	...	...	7	6	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	9	3	18	10	9·83	118
Committing abortion	...	...	8	3	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3	1	...	...	8	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	20·33	61
Mischief	...	...	41	19	41	19	2	1	...	...	...	...	12	6	27	12	...	...	41	19	...	...	11	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	4	27	12	7·52	143
TOTAL	91	54	1,239	732	1,330	786	14	5	7	4	1	1	214	135	1,061	629	33	22	1,330	786	2	2	295	178	20	9	34	17	...	...	...	...	710	423	1,061	629	5·31	4,061

Criminal Justice.—contd.

Nature of crimes.	Pending at close of 1894-95.		Instituted during 1895-96.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1895-96.		Total.		Whipped.		Imprisoned only.		Imprisoned and whipped.		Imprisoned and fined.		Transported.		Sentenced to Death.		Fined only.		Total.		Average duration of Cases.	Total No. of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Ali Rajpur.																																						
Murder and attempted Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable Homicide	...	...	14	12	14	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	5	7	5	14	12	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·00	70
Dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	11	5	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	...	...	11	5	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	11	5	1·00	5
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of Cattle and ordinary Theft	...	...	95	49	95	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	91	46	...	...	95	49	3	1	39	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	3	1	547	346	550	347	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	13	511	333	1	1	550	347	1	1	52	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	458	301	511	330	1·01	350
Committing suicide and attempting the same.	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	1	667	412	670	413	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	18	618	389	8	6	670	413	4	2	98	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	516	330	618	389	1·18	482
Barwani.																																						
Murder and attempted Murder	...	...	18	3	18	3	...	...	...	...	16	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	18	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable Homicide	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	104·00	104
Dakaiti	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	4	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·00	17
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	360
Theft of Cattle and ordinary Theft	11	5	196	95	207	100	...	...	...	...	71	29	130	68	6	3	207	100	3	3	34	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	44	130	68	13·58	1,308
Miscellaneous offences	21	12	801	500	822	512	...	...	...	...	3	3	220	138	538	333	61	38	822	512	...	...	62	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	476	288	538	333	19·56	9,272
Committing suicide and attempting the same.	...	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	4	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	4·00	16
Rape	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·33	67
Grievous hurt	...	...	4	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·00	17
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	34	19	1,032	608	1,066	627	...	...	...	...	22	7	304	174	671	404	69	42	1,066	627	3	3	98	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	570	333	671	404	19·04	11,144
Jobat.																																						
Murder and attempted Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable Homicide	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	53·00	53
Dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of Cattle and ordinary Theft	2	2	38	23	40	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	38	23	...	...	40	25	...	...	20	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	12	38	23	12·88	322
Miscellaneous offences	...	...	62	31	62	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	61	30	...	...	62	31	...	...	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	23	61	30	10·16	315

| | | |

V.

Statement showing Jail statistics of the States under the Bhopawar Agency for 1895-96.

States.	Number of Prisoners.								Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1896.	Cost.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Annual average cost of prisoners.	Remarks.
	In Jail on 1st April 1895.	Admitted during the year 1895-96.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.					
												R a. p.	
Dhar . . .	129	221	350	...	1	4	223	228	122	4,966	120·00	42 0 0	
Jhabua . .	52	187	239	7	1	6	162	176	63	1,751	47·31	37 0 3	
Ali Rajpur . .	34	121	155	16	...	1	91	108	47	1,807	43	42 0 3	
Barwani . .	37	178	215	62	...	1	115	178	37	2,580	38·80	67 2 2	
Jobat . .	11	157	168	11	2	...	149	162	6	270	12·59	21 6 11	
Bagode . .	3	18	21	4	...	...	16	20	1	83	2·15	20 12 5	
Dotria . .	4	42	46	2	...	...	41	43	3	104	2·16	28 6 7	
Total .	270	924	1,194	102	4	12	797	915	279	11,561	266·03	36 15 6	

VI.

Statement showing the finances of the Native States under the Bhopawar Agency for 1895-96.

Name of State.	Opening balance.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Expenditure for 1895-96.	Closing balance on 31st March 1896.	Remarks.
	R	R	R	R	R	
Dhar	...	8,54,585	...	8,25,826	...	
Jhabua	217	1,45,066	1,45,283	1,44,952	331	
Ali Rajpur	1,15,711	1,16,834	2,32,545	98,547	1,33,971	
Barwani	5,79,806	2,89,378	8,69,184	2,14,620	6,54,564	
Jobat	23,807	30,065	53,871	24,753	29,118	
Bagode	6,330	14,730	21,060	16,274	4,786	
Mathwar	Information not received.					
Kathiwara	Ditto ditto.					
Ruttanmal	3,045	2,155	5,200	1,807	3,393	Under superintendence.
Nimkhera	7,243	20,408	27,651	26,743	4,908	
Dotria	7,579	17,760	25,329	16,314	9,015	
Garhi	80	5,060	5,140	5,139	1	
Bharudpura	68	4,487	4,555	4,497	58	
Kotideh	32	1,385	1,417	1,349	68	

A. F. DeLAESSÖE, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

RETURN No. 1.—*Return of Dakaities reported as committed in the States of the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1895-96.*

No.	District or State—with Village and Pargana.	Date of Dakaiti—and hour of occurrence.	Brief particulars of occurrence, showing upon whom, how, and nature of property plundered.	Value of Property.		No. of Persons.		Disposal of Dakaits.					Remarks.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Showing what caste the dakaits were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, &c., &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				R a. p.	*R a. p.*								
1	Mehankalpura	17th December 1895	Gwalior	193 4 0	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	
2	Phulgaouri	17th May 1895	Gwalior	159 0 0	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	6	
				352 4 0	...	...	3	13	...	...	...	13	
1	Sangwi	23rd January 1895	Indore	218 1 0	0 2 9	...	3	6	6	...	...	...	
2	Malkakheri	28th March 1895	Indore	108 0 0	...	...	4	32	...	...	...	32	
3	Metwada	7th April ,,	Indore	541 4 0	...	...	2	30	4	...	...	26	
4	Golwari	6th ,, ,,	Indore	1,573 10 0	...	...	2	75	...	...	...	75	
5	Kherikhanapore	10th June ,,	Indore	1,438 10 0	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	12	
6	Nihali	11th ,, ,,	Indore	90 12 0	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	8	
7	Moyana	12th ,, ,,	Indore	26 3 0	122 11 0	...	1	12	5	...	...	7	
				3,996 8 0	122 13 9	...	15	175	15	...	...	160	
1	Bhandarapura	24th March 1895	Dhar	27 10 0	1 8 0	...	...	5	1	1	...	4	
2	Semalda	29th June 1895	Dhar	41 11 0	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	
3	Soila	17th August 1895	Dhar	19 4 0	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	
4	Thakraoda	2nd November 1895	Dhar	966 8 0	6 8 0	...	1	5	...	...	...	5	
5	Ramadhama	6th February 1895	Dhar	257 0 0	...	...	6	12	...	...	...	12	
6	Bidwal	21st ,, ,,	Dhar	67 14 0	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	8	
7	Between Tornade and Umria	26th ,, ,,	Dhar	79 8 0	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	
8	Kasba Kheda	28th ,, ,,	Dhar	160 7 0	...	...	4	5	5	...	...	...	
				1,619 14 0	8 0 0	...	15	56	6	1	...	50	
1	Nayangaon	27th September 1895	Jhabua	376 0 0	228 0 0	...	...	7	4	4	...	3	
2	Between Agral and Bhagore	30th June 1895	Jhabua	16 12 0	14 12 0	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	
				392 12 0	242 12 0	...	...	16	13	4	...	3	
1	Baodia	22nd April 1895	Barwani	671 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	15	1	...	...	14	
2	Guhania	7th March 1896	Barwani	3 2 6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	
				674 2 6	10 0 0	...	...	21	1	...	...	20	
1	Kosduna	18th November 1895	Jobat	22 1 0	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	13	
1	Between mile No. 16 and 17	10th December 1895	Agra-Bombay Road	120 2 9	42 9 0	...	4	6	...	...	...	6	
2	,, ,, 38 and 39	12th January 1896	Agra-Bombay Road	760 12 0	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	
				880 14 9	42 9 0	...	4	16	...	...	...	16	
			TOTAL	7,938 8 3	426 2 9	...	37	310	35	5	...	275	

BHOPAWAR AGENCY;
Dated Camp Manpur, the April 1896.

A. F. DELAESSOE, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VI.

BAGHELKHAND.

I.

Statement showing Receipts and expenditure of the Rewah State for the year 1895-96.

No.	Budget, Major Headings, Receipts.	Actuals for 1894-95.	Estimate for 1895-96.	Actuals for 1895-96.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Opening Balance	18,37,883 13 4	20,93,124 0 0	22,20,324 11 7	
2	Land Revenue	10,13,928 0 3½	10,28,200 0 0	8,61,923 12 7	Decrease due to remission and suspension of revenue.
3	Customs	1,97,606 8 1	1,70,500 0 0	1,60,055 12 8½	
4	Excise	73,299 12 8	67,000 0 0	67,374 12 10	
5	Forest	2,62,830 15 7	1,87,800 0 0	3,19,175 3 5½	Increase due to sale of lac.
6	Law and Justice	42,168 10 2	35,800 0 0	31,524 14 8½	
7	Royalty on coal	25,491 12 0½	33,000 0 0	20,696 7 11½	
8	Cesses	10,128 12 7½	9,000 0 0	10,153 2 3	
9	Interest	27,617 11 4½	46,350 0 0	75,407 14 7	Last year's interest being drawn this year.
10	Loan recovered	23,302 10 4½	13,600 0 0	23,966 13 5	
11	Miscellaneous	15,599 0 1¼	12,258 0 0	8,657 6 4	
12	Extraordinary	16,113 11 9	16,492 0 0	19,708 4 9	
13	Dowry	...	...	50,000 0 0	
	Total Receipts	17,08,087 9 0¾	16,20,000 0 0	16,48,644 9 7	
	GRAND TOTAL	35,45,971 6 4¾	37,13,124 0 0	38,68,969 5 2	

No.	Budget, Major Headings, Expenditure.	Actuals for 1894-95.	Estimate for 1895-96.	Actuals for 1895-96.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Revenue Department	1,32,799 1 8	1,31,311 0 0	1,30,722 10 8	
2	Forest do.	56,061 8 8½	63,569 0 0	73,315 3 9½	Increase due to purchase of lac.
3	Customs do.	34,230 2 11	35,059 0 0	37,741 10 1	Increase due to purchase of opium.
4	Army do.	2,69,375 8 9	2,67,543 0 0	2,84,748 15 11½	Increase due to uniforms and accoutrements.
5	Public Works do.	1,58,109 6 11	2,66,526 0 0	2,10,501 8 9½	
6	Law and Justice	19,449 13 2¾	21,060 0 0	19,313 2 0½	
7	Police Department	35,934 0 0	37,755 0 0	38,088 8 4½	
8	Jails	17,729 4 11	20,461 0 0	23,490 3 1	Increase due to increase of rates of grains for diet of prisoners.
9	Education	21,279 9 3	28,211 0 0	23,267 12 5	
10	Political Charges	50,320 14 8½	58,238 0 0	65,082 9 8	
11	Pension and Charitable Grants.	74,726 1 0	76,990 0 0	77,088 13 3½	
12	Medical Department	32,965 3 10	27,270 0 0	29,810 8 1	Increase due to purchase of medicines and opening of new hospitals.
13	Palace Charges	2,87,777 8 2	2,51,218 0 0	2,73,956 4 8	
14	Miscellaneous	11,804 6 10	12,252 0 0	11,835 1 11	
15	Old debts	...	...	...	
16	Extraordinary—	...	...	...	
	Installation expenses	...	...	45,703 1 11	
	Marriage expenses at Rutlam.	...	...	48,580 15 6	
	Advance to cultivators	...	...	21,768 11 3	
	Famine Relief Works	48,087 15 3	...	41,446 9 7	
	Loan given	24,565 4 3	...	1,05,512 0 0	
	Other extraordinary, such as, Bewhar, Bidaie and purchase of articles.	49,630 12 5	29,537 0 0	39,607 5 0	Due to purchase of 2 guns.
	Sutna Bazar	...	...	6,965 5 7½	Since installation these expenses have been paid from Rewah treasury for Sutna Bazar.
	Total Expenditure	13,25,646 10 9¾	13,27,000 0 0	16,08,547 1 8½	
	Closing Balance	22,20,324 11 7	23,86,124 0 0	22,60,422 3 5½	Cash R9,84,722-3-5½; and Promissory notes R12,75,700-0-0.
	GRAND TOTAL	35,45,971 6 4¾	37,13,124 0 0	38,68,969 5 2	

H. A. VINCENT,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

II.

Education, Rewah High School.

Names of Schools.	Number of Schools.			Average attendance of pupils.	Expenditure during 1895-96.						Sources and amount of income during 1895-96.					Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Teachers' salaries.			Contingent and other expenses.			Total.			Grants-in-aid from British Government.	One per cent. cess and grants from local funds and Native States.	Contribution and subscription.	Fees from pupils.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6			7			8			9	10	11	12	13	14
					R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.						
I.—Rewah School consisting of—																			
1. English School																			
2. Persian—Urdu																			
3. Sanskrit	1	...	1	258·76	5,237	1	0	2,932	12	3	8,169	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Hindi																			
5. Rajkumars' Boarding House . .																			
6. Public Service Training Department, including the following classes:—																			
Patwaris																			
Police and Abkari . . .	...	...	...	40·67	1,117	11	9	408	12	0	1,526	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	
Revenue—Judicial . . .																			
II.—Hindi Village Schools	31	...	31	1,187·95	5,058	8	4	605	11	0	5,664	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	
III.—Rudimentary Sanskrit—Grant-in-aid School	3	...	3	98·43	360	0	0	...			360	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	
IV.—Girls' School	...	4	4	92·27	833	4	6	110	0	0	943	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	
Total .	35	4	39	1,678·08	12,606	9	7	4,057	3	3.	16,663	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	

H. A. VINCENT,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

II (A).

EDUCATION 1895-96.

Vankat High School, Sutna.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBERS OF SCHOOLS.			Average attendance of pupils.	EXPENDITURE DURING 1895-96.			SOURCES AND AMOUNT OF INCOME DURING 1895-96.					REMARKS.
	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.		Teachers' salaries.	Contingent and other expenses.	TOTAL.	Grants-in-aid from the British Government.	One per cent. cess and grants from local funds and Native States.	Contribution and subscription.	Fees from pupils.	TOTAL.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Vankat High School, Sutna, consisting of—													
1. English Department . .	1	...	1	128·13	2,516 15 0	116 12 0	2,633 11 0	...	...	270 12 0	433 14 0	704 10 0	...
2. Hindi „ . .													
3. Urdu „ . .													
TOTAL .	1	...	1	128·13	2,516 15 0	116 12 0	2,633 11 0	...	...	270 12 0	433 14 0	704 10 0	...

H. A. VINCENT,

Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

II (B).

Results of the Public Examinations, 1895-96, Rewah High School.

No.	Examinations.	Number appearing.	Number passing.	Remarks.
1	Allahabad University Entrance Examination, 1895 . .	8	4	
2	Punjab University Sanskrit Examination, 1895 . .	...	...	
3	Central India Schools Examination, 1895 . . .	20	9	
4	Middle English Examination, N.-W. P., 1895 . .	5	1	
5	Middle Vernacular Examination, N.-W. P., 1895 . .	6	4	
6	Patwaris Examination	82	43	

II (C).

Vankat High School, Sutna.—Results of the Public Examination.

No.	Examinations.	Number appearing.	Number passing.	Remarks.
1	Allahabad University Entrance Examination, 1895-96 .	4	1	
2	Middle English Examination, N.-W. P. . . .	5	4	
3	Central India Schools Examination, 1895-96 . . .	13	11	
4	Local Examination	117	83	
	Total . .	139	99	

III.

Statement showing the number of villages surveyed and assessed—their previous and past jamas for 1895-96.

No.	Name of Pargana.	Total number of villages.		Villages surveyed and assessed.		Villages not surveyed and assessed.		Previous jama.	Present jama.	Increase.
		Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.	Full.	Patches.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
1	Teonther .	619	2,099	465	2,065	154	34	2,26,607 14 10½	3,11,636 2 11½	85,028 4 1

IV.

Statement of Boundary Cases disposed of by the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, during the year 1895-96.

Pending on 1st April 1895.	Instituted during the year 1895-96.	Total.	Disposal.			Pending on 31st March 1896.	Remarks.
			Amicably settled.	Made over to boundary settlement officer.	Total.		
11	...	11	1	3	4	7	

H. A. VINCENT,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

V.

Statement showing the working of the Dispensaries in the Baghelkhand Agency during the year 1895-96.

Dispensaries.	Remaining on 1st April 1895.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated during the year.	Result.				Remaining on 31st March 1896.	Remarks.
				Cured.	Relieved.	Absented or otherwise.	Died.		
Sutna Agency Hospital	30	2,415	2,445	2,367	16	21	8	33	
„ Bazar „	826	22,468	23,294	20,251	1,255	1,124	75	589	
Sohawal Dispenary	141	6,686	6,827	6,610	20	11	10	176	
Nagode Hospital	297	13,332	13,629	12,485	589	219	24	312	
Rewah Victoria Hospital	944	30,952	31,896	29,607	489	968	136	696	
„ Zenana „	108	5,139	5,247	3,323	1,001	850	3	70	
„ Jail „	26	3,015	3,041	2,967	7	1	16	50	
„ Military „	27	1,936	1,963	1,926	6	1	1	29	
Mungawan Dispensary	386	15,284	15,676	12,305	1,796	1,243	4	322	
Teonthur „	152	8,819	8,971	8,383	270	126	9	183	
Burdee „	85	7,440	7,525	7,421	2	30	...	72	
Ramnagar „	105	10,346	10,451	10,177	100	48	22	104	
Chaudia „	161	6,871	7,032	6,652	4	168	3	205	
Sohagpore „	105	4,029	4,134	3,925	3	126	3	83	
Manpore	...	4,856	4,856	4,477	24	31	10	314	
Pathrowra	...	1,126	1,126	1,098	3	1	...	24	
Total .	3,393	144,714	148,107	133,974	5,585	4,962	324	3,262	

H. A. VINCENT,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

VI.

Statement showing Customs and Excise Revenue Collections and Disbursements (in detail) for 1895-96 as compared with those of the preceding year.

No.	Particulars.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.	Amount standing as balance in hand of vendors for 1895-96.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Tax on sale of articles .	1,70,439 1 0	1,33,126 6 10	...	37,312 10 2	1,901 6 9
2	Do. Cattle .	...	...	...	...	...
3	Bayaee . . .	10,278 0 0	11,428 9 9	1,150 9 9	...	241 4 0
4	Grazing fee . . .	14,783 10 1	13,019 1 7½	...	1,764 8 5½	260 0 0
5	Duty on Stone . .	740 13 9	1,170 6 0	429 8 3	...	...
	TOTAL .	1,96,241 8 10	1,58,744 8 2½	1,580 2 0	39,077 2 7½	2,402 10 9
6	Sale of Opium . .	18,750 1 6	16,558 8 6	...	2,191 9 0	...
7	Do. Ganja . .	...	...	...	...	...
8	Licensed fee from vendors	7,396 8 3	7,048 1 6	...	348 6 9	258 3 10
9	Abkari . . .	42,889 7 9	38,038 8 5	...	4,850 15 4	4,998 1 6
10	Ferry	4,121 4 0	3,595 12 0	...	525 8 0	386 8 0
	TOTAL .	73,157 5 6	65,240 14 5	...	7,916 7 1	5,642 13 4
	GRAND TOTAL .	2,69,398 14 4	2,23,985 6 7½	1,580 2 0	46,993 9 8½	8,045 8 1

No.	Particulars.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	By Establishment .	23,989 11 9	25,013 11 7	1,023 15 10	...	
2	„ Contingency . .	510 7 0	566 1 3	55 10 3	...	
3	„ Purchase of Opium	10,518 0 11	8,396 6 0	...	2,141 10 11	
	GRAND TOTAL .	35,018 3 8	33,956 2 10	1,079 10 1	2,141 10 11	

H. A. VINCENT,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

VII.

Statement of Criminal Cases of Appeal tried by the Superintendent of Rewah for the year 1895-96.

Name of Court.	Number of cases.			Disposal of the decision appealed against.					Remaining on 31st March 1896.
	Remaining on 1st April 1895.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Upheld.	Transferred.	Upset.	Modified.	Total.	
Criminal Court of the Superintendent of Rewah	5	10	15	10	4	1	...	15	...

H. A. VINCENT,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

VII (A).

Statement of Criminal Cases of Appeal tried by His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah during the period from 16th November 1895 to 31st March 1896.

Name of Court.	Number of cases.			Disposal of the decision appealed against.				Remaining on 31st March 1896.
	Remaining on 16th November 1895.	Instituted during the period from 16th November 1895 to 31st March 1896.	Total.	Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Total.	
Maharaja's Court	1	6	7	5	...	...	5	2

JANARDAN SINGH,
Secretary.

VIII.

Statement of Cases of Appeal tried by the Superintendent of Rewah for the year 1895-96.

Name of Court.	Name of Subordinate Court.	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposal of the decision appealed against.								Remaining on 31st March 1896.
					Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for trial.	*Ex parte.*	Arbitration.	By mutual agreement.	Modified.	Total.	
Civil Court of the Superintendent of Rewah.	Dewan's Court.	16	29	45	27	1	17	...	...	...	...	45	...

H. A. VINCENT,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

VIII (A).

Statement of Civil Cases of Appeal tried by His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah during the period from 16th November 1895 to 31st March 1896.

Name of Court.	Name of Subordinate Court.	Remaining on 16th November 1895.	Instituted during the period from 16th November 1895 to 31st March 1896.	Total.	Disposal of the decision appealed against.								Remaining on 31st March 1896.
					Uphold.	Upset.	Remanded for trial.	Default.	Arbitration.	By mutual agreement.	Modified.	Total.	
Civil Court of the Maharaja.	Dewan's Court.	15	9	24	9	...	...	2	...	...	1	12	12
	Munsarim of Satna Bazar.	3	1	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1
	Civil Judge	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Total .	18	11	29	12	...	...	3	...	...	1	16	13

JANARDAN SINGH,
Secretary.

IX.

Statement of Cases of Appeal tried by the Superintendent of Rewah for the year 1895-96.

Name of Court.	Name of Subordinate Court.	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposal of the decision appealed against.								Remaining on 31st March 1896.
					Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for trial.	*Ex parte.*	Arbitration.	By mutual agreement.	Modified.	Total.	
Revenue Court of the Superintendent of Rewah.	Dewan's Court .	5	9	14	7	1	6	...	...	...	...	14	...

H. A. VINCENT,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

IX(A).

Statement of Revenue Cases of Appeal tried by His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah during the period from 16th November 1895 to 31st March 1896.

Name of Court.	Name of Subordinate Court.	Remaining on 16th November 1895.	Instituted during the period from 16th November 1895 to 31st March 1896.	Total.	Disposed of.								Remaining on 31st March 1896.
					Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for trial.	*Ex parte.*	Arbitration.	By mutual agreement.	Modified.	Total.	
Revenue Court of Maharaja.	Dewan's Court .	10	9	19	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	10	9

JANARDAN SINGH,
Secretary.

X.

Statement showing the working of the Criminal Courts of the Rewah State during the year 1895-96.

No.	Nature of Offence.	Dewan.		Magistrate of Rewah.		Deputy Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates.		Total.	
		Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
1	Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder.	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2
2	Criminal breach of trust .	1	2	10	14	11	17	22	33
3	Voluntarily causing hurt and grievous hurt.	5	6	30	48	431	777	466	831
4	Robbery	...	...	8	15	...	...	8	15
5	Dakaiti	1	9	...	...	...	...	1	9
6	Rape	12	14	2	2	...	...	14	16
7	Assault or criminal force .	...	...	3	6	72	114	75	120
8	Wrongful restraint . .	...	...	2	2	54	117	56	119
9	Theft	2	6	48	116	412	711	462	833
10	Forgery	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
11	Cheating	...	...	3	4	23	35	26	39
12	Miscellaneous . . .	7	16	175	355	739	1,520	921	1,891
	Total .	29	54	283	564	1,742	3,291	2,054	3,909

A. F. PINHEY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

X(A).

Statement showing the working of the Criminal Courts of the Rewah State during the period from 16th November 1895 to 31st March 1896.

No.	Nature of offence.	Darbar office.		Dewan.*		Magistrate of Rewah.*		Deputy Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates.*		Munsarim of Satna.*		Total.	
		Cases.	Persons implicated.	Cases.	Persons implicated.	Cases.	Persons implicated.	Cases.	Persons implicated.	Cases.	Persons implicated.	Cases.	Persons implicated.
1	Murder . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Attempt at murder .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Criminal Breach of Trust . . .	...	...	...	...	10	14	11	17	1	1	22	32
5	Voluntarily causing Hurt . . .	1	1	2	2	8	17	10	18	1	1	22	39
6	Robbery . . .	...	...	...	...	8	15	...	...	...	...	8	15
7	Dakaiti . . .	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
8	Rape . . .	1	1	12	14	2	2	...	...	...	...	15	17
9	Assault or Criminal Force . . .	...	...	...	...	5	11	74	122	11	16	90	149
10	Wrongful Restraint .	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	59	...	...	22	59
11	Theft . . .	...	...	2	6	46	114	401	691	49	77	498	888
12	Forgery . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Cheating . . .	...	...	...	...	3	4	22	33	...	...	25	37
14	Miscellaneous . .	2	4	11	21	199	385	1,120	2,195	68	104	1,400	2,709
	Total .	4	6	28	52	281	562	1,660	3,135	130	199	2,103	3,954

* These are from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

JANARDAN SINGH,
Secretary.

XI.

Statement of Criminal Cases (Original) tried by the Superintendent of Rewah during the year 1895-96.

Nature of offence.	Pending at the close of last year.		Instituted during the year.		Total.		Disposed of.								Pending on 31st March 1896.	
							Discharged.		Convicted.		Escaped.		Total.			
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
	...	...	7	11	7	11	2	4	5	7	...	...	7	11	...	...

H. A. VINCENT,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

XI(A).

Statement of Criminal Cases (Original) tried by H. H. the Maharajah of Rewah during the period from 16th November 1895 to 31st March 1896.

Nature of offence.	Pending on 16th November 1895.		Instituted during the period from 16th November 1895 to 31st March 1896.		Total.		Disposed of.								Remaining on 31st March 1896.	
							Discharged.		Convicted.		Transferred.		Total.			
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Fabricating False Evidence . 192	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...
Voluntarily causing grievous Hurt 325	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Extortion 384	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Rape 375	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Causing Hurt by Poison . 328	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...
Total .	5	7	...	...	5	7	...	...	1	2	3	4	4	6	1	1

JANARDAN SINGH,
Secretary.

XII.

Statement showing the Cases disposed of by the Council of Sirdars during the year 1895-96.

Court.	Pending on 1st April 1895.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining on 31st March 1896.
Consultative Council of Sirdars . .	68	156	224	224	...

H. A. VINCENT,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

XIII.

Statement showing the working of the Civil Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1895-96.

No.	Name of Court.	Total.				Disposed of.		Remaining on 31st March 1896.
		Pending on 1st April 1895.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Disposed of.	Total.	
1	Dewan	1	194	195	...	194	194	1
2	Civil Judge . . .	101	906	1,007	74	726	800	207
3	Deputy Magistrates .	238	2,496	2,734	38	2,404	2,442	292
4	Honorary Magistrates .	265	1,195	1,460	8	1,228	1,236	224
	Total .	605	4,791	5,396	120	4,552	4,672	724

A. F. PINHEY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

XIII(A).

Statement showing the Working of the Civil Courts in the Rewah State during the period from 16th November 1895 to 31st March 1896.

No.	Name of Court.	Total.			Disposed of.			Remaining on 31st March 1896.	Remarks.
		Pending on 16th November 1895.	Filed from 16th November 1895 to 31st March 1896.	Total.	Transferred.	Disposed of.	Total.		
1	Darbar Office	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	These are from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.
2	Dewan	1	194	195	...	194	194	1	
3	Civil Judge	101	906	1,007	74	726	800	207	
4	Deputy Magistrates	238	2,496	2,734	38	2,404	2,442	292	
5	Honorary Magistrates	265	1,195	1,460	8	1,228	1,236	224	
6	Munsarim's Court, Satna Bazar	33	251	284	5	238	243	41	
	Total	638	5,044	5,682	125	4,790	4,915	767	

JANARDAN SINGH,
Secretary.

XIV.

Statement showing the number of cases decided by 26 Lakhs Committee for 1895-96.

Description.	Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.	Remarks.
Committee of Adjustment and 26 Lakhs Committee	...	*Nil.*	...	*Nil.*	...	

H. A. VINCENT,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

XV.

Return of Revenue Cases of the Rewah State for 1895-96.

No.	Name of Court.	Filed.			Disposed of.						Pending at the close of the year.	Remarks.
		Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	*Ex parte.*	Default.	Arbitration.	Compromise.	Judgment.	Total.		
1	Dewan's Court	4	864	868	...	...	...	...	860	860	8	
2	Adalut Dewani	2	6	8	...	...	...	...	5	5	3	
3	Settlement Officer, Teonther	27	24	51	...	...	...	...	43	43	...	8 Transferred.
4	Tehsildar of Hazur Tehsil	247	2,735	2,982	55	148	10	12	1,849	2,074	782	126 Do.
5	Ditto Madhogurh	81	1,217	1,298	8	11	...	...	1,148	1,167	1	130 Do.
6	Ditto Mowgunj	73	668	741	4	29	...	23	422	478	63	200 Do.
7	Ditto Ramnagar	12	163	175	2	14	2	1	96	115	17	43 Do.
8	Ditto Burdee	21	479	500	5	36	19	39	332	431	39	30 Do.
9	Ditto Teonther	94	2,614	2,708	61	53	4	27	1,572	1,717	798	193 Do.
10	Deputy Magistrate, Sohagpore	8	57	65	...	5	...	2	47	54	5	6 Do.
11	Ditto Rewah Khas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...
12	Honorary Magistrate, Ghooman	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1 Transferred.
13	Ditto Burgawan	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	
14	Ditto Baikuntpore	3	25	28	3	3	1	1	12	20	8	
15	Ditto Krishangarh	1	5	6	1	1	...	...	3	5	1	
16	Ditto Kripalpore	2	25	27	...	2	1	3	8	14	13	
17	Ditto Rampore, Naikin	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	
18	Ditto Rewah Khas	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	
19	Ditto Singwara	...	4	4	...	...	1	...	2	3	1	
20	Ditto Jodhpore	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
21	Ditto Lall Gauro	...	6	6	1	...	...	1	...	2	4	
22	Ditto Murwas	...	6	6	...	...	...	4	1	5	1	
23	Ditto Chandia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	591	8,902	9,493	140	303	38	115	6,408	7,004	1,752	737 Transferred.

H. A. VINCENT,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

XVI.

Return showing the disposal of Appeals in Criminal Cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1895-96.

Pending at the close of the year 1894-95.	Filed during 1895-96.	Total.	Disposal.					Pending at the close of the year 1895-96.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Remanded for revision.	Total.	
		Appeals from the Magistrate's Court to the Dewan.						
...	86	86	69	10	6	1	86	...
		Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Magistrate.						
4	101	105	63	22	15	3	103	2

A. F. PINHEY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

XVI (A).

Return showing the disposal of Appeals in Criminal Cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the period 16th November 1895 to 31st March 1896.

Pending on 16th November 1895.	Filed from 16th November 1895 to 31st March 1896.	Total.	Disposed of.					Remaining at the close of the year 1895-96.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Remanded for revision.	Total.	
		Appeals from the Dewan and the Munsarim of Satna to the Darbar Office.						
1	6	7	5	...	...	...	5	2
		*Appeals from the Magistrate's Court to the Dewan *.*						
...	86	86	69	10	6	1	86	...
		*Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Magistrate.**						
4	101	105	63	22	15	3	103	2

* From 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

JANARDAN SINGH,
Secretary.

XVII.

Return showing the disposal of Appeals in Civil Cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1895-96.

Pending at the close of the year 1894-95.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposal.								Pending at the close of the year 1895-96.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Transferred.	Modified.	Compromised.	Remand for revision.	*Ex-parte.*	Total.	
		Appeals from the Civil Judge to the Dewan.									
1	140	141	111	5	...	2	...	22	...	140	1
		Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Civil Judge.									
42	287	329	161	48	12	17	...	60	...	298	31

A. F. PINHEY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

XVII A.

Return showing the disposal of Appeals in Civil Cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State from 16th November 1895 to 31st March 1896.

Pending on 16th November 1895.	Filed from 16th November 1895 to 31st March 1896.	Total.	Disposal.								Pending at the close of 1895-96.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Transferred.	Modified.	Compromised.	Remanded for revision.	Default.	Total.	
Appeals from the Dewan, Civil Judge, and the Satna Bazar Munsarim to the Darbar Office.											
18	11	29	12	...	...	1	...	...	3	16	13
*Appeals from the Civil Judge to the Dewan.**											
1	140	141	111	5	...	2	...	22	...	140	1
*Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Civil Judge.**											
43	287	329	161	48	12	17	...	60	...	298	31

* From 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

JANARDAN SINGH,
Secretary.

XVIII.

Return showing the disposal of Appeals in Revenue Cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State during the year 1895-96.

Pending at the close of the year 1894-95.	Filed during the year 1895-96.	Total.	Disposal.							Total.	Remaining at the close of the year 1895-96.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Default.	Remanded for revision.	Compromised.	Transferred.		
Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates and Civil Judge to the Dewan.											
4	46	50	29	1	1	7	11	...	...	49	1
Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Civil Judge.											
13	78	91	45	7	4	1	21	3	2	83	8

A. F. PINHEY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

XVIII (A).

Return showing the disposal of Appeals in Revenue Cases by the different Courts in the Rewah State from 16th November 1895 to 31st March 1896.

Pending on 16th November 1895.	Filed from 16th November 1895 to 31st March 1896.	Total.	Disposal.								Remaining on 31st March 1896.
			Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Default.	Remanded for revision.	Compromised.	Transferred.	Total.	
Appeals from the Dewan to the Darbar Office.											
10	9	19	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	10	9
*Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates, Civil Judge, and Settlement Officer to the Dewan.**											
4	57	61	39	1	1	7	11	...	...	59	2
*Appeals from the Deputy and Honorary Magistrates to the Civil Judge.**											
13	78	91	45	7	4	1	21	3	2	83	8

* From 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

JANARDAN SINGH,
Secretary.

XIX.

Statement of Revenue Appeal Cases of the Rewah State for 1895-96.

No.	Name of Court to which appeal is made.	From what Court.	Filed.			Disposed of.								Pending at the close of the year.
			Pending at the close of the last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Upheld.	Upset.	Modified.	Remanded for revision.	Compromise.	Transferred.	Default.	Total.	
	From	To												
		Appeals of Revenue Cases.												
1	Dewan's Court . .	Deputy and Honorary Magistrates and Civil Judge.	4	21	25	11	1	1	8	...	...	3	24	1
2	Adalat Dewani . . .	Deputy and Honorary Magistrate.	5	46	51	22	4	4	12	2	...	1	45	6
		Total .	9	67	76	33	5	5	20	2	...	4	69	7
		Nigrani of Revenue Cases.												
1	Dewan's Court . . .	Deputy and Honorary Magistrates and Civil Judge.	...	25	25	18	...	...	3	...	...	4	25	...
2	Adalat Dewani . . .	Deputy and Honorary Magistrate.	8	32	40	23	3	...	9	1	2	...	38	2
		Total .	8	57	65	41	3	...	12	1	2	4	63	2

XX.

Statement of Criminal Cases (original) in the Sutna Bazar decided by the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, during the year 1895-96.

Name of Court.	Pending at the close of 1894-95.	Instituted during 1895-96.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of 1895-96.	Remarks.
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.	...	1	1	1	...	

XXI.

Statement of Criminal Cases (Appeal) in the Sutna Bazar decided by the Political Agent Baghelkhand, during the year 1895-96.

Name of Court.	Pending at the close of 1894-95.	Instituted during 1895-96.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of 1895-96.	Remarks.
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.	1	3	4	4	...	

H. A. VINCENT,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

XXII.

Statement of Civil Cases (Original) in the Sutna Bazar decided by the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, during the year 1895-96.

Name of Court.	Pending at the close of 1894-95.	Instituted during 1895-96.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of 1895-96.	Remarks.
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.	1	5	6	6	...	

XXIII.

Statement of Civil Cases (Appeal) in the Sutna Bazar decided by the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, during the year 1895-96.

Name of Court.	Pending at the close of 1894-95.	Instituted during 1895-96.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of 1895-96.	Remarks.
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.	3	12	15	15	...	

XXIV.

Statement giving account of the Jail Industry of the Rewah State for 1895-96.

Money in hand or value of manufactured articles on the 1st April 1895	Value of manufactures prepared during the year at a cost of amount advanced.	Total.	Cost of manufactures sold during the year.	Value of manufactures in deposit in the jail on the 31st March 1896.	Less in raw materials.	Remarks.
R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*		
435 6 8	4,348 8 1	4,783 14 9	4,210 10 5½	573 4 3½	...	

H. A. VINCENT,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

XXIV(A).

Statement giving in detail the Jail Statistics for the year 1895-96.

	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.																				
	In Jail on 1st April, 1895.			Admitted during the year.			Total.			Released during the year.											
										Transferred.*			Died.†			Discharged.‡			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Prisoners	296	22	318	501	42	543	797	64	861	17	1	18	15	1	16	493	51	544	525	53	578
	2 L. C.	1 L. C.	3 L. C.	2 L. C.	...	2 L. C.	4 L. C.	1 L. C.	5 L. C.	1 L. C.	1 L. C.	2 L. C.	...	...	...	1 L. C.	...	1 L. C.	2 L. C.	1 L. C.	3 L. C.
Hawalatis in Jail	7	...	7	104	1	105	111	1	112	4	...	4	...	...	...	88	1	89	92	1	93§
,, Thana Gird	12	...	12	236	31	267	248	31	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	31	279	248	31	279
,, Kotwali Rewah	1	...	1	62	6	68	63	6	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	6	69	63	6	69
Insanes in Jail	...	1	1	3	1	4	3	2	5	1	1	2	..	...	...	2	...	2	3	1	4‖

	REMAINING ON 31st MARCH 1896.			EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.					Daily average number of prisoners and hawalatis.	Annual average cost per head of prisoners and hawalatis.	Monthly average cost per head.	Annual average cost of maintenance per head.	Monthly average cost per head.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rations of prisoners and hawalatis.	Clothing of prisoners.	Contingent charges.	Fixed establishment.	Total.					
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Prisoners	272	11	283	10,469 12 2¾	997 8 10	775 15 0	3,376 15 6	15,620 3 6¾	333 0 0	46 14 6	3 14 6	36 12 3	3 1 0
	2 L. C.	...	2 L. C.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawalatis in Jail	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Thana Gird	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Kotwali Rewah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Insanes in Jail	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* By transfer is meant that 1 L. C. M. and 1 L. C. F. sent to Andamans; 16 T. P. M. transferred to Sutna.
† Out of 15 M. and 1 F. (16) all have died of fever, dysentery and debility.
‡ Out of 493 M. and 51 F. (544) 392 T. P. M. and 46 T. P. F. released on expiry of terms; 6 T. P. M. on bail; 30 T. P. M. from Appellate Courts; 46 T. P. M. and 1 L. C. M. and 4 T. P. F. in Installation; 7 T. P. M. on payment of fine; 5 T. P. M. and 1 T. P. F. for illness; 5 T. P. M. for good conduct, and 1 T. P. M. by Superintendent of Rewah State.
§ Out of 92 M. and 1 F. (93) hawalatis, 3 M. transferred to Thana Gird, and 1 M. to Kotwali Rewah; 61 M. imprisoned; 18 M. and 1 F. for want of proof; 1 M. whipped; 6 M. on bail; and 2 M. transferred.
‖ Out of 4 insanes, 1 M. and 1 F. sent to Jubbulpore Asylum; and 2 M. made over to their family members.

N. B.— { L. C. = Life convicts. M. = Male.
T. P. = Term prisoners. F. = Female.

H. A. VINCENT,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

X

Annual Account of Receipts and Disbursements

RECEIPTS.

No.	Major heading.	Minor heading.	Actuals from 25th May 1894 to 31st March 1895.	Estimate for 1895-96.	Actuals for 1895-96.
			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Balance	Opening Balance	258 8 3	40,000 0 0	45,998 15 1
2	Revenue	Arrears	684 8 10	3,000 0 0	4,470 14 11
		Malguzari	59,989 14 6½	92,000 0 0	78,774 15 9
		Ubari	4,333 13 4	8,500 0 0	5,987 7 8
		Interest on arrears	420 14 1	...	645 5 7
		Miscellaneous	118 13 4½	500 0 0	493 10 8
3	Forest	Sale of Bamboos	6,607 11 9½	4,000 0 0	1,840 3 3
		Do. Lac		500 0 0	635 13 7½
		Do. Forest produce		4,000 0 0	5,789 14 4½
	Customs	Permit dues	3,542 9 10½	1,000 0 0	1,850 1 6¾
		Grazing fees		500 0 0	381 2 7½
		Barjai		3,100 0 0	4,442 7 4½
5	Excise	Sale of Opium	2,211 0 3	800 0 0	901 4 0
		Duty on sale of Liquor		2,000 0 0	1,079 10 1
		Do. do. Drugs		600 0 0	560 14 11
6	Law and Justice	Fines	775 4 7	1,000 0 0	2,901 10 11
		Stamps	710 4 0	1,000 0 0	3,303 9 0
		Fees, Talbana, etc.	1,198 14 10	500 0 0	2,302 14 10
		Cattle Pound	672 4 2½	600 0 0	1,059 7 9
		Unclaimed properties	676 6 4½	500 0 0	1,476 14 11
7	Cesses	School	7,645 8 8	1,300 0 0	1,281 6 6
		Road		1,000 0 0	1,025 8 5
		Doorga Puja		900 0 0	900 1 2
		Patwari		4,400 0 0	4,234 11 6
		Chowkidari		3,150 0 0	3,697 14 8
		Rao and Naig		...	236 2 3
8	Miscellaneous	Serai	149 6 4	300 0 0	380 7 0
		Chowdhrana	...	...	55 15 11
		Panchakki	...	...	12 8 0
		Cowdung	...	...	10 0 0
		Miscellaneous	9,647 15 8	...	193 2 1
		TOTAL	99,385 6 9	1,35,150 0 0	1,30,926 5 3½
		GRAND TOTAL	99,643 15 0	1,75,150 0 0	1,76,925 5 2½

XV.

of the Nagode State for the year 1895-96.

DISBURSEMENTS.

No.	Major heading.	Minor heading.	Actuals from 25th May 1894 to 31st March 1895.	Estimate for 1895-96.	Actuals for 1895-96.
			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Revenue	Dewan's Office	5,159 12 8	7,920 0 0	7,213 5 5
		Khas Kalmi	56 0 0	180 0 0	179 11 9
		Record Office	250 15 6	528 0 0	491 14 0
		Account Office	886 14 11	1,860 0 0	1,776 7 0
		Treasury	306 0 0	864 0 0	842 11 0
		Tahsil Nagode	1,618 14 7	1,944 0 0	1,898 13 7
		Do. Unchehra	509 6 3	1,572 0 0	1,470 12 2
		Do. Dhanwali	286 3 6	534 0 0	501 5 5
		Patwari and Kanungo	1,677 10 6	4,112 0 0	3,533 14 9
		Postal charges	102 6 6	384 0 0	287 0 10
2	Police	Nagode Circle	3,345 8 0	5,066 0 0	4,965 11 4
		Unchehra do.	1,708 1 4	2,784 0 0	2,691 9 1
		Dhanwali do.	406 5 1	660 0 0	655 1 5
		Nagode Chowkidari	1,039 4 7	1,656 0 0	1,602 2 10
		Unchehra do.	687 1 6	1,170 0 0	1,157 0 7
		Dhanwali do.	212 0 0	312 0 0	310 0 0
3	Jail	Establishment	468 2 8	972 0 0	948 10 1
		Diet of prisoners, hawalatis and orphans.	890 15 2	1,800 0 0	1,810 9 11
4	Education	4 Schools	495 4 9	856 0 0	749 0 3
5	Army	Cavalry	1,544 6 2	2,258 0 0	2,174 3 4
		Artillery	211 4 5	273 0 0	276 13 0
6	Forest and Permit	Forest and Permit	2,362 7 3	4,860 0 0	6,398 13 2½
		Barjai	205 8 6	372 0 0	303 8 9
7	Medical	Hospital	943 1 10	1,280 0 0	989 3 4
		Vaccination	260 0 0	150 0 0	...
8	Public Works	Establishment	338 2 3	456 0 0	446 11 0
		Works and repairs	3,803 10 0	10,000 0 0	11,640 12 9
		Sanitation	6 0 0	240 0 0	201 3 8
9	Pension	Pension and grant	114 10 8	152 0 0	178 8 6
10	Political	Agency charges	29 6 9	500 0 0	448 2 5
11	Palace	Personal allowance of Raja with arrears.	...	39,000 0 0	1,919 11 3
		Guzardars	4,586 0 0	6,061 0 0	5,796 12 0
		Khairaties and Sadabarties	177 9 11	996 12 0	949 10 8
		Dewarth	952 14 8	1,655 4 0	1,654 1 0
		Stable	5,830 4 9	7,310 0 0	6,640 5 5
		Sherkhana	337 2 7	894 0 0	Included in personal allowance.
		Chiriyakhana	114 15 7	234 0 0	
		Shikaries	320 6 8	324 0 0	313 0 0
		Gardens	426 15 5	810 0 0	764 9 9
		Marriage of Sidpura girl	...	10,000 0 0	9,699 8 0
12	Old Debts	Repayments	4,289 4 7	45,000 0 0	40,354 5 11
13	Excise	Purchase of opium	691 10 0	700 0 0	847 10 8
14	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous	5,992 1 7	2,000 0 0	1,471 3 3
15	Extraordinary	Takavi and loans	...	...	7,393 6 0
		Relief works	...	...	4,717 0 0
		TOTAL	53,644 15 1	1,70,700 0 0	1,38,665 1 3½
		Closing Balance	45,998 15 11	4,450 0 0	38,260 3 11
		GRAND TOTAL	99,643 15 0	1,75,150 0 0	1,76,925 5 2½

H. A. VINCENT,
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VII.

BUNDELKHAND.

Finances of Bundelkhand States under management for 1895-96.

States.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus or deficit.	Remarks.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
Baoni	88,793 4 1	84,818 7 11	Surplus . 3,974 12 2	
Garrauli Estimates . . .	36,230 0 0	36,150 0 0	„ 80 0 0	

Statement showing the number of days the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, was on tour during 1895-96.

Name of Officer.	Number of days the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, was on tour during the month of												Total.
	April 1895.	May 1895.	June 1895.	July 1895.	August 1895.	September 1895.	October 1895.	November 1895.	December 1895.	January 1896.	February 1896.	March 1896.	
Captain J. Ramsay .	...	3	1	7	...	3	5	16	31	31	29	2	128
Total .	...	3	1	7	...	3	5	16	31	31	29	2	128

Statement of cases of Appeal tried by the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, for the year 1895-96.

Name of Court.	Name of Subordinate Court.	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposal of decisions appealed against.								Pending on 31st March 1896.
					Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for trial.	*Ex parte*.	Arbitration.	By mutual agreement.	Modified.	Total.	
Political Agent and Sessions Judge, Bundelkhand.	Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong.	1	10	11	7	...	1	...	...	...	2	10	1
Ditto .	District Judge, Nowgong Cantonment.	5	5	10	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	8	2

Statement showing the successes obtained at examinations by the various Schools in Bundelkhand during 1895.

Names of States.	Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University.					Class No. I, Central India Examinations.				Class No. II, Central India Examinations.				Class No III, Central India Examinations.			
	Number sent up.	Number passed.			Number failed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number absent.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number absent.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number failed.	Number absent.
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.													
Orchha	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	10	7	3	...
Datia	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Panna	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	2	...
Charkhari . . .	5	1	2	...	2	3	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	2	1	1
Chhatarpur . . .	4	...	1	...	3	2	2	...	...	5	2	3	...	4	2	2	...
Raj Kumar College .	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Nowgong Cantonment High School . .	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	6	2	4	...
Total .	16	1	6	1	8	10	7	3	...	12	8	4	...	29	16	12	1

Nowgong,
The 30th April 1896.

J. Ramsay, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VIII.

GUNA.

Statistical abstract of General Report of Political Administration of the Central India Agency for the year 1895-96.

Name of State.	Particulars of Rulers.				General Statistics.			Armed Forces.					Dispensary.	Post Office.	Staging Bungalow.	Electric Telegraph.	Principal roads.	Administration of Justice.	Education.	Number of Serious Cases.				Principal productions.	Seasons under report favourable or otherwise as regards		General Remarks.
	Title.	Name.	Age.	Character.	Area in Square miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Guns.	Gunners.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Police.								Highway and gang Dacoity.	Attack on Government mails.	Murder.	Suits and other small cases.		Health.	Agriculture.	
Raghogurh	Rajah	Jeymandar Singh	77	Has been an aristocratic old gentleman, but his mind is now failing from age.	Unknown	18,148	24,000	...	...	...	...	A few road police.	...	1	1	...	Agra-Bombay Road.	The Criminal cases of all Chiefs, in international administration cases, are settled by the Political Assistant, Guna. The Civil cases are settled in their own Courts.	...	1	...	...	...	Wheat, gram, opium, and other Indian grains, cattle, sheep, ghi and bullock hides.	Good	Fair	The States of Gurrah, Parone, Umri, Bhadowra and Sirsi are managed by their Chiefs under the Superintendence of the Political Assistant, Guna.
Parone	Rajah	Gajandar Singh	27	An intelligent and active dispositioned Chief. Attends to his State.	Unknown	7,983	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	...	...	...		Good	Fair	
Gurrah	Rajah	Balbhadar Singh	27	Has contracted extravagant habits; but there are hopes of improvement.	Unknown	10,854	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	...	...	...		Good	Fair	
Dhar Nooda	Thakur	Bhim Singh	37	A well disposed person but a feeble character.	Unknown	4,888	9,000	...	...	...	...	A few road police.	...	...	1	...	Agra-Bombay Road.		...	1	...	...	...		Good	Fair	
Umri	Rajah	Pirthi Singh	25	A well-educated young man, and attends to business, but has a selfish disposition.	Unknown	3,057	5,000	...	...	...	...	A few road police.	...	...	...	...	Agra-Bombay Road.		...	...	...	...	...		Good	Fair	
Bhadowra	Rajah	Madho Singh	20	A very unpromising youth. Deficient in ability, manners, honesty and truthfulness.	Unknown	3,111	7,000	...	...	...	...	A few road police.	...	...	1	...	Agra-Bombay Road.		...	2	...	...	...		Good	Fair	
Sirsi	Diwan	Maherban Singh	25	A feeble character	Unknown	4,679	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2	...	...	...		Good	Fair	

Dated Guna Agency;
The 23rd April 1896.

A. MASTERS, *Major,*
Political Assistant, Guna.

Statement showing the Finances of the Native States under Guna Agency for the year 1895-96.

Name of State.	Revenue.			Expenditure.			Debt.			Remarks.
	R	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*	
Raghogurh .	55,334	7	10	41,196	15	4	...			Phulshahi Rupees.
Parone . .	20,000	0	0	19,000	0	0	...			Government ,,
Gurrah . .	14,470	0	0	11,331	0	0	40,286	0	0	Phulshahi Rupees.
Umri . .	5,400	0	0	5,000	0	0	...			,, ,,
Bhadowra . .	5,926	14	0	4,462	0	0	2,466	10	9	Government Rupees.
Dharnaoda . .	5,001	0	0	4,500	0	0	2,000	0	0	Phulshahi Rupees.
Sirsi . .	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	...			,, ,,

A. MASTERS, *Major,*
Political Assistant, Guna.

APPENDICES TO PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IX.

A

Statement showing the total length of road communication of all kinds maintained by the Public Works Department, Central India Administration, during 1895-96.

No.	Road and lines of communications.	Metalled and bridged roads.	Unmetalled and bridged roads.	Fair weather road.	Average cost of making the road per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the road per mile.	Remarks.
	Indore Division.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	₹	₹	
1	Agra-Bombay Road	195	...	...	7,723	184	
2	Mhow-Neemuch Road	115	...	...	10,678	148	
3	Ujjain-Agar Road	11½	...	...	7,082	344	(a) A large proportion of these roads requires renewal and the collection of metal for this purpose has raised the average cost of maintenance.
4	Dewas-Ujjain Road	7	...	...	4,983	558	
5	Dewas-Ashta Road	7½	...	...	7,087	169	
6	Biaora-Sehore Road	40	...	...	4,046	219	(b) This road has required heavy renewals during the year.
7	Biaora-Rajgurh Road	15	...	...	4,479	101	
8	Indore-Simrole Road	14	...	...	9,315	323	(b) Ditto ditto.
9	Mhow-Kherighat Road	36	...	...	9,315	145	
10	Dhar Branch, Dhar Tirla and Sirdarpur Road	24½	...	...	6,046	285	(a)
11	Indore Station Roads	21¼	...	...	Not known.	190	
12	Malwa-Gujrat Road	⅝	...	...	1,758	816	(c) A renewal coat for this short length has caused the high average cost per mile.
13	Burnagar-Budanawar Feeder Road	7	...	...	3,886	99	
14	Namli-Sailana Road	10½	...	...	4,724	...	
15	Jaora-Piploda Road	11	...	...	4,726	...	These roads are under construction.
16	Khalghat-Dhurampuri Feeder Road	6¾	...	...	3,383	...	
17	Kurwai-Kethora Feeder Road	5	...	...	3,760	...	These roads are under construction.
18	Road from Kurwai to the Betwa Causeway	1⅛	...	...	4,927	...	
		528⅞	...	...	...	...	
	Deduct miles under construction	34⅜	...	...	...	...	
	Net number of miles maintained	495	...	...	...	189	
	Nagode Division.						
1	Jhansi-Nowgong Road	14⅜	...	...	7,609	267	
2	Nowgong-Srinagar Road	20⅝	...	...	5,260	115	
3	Nowgong-Sutna Road	100¼	...	...	9,823	285	
4	Banda-Sagar Road	59⅞	...	...	7,048	125	
5	Ditto Heera Ghat Road	3½	...	...	4,772		
6	Great Deccan Road	46⁹⁄₁₆	...	...	Not known	61	
7	Nagode Kallinger Road	12	...	...	1,828	141	Under construction.
...	Ditto ditto	...	22¼	...	...	56	
8	Allipura-Hurpalpur Feeder Road	7⅓	...	...	5,075	512	
9	Lauri-Mahoba Feeder Road	10²⁴⁄₂₅	...	...	3,783	...	Will be handed over to the State concerned shortly.
		276	22¼	...	...	183	

D. JOSCELYN, *C.E.*,
Secy. to the Agent, Govr.-Genl., P. W. Dept.,
Rajputana and Central India.

B

Statement showing the total length of road communication of all kinds maintained by the Native States in Central India Administration during 1895-96.

No.	Road and line of communications.	Metalled and bridged road.	Unmetalled and bridged road.	Fair weather road.	Average cost of making the road per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the road per mile.	Remarks.
	Gwalior State.						
1	Agra-Bombay Road	247¾	...	...	...	...	
2	Gwalior-Sipri Road	30	...	...	...	...	
3	Jhansi-Sipri Road	45	...	...	...	...	
4	Gwalior-Etwah Road	59½	...	...	...	...	
5	Agra Loop line	5	...	...	...	...	
6	Sipri Loop line	5	...	...	...	...	
7	Short Roads round Gwalior	10¼	...	...	...	...	
8	Dewas-Ujjain Road	16	...	...	...	...	
9	Dewas-Ashta Road	17¾	...	...	...	...	
10	Ujjain-Agar Road	35	...	...	...	...	
11	Mhow-Neemuch Road	55¼	...	...	...	...	
12	Neemuch-Nasirabad Road	9¼	...	...	...	...	
13	Dhar-Sirdarpur Road	12¼	...	...	...	...	
		548¼	...	...	...	...	
	Bhopal State.						
1	Dewas-Ashta Road	46	...	...	...	...	
2	Biaora-Sehore Road	22	...	...	...	...	
3	Sehore-Bhopal Road	23½	...	...	...	...	
		91½	...	...	...	...	

Serial No.	Detail.	Metalled and bridged roads.	Kacha and bridged roads.	Fair weather roads.	Remarks.
1	Sutna and Bela Road	22¾ miles	...	...	
2	Diversion Road (Sutna Bazar)	1 mile nearly	...	...	
3	Agency Roads about 10 in number	1½ miles	...	...	
4	Umaria-Manpur Road	...	...	27 miles.	
5	Burhar-Manpur Road	...	...	8 „	
6	Narrow Hill road from Sutna Bela road to top of the hill.	...	...	5½ „	
7	Sutna river road portion metalled	½ mile	...	...	
8	Do. do. Kacha	...	...	1½ miles.	
9	Great Deccan Road within Rewah State	87 miles	...	...	
10	Rewah to Govindgarh	11 „	...	...	
11	Bela to Govindgarh	12½ „	...	...	
12	Allahabad Road branching from the Great Deccan Road at Mangawar to the borders of Rewah State.	...	32 miles	...	
13	Govindgarh to Ramnagar	...	...	17 miles.	
14	Ramnagar to Amarpatan	...	...	17 „	
15	Rewah to Seomthur *vid* Baikuntpur	...	...	36 „	
16	Mowganj to Sihawal	...	...	17 „	
17	Govindgarh to Jhiria	...	...	4½ „	
	New lines of communication.				
18	Dabhoura and Seomthur Road	...	27 miles	...	
19	Birsinghpur and Dindari Road, III Section	...	11½ „	...	
	Total Lines	136¼ miles	70½ miles	133½ miles	

Sutna,
The 16th June 1896.

D. JOSCELYN, *C.E.*,
Secy. to the Agent, Govr.-Genl., P. W. Dept., Rajputana and Central India.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER X.

OPIUM.

STATISTICAL RETURNS RELATING TO OPIUM.

RETURN—1. Prices of opium at Indore, Bombay and China.
2. Exports, Imperial and Provincial, and total value of Hundi Stamps used.
3. Provincial Exports—Details.
4. Cess Dues Collections.

RETURN 1.—*The Prices of Opium at Indore in 1895-96, together with the quotations of the Bombay and China markets.*

MONTH.	Total monthly exports from Malwa to Bombay for China.	INDORE.				BOMBAY.						HONGKONG.				SHANGHAI.				REMARKS.
		NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.		OLDER.		NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.		
	Chests.	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	
1895.		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
April	2,410½	1,275	1,319	1,331	1,383	1,225	1,365	1,310	1,390	1,350	1,442	1,342	1,351	1,399	1,408	1,368	1,409	1,465	1,485	
May	2,686	1,281	1,321	1,346	1,408	1,270	1,405	1,362	1,435	1,405	1,476	1,349	1,381	1,407	1,468	1,351	1,400	1,463	1,517	
June	2,545	1,279	1,320	1,343	1,395	1,292	1,370	1,352	1,435	1,412	1,476	1,333	1,352	1,401	1,430	1,337	1,361	1,433	1,482	
July	2,865	1,285	1,322	1,335	1,371	1,310	1,345	1,350	1,395	1,389	1,452	1,331	1,334	1,400	1,413	1,345	...	1,465	...	
August	2,186	1,275	1,312	1,325	1,352	1,260	1,345	1,300	1,389	1,377	1,417	1,331	1,373	1,409	1,430	1,308	1,351	1,417	1,433	
September	2,560½	1,282	1,320	1,341	1,383	1,265	1,357	1,300	1,420	1,373	1,457	1,320	1,361	1,405	1,430	1,344	1,351	1,416	1,433	
October	1,572½	1,303	1,342	1,365	1,417	1,315	1,420	1,375	1,460	1,396	1,480	1,317	1,327	1,395	1,405	1,350	1,383	1,419	1,437	
November	2,049	1,337	1,372	1,397	1,422	1,320	1,425	1,408	1,460	1,425	1,480	1,317	1,320	1,388	1,395	1,370	1,383	1,446	1,460	
December	953½	1,319	1,357	1,379	1,410	1,320	1,398	1,355	1,442	1,420	1,470	1,268	1,323	1,305	1,360	1,289	1,352	1,335	1,400	
1896.																				
January	1,967	1,279	1,350	1,375	1,432	1,335	1,407	1,381	1,425	1,430	1,460	1,281	1,306	1,334	1,368	1,313	1,331	1,426	1,466	
February	2,209	1,279	1,353	1,379	1,430	1,350	1,415	1,408	1,461	1,433	1,490	1,260	1,362	1,368	1,390	1,305	1,396	1,449	1,466	
March	2,174½	1,250	1,328	1,371	1,427	1,315	1,433	1,376	1,464	1,440	1,490	1,356	1,406	1,380	1,424	1,396	1,499	1,459	1,521	
Total chests	26,378½	Average price per chest.																		
Duty ₹650 per chest.	.....	1,288	1,335	1,357	1,403	1,298	1,390	1,356	1,431	1,404	1,466	1,317	1,350	1,383	1,410	1,340	1,383	1,433	1,463	
Average chests	2,198																			

RETURN 2.—*Exports, Imperial and Provincial, 1895-96.*

AGENCY.	IMPERIAL.			PROVINCIAL.		
	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R650.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R700.
Indore	736	9,712½	63,13,125	188	986	6,90,200
				4	33½	Free.
Ratlam	130	1,469	9,54,850	17	31½	22,050
				43	44	Free.
Dhar	39	438	2,84,700	...	...	...
Ujjain	447	5,073	32,97,450	37	171½	1,20,050
				4	9	Free.
Chitor	500	4,248½	27,61,525	53	178½	1,24,950
				13	68	Free.
Jaora	73	816½	5,30,725	...	...	...
Bhopal	99	989½	6,43,175	...	...	...
Mandsaur	335	3,631½	23,60,475	2	25	17,500
				8	13	Free.
TOTAL	2,359	26,378½	1,71,46,025	369	1,392½	9,74,750
					167½	Free.
Total of the previous years' Exports—						
1894-95	2,609	30,765	1,87,54,325	306	1,217½	8,52,250
					146½	Free.
1893-94	2,340	28,005½	1,68,03,300	362	1,294½	9,06,150
					146	Free.
1892-93	2,337	28,601	1,71,60,600	393	1,380½	9,66,350
					170½	Free.
1891-92	2,572	32,503	1,95,01,800	403	1,405	9,83,500
					361½	Free.
1890-91	2,391	30,037½	1,83,72,300	415	1,387	9,70,900
					192½	Free.

NOTE.—Pass Duty on Imperial Exports—

R650 per chest from 28th June 1882.
R600 „ „ 5th July 1890.
R650 „ „ 11th December 1894.

Hundi Stamps to the value of R12,173-14-0 were used in Malwa by exporters, for Hundis, in payment of Government duties.

RETURN 3.—*Provincial Exports in 1895-96—Details.*

1895-96.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R700.
To Bombay Presidency	82	269½	1,88,650
	72	142	Free.
Madras Presidency	108	600	4,20,000
Berar-Hyderabad Assigned Districts	43	241	1,68,700
Hyderabad-Deccan	64	282	1,97,400
Mysore Government	...	25	Free.
Coorg Administration	...	½	Free.
TOTAL	369	1,392½	9,74,750
		167½	Free.

RETURN 4.—*Cess Dues Collections, 1895-96.*

SCALES.	Road Cess, at R1 per Chest.	Dharamsala Fund, at R1 per Chest.	Indore Agency Road Fund, at R3-10-0 per Chest.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Indore	10,698 8 0	...	...
Ratlam	1,500 8 0	1,500 8 0	...
Dhar	...	...	1,587 12 0
Ujjain	5,244 8 0	5,244 8 0	...
Jaora	816 8 0	816 8 0	...
Bhopal	989 8 0	989 8 0	...
Mandsaur	3,656 8 0	3,656 8 0	...
TOTAL	22,906 0 0	12,207 8 0	1,587 12 0

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XI.

A.—Civil Justice.

Class of Court.		Number of Suits.					Suits disposed of during 1895-96.					
							Value of suits.		Cost of conduct of suits.		Average duration of suits.	
		Pending at close of 1894-95.	Filed during 1895-96.	Total.	Disposed of during 1895-96.	Pending at close of 1895-96.	Total value.	Average value.	Total cost.	Average cost.	Total number of days.	Average duration.
							R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		
Resident, Gwalior	Regular suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Bhopal	Regular suits	9	18	27	12	15	9,202 4 3	766 13 8	15 10 0	1 4 10	1,032	86
	Execution of decrees	9	6	15	6	9	6,916 4 9	1,152 11 5	475 15 8	79 5 3	1,873	312·15
Political Agent, Bundelkhand	Regular suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Baghelkhand	Regular suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Malwa	Regular suits	27	4	31	30	1	704 0 9	234 10 11	53 4 0	17 12 0	48	1·6
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Bhopawar	Regular suits	34	75	109	89	20	3,896 7 9	43 12 6	372 4 0	4 2 11	11,292	126·87
	Execution of decrees	246	61	307	27	280	1,066 13 7	39 8 2	...	...	...	...
Political Assistant, Guna	Regular suits	21	130	151	140	11	5,101 15 9	40 11 7	447 9 0	3 3 1	788	5·62
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Regular suits	91	227	318	271	47	18,904 12 6	69 12 10	888 11 0	3 4 5	13,160	48·56
	Execution of decrees	255	67	322	33	289	7,983 2 4	241 14 11	475 15 8	14 6 9	1,873	56·75
Civil Judge, Indore Residency	Regular suits	15	186	201	184	17	28,526 4 2	155 0 6	3,728 5 10	20 4 2	1,928	10·47
	Execution of decrees	...	102	102	102	...	1,43,061 13 0	1,402 0 9	115 0 0	1 2 0	143	1·40
Superintendent, Sehore Bazar	Regular suits	61	328	389	369	20	22,862 3 6	61 15 4	1,558 4 8	4 3 7	4,875	13·21
	Execution of decrees	57	334	391	345	46	8,885 14 0	25 12 1	146 14 0	0 6 9	14,273	41·37
Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur	Regular suits	1	78	79	74	5	1,878 3 0	25 6 1	...	...	1,330	17·97
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamasdar, Manpur	Regular suits	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Regular suits	77	592	669	627	42	53,266 10 8	84 15 7	5,286 10 6	8 6 10	6,833	12·97
	Execution of decrees	57	436	493	447	46	1,51,947 11 0	339 14 10	261 14 0	0 9 4	14,416	32·25

A.—Civil Justice—*contd.*

Class of Court.		Number of Suits.					Suits disposed of during 1895-96.					
							Value of Suits.		Cost of conduct of suits.		Average duration of suits.	
		Pending at close of 1894-95.	Filed during 1895-96.	Total.	Disposed of during 1895-96.	Pending at close of 1895-96.	Total value.	Average value.	Total cost.	Average cost.	Total number of days.	Average duration.
							R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		
Mhow	... Regular suits	6	106	112	87	25	67,594 12 3	776 7 6	7,483 0 6	86 0 2	4,093	47·04
	... Execution of decrees	16	235	251	235	16	1,71,432 8 2	729 1 2	484 12 0	2 1 0	3,868	16·45
	... Small Cause cases	22	797	819	777	42	32,741 12 0	42 2 2	3,279 8 5	4 3 6	17,133	22·05
	... Execution of decrees	25	914	939	914	25	66,273 11 9	72 8 1	1,601 14 0	1 12 0	15,188	16·61
	Railways Regular suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Railways Execution of decrees	...	1	1	1	...	73 9 6	73 9 6	1 2 0	1 2 0	32	32
	Railways Small Cause cases	6	48	54	48	6	1,534 7 2	31 15 5	181 12 6	3 12 7	938	19·54
	Railways Execution of decrees	...	15	15	15	...	913 5 0	60 14 2	27 1 0	1 12 10	157	10·46
Neemuch	... Regular suits	1	42	43	39	4	13,058 2 9	333 13 3	685 15 0	17 9 5	631	16·2
	... Execution of decrees	...	41	41	41	...	13,887 1 3	338 11 4	102 0 0	2 7 9	51	1·24
	... Small Cause cases	30	349	379	356	23	15,079 1 9	42 5 9	1,641 4 6	4 9 9	4,350	13·6
	... Execution of decrees	...	276	276	276	...	17,326 14 9	62 12 6	623 1 0	2 4 1	386	1·4
	Railways Small Cause cases	2	35	37	33	4	2,970 13 9	90 0 5	179 12 0	5 7 2	330	10
	Railways Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Railways Regular suits, District Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	Regular suits	...	49	49	40	9	3,464 12 4	86 9 10	235 12 3	5 14 3	883	22·07
	Execution of decrees	...	12	12	5	7	428 5 6	85 10 8	12 0 3	2 6 5	191	38·2
	Small Cause cases	7	145	152	136	16	4,735 1 10	34 11 1	597 9 6	4 6 3	2,885	21·21
	Execution of decrees	1	35	36	27	9	1,366 6 2	50 9 8	53 14 9	1 15 11	478	17·70
Sipri (Political Assistant, Guna.)	Regular suits	1	2	3	2	1	1,294 9 0	647 4 6	98 4 0	49 2 0	27	13·5
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Small Cause cases	4	15	19	15	4	1,387 7 6	92 7 11	144 4 0	9 9 10	41	2·73
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Regular suits	8	199	207	168	39	85,412 4 4	508 6 6	8,502 15 9	50 9 9	5,634	33·53
	Execution of decrees	16	289	305	282	23	1,85,821 8 5	658 15 0	599 14 3	2 2 0	4,142	14·68
	Small Cause cases	71	1,386	1,460	1,365	95	58,448 12 0	42 13 1	6,024 2 11	4 6 7	26,177	19·10
	Execution of decrees	26	1,240	1,266	1,232	34	85,880 5 8	69 11 3	2,305 14 9	1 13 11	16,209	13·15
GRAND TOTAL	Regular suits	176	1,018	1,194	1,066	128	1,57,583 11 6	147 13 2	14,678 5 3	13 12 3	12,467	11·69
	Small Cause cases	71	1,389	1,460	1,365	95	58,448 12 0	42 13 1	6,024 2 11	4 6 7	26,177	15·18
	Execution of decrees	354	2,032	2,386	1,994	392	4,31,632 11 5	216 7 5	3,643 10 8	10 13 2	34,767	17·43

Nature of Crimes.	Pending at close of 1894-95.		Instituted during 1895-96.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1895-96.		Total.		Whipped.		Imprisoned only.		Imprisoned and whipped.		Imprisoned and fined.		Transported.		Sentenced to death.		Fined only.		Total.		Average duration of Cases.	Total No. of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Murder and attempted Murder	...	...	63	18	63	18	1	...	...	...	3	3	42	7	14	6	3	2	63	18	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	4	3	3	1	...	...	14	6	22·83	411
Culpable Homicide	...	...	15	9	15	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	12	7	...	...	15	9	...	...	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	3·22	272
Dakaiti	1	1	18	8	19	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	13	7	...	...	19	9	...	...	11	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	13	7	44·11	397
Receiving stolen property	...	...	53	27	53	27	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	5	42	21	...	...	53	27	...	...	27	16	5	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	6	1	42	21	7·25	196
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	9	4	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	4	3	...	...	9	4	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	21·75	87
Theft of Cattle and ordinary Theft	13	6	340	238	353	244	...	...	...	...	4	4	102	54	243	184	4	2	353	244	22	17	146	104	10	9	17	14	...	...	...	...	48	40	243	184	3·75	917
Miscellaneous offences	26	18	966	560	992	578	1	...	...	...	12	10	409	209	540	340	30	19	992	578	9	5	64	48	1	1	24	19	...	...	...	...	442	267	540	340	...	2,580
Total	40	25	1,464	864	1,504	889	2	...	...	...	21	19	576	279	868	568	37	23	1,504	889	33	22	270	184	17	13	42	34	6	5	4	2	496	308	868	568	5·47	4,860
Cantonment Magistrate's Court.																																						
Murder and attempted Murder	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18
Culpable Homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	8	8	34	25	42	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	10	24	22	2	1	42	33	3	2	14	13	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	24	22	9·42	311
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	10
Theft of Cattle and ordinary Theft	3	3	187	140	190	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	28	141	112	3	3	190	143	30	25	84	66	8	7	2	2	...	...	...	...	17	12	141	112	3·66	524
Miscellaneous offences	49	21	1,340	658	1,389	679	1	...	...	...	6	5	676	311	679	353	27	10	1,389	679	4	3	77	61	...	...	20	11	...	...	...	...	578	278	679	353	7·20	4,894
Total	60	32	1,564	825	1,624	857	1	...	...	...	8	6	738	349	845	488	32	14	1,624	857	37	30	176	141	9	8	22	13	...	...	...	...	601	296	845	488	6·71	5,757
Breaches of Cantonment Rules and *Regulations*.	4	4	2,053	1,163	2,057	1,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	140	1,756	1,026	1	1	2,057	1,167	...	...	33	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,723	1,006	1,756	1,026	1·20	1,402
Total — Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts.	100	57	3,028	1,689	3,128	1,746	3	...	...	...	29	25	1,314	628	1,713	1,056	69	37	3,128	1,746	70	52	446	325	26	21	64	47	6	5	4	2	1,097	604	1,713	1,056	6·08	10,617
Total — Breaches of Cantonment Rules.	4	4	2,053	1,163	2,057	1,167	...	...	...	..	...	...	300	140	1,756	1,026	1	1	2,057	1,167	...	...	33	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,723	1,006	1,756	1,026	1·20	1,402
GRAND TOTAL	104	61	5,081	2,852	5,185	2,913	3	...	...	...	29	25	1,614	768	3,469	2,082	70	38	5,185	2,913	70	52	479	345	26	21	64	47	6	5	4	2	2,820	1,610	3,469	2,082	4·12	12,019

C.—Criminal Justice.

Attendance of Witnesses.

Class of Court.	Number of persons.	Number of days.	Average number of days for each.	Number who have attended for one day only.
Resident at Gwalior	4	1	·25	4
Political Agent, Bhopal	43	43	1	43
„ „ Bundelkhand	120	593	4·94	33
„ „ Baghelkhand	19	19	1	19
„ „ Malwa	24	24	1	24
„ „ Bhopawar	31	31	1	31
„ Assistant, Guna	82	39	·47	49
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	64	41	·64	64
Attaché Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, 1st class Magistrate Indore Residency.	173	49	3·53	173
Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Central India (District Magistrate, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.)	29	47	1·62	29
Superintendent, Sehore Bazar, Magistrate	579	579	1	579
Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur, Magistrate, 2nd class	31	31	1	31
Kamasdar, Manpur	...	...	...	...
Railway Magistrate, 2nd class	367	369	1	365
Total	1,566	1,866	1·19	1,444
Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow (District Magistrate)	474	2,500	5·27	394
„ „ Neemuch „ „	1,032	1,032	1	1,032
„ „ Nowgong „ „	539	561	1·04	517
„ „ Sipri (Magistrate, 3rd class)	116	51	·43	116
Total	2,161	4,144	1·91	2,059
GRAND TOTAL	3,727	6,010	1·61	3,503

D.—Police.

Name of Office.	Paid by British Government.			Paid by Local, Municipal, or State Funds.			Total of all Grades.		
	Men of all Grades.		Cost.	Men of all Grades.		Cost.	Men of all Grades.		Cost.
	Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
			R a. p.			R a. p.			R a. p.
Indore Residency Police	...	...	...	...	46	4,896 0 0	...	46	4,896 0 0
Gwalior Residency Police	...	...	...	...	8	580 14 0	...	8	580 14 0
Bhopal Political Agency Police	...	...	...	1	54	4,994 10 0	1	54	4,994 10 0
Bundelkhand Political Agency Police	...	7	552 0 0	...	16	1,296 0 0	...	23	1,848 0 0
Baghelkhand Political Agency Police	...	23	210 0 0	...	...		...	23	210 0 0
Malwa Agency Police	...	...	...	...	7	516 0 0	...	7	516 0 0
Bhopawar Agency Police. — Bhumia Police	4	53	6,492 0 0	...	...	...	4	53	6,492 0 0
Bhopawar Agency Police. — Manpur Pargana Police	...	13	1,032 0 0	...	...	...	...	13	1,032 0 0
Bhopawar Agency Police. — Agency Road Police	...	...	...	...	32	3,168 0 0	...	32	3,168 0 0
Guna Agency Police	...	...	...	...	1	60 0 0	...	1	60 0 0
Total	4	96	8,286 0 0	1	164	15,511 8 0	5	260	23,797 8 0
Mhow Cantonment Police	...	...	...	...	135	16,523 0 7	..	135	16,523 0 7
Neemuch Cantonment Police	...	...	...	...	68	9,741 14 10	...	68	9,741 14 10
Nowgong Cantonment Police	...	...	...	...	50	5,423 12 7	...	50	5,423 12 7
Sipri Cantonment Police	...	...	...	...	20	2,844 0 0	...	20	2,844 0 0
Total	...	...	...	...	273	34,532 12 0	...	273	34,532 12 0
GRAND TOTAL	4	96	8,286 0 0	1	437	50,044 4 0	5	533	58,330 4 0

E.

Jail.

Name of Jail.	Number of Prisoners.								Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1896.	Expenditure during the year.					Total.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.	Annual average cost of Prisoners.
	In Jail on 1st April 1895.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.		Rations of prisoners.	Contingent Charges.	Clothing of Prisoners.	Fixed Establishment.	Extra Establishment.			
										R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R. a. p.
Indore	315	353	668	30	...	10	306	346	322	7,978 1 2	1,633 10 11	1,219 13 3	2,646 0 0	4,454 0 0	17,931 9 4	320	56 0 6
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sehore — Convicts paid per Imperial Revenue under trial	30	101	131	14	...	...	100	114	17	807 5 2	161 3 6	20 0 0	263 12 3	24 3 8	1,276 8 7	29	44 0 3
Sehore — Prisoners paid from Local funds	...	36	36	19	...	...	3	22	14	180 11 8	42 13 3	...	...	...	223 8 11	7	31 14 11
Nowgong Jail	51	106	157	21	...	1	72	94	63	1,677 14 1	394 0 6	206 10 0	1,766 4 4	23 10 0	4,068 6 11	61·31	66 5 7
Satna Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malwa Agency Jail	5	16	21	4	...	...	13	17	4	172 14 0	119 6 6	6 9 9	756 0 0	...	1,054 14 3	5·13	205 9 11
Bhopawar Agency Jail — Sirdarpur	9	62	71	30	...	1	27	58	13	530 2 8	183 5 11	38 0 0	204 0 0	...	955 8 7	17·43	54 13 1
Bhopawar Agency Jail — Khalghat	2	9	11	1	...	...	10	11	...	11 7 10	4 7 6	...	...	...	15 15 4	0·55	8 14 0
Bhopawar Agency Jail — Manpur	4	32	36	1	...	...	30	31	5	66 15 3	17 6 2	3 0 0	...	...	87 5 5	2·78	31 6 6
Guna	14	54	68	...	...	...	53	53	15	691 0 1	92 9 9	65 14 0	408 0 0	...	1,257 7 10	17·95	70 0 10
TOTAL	430	769	1,199	120	...	12	614	746	453	12,116 7 11	2,649 0 0	1,559 15 0	6,044 0 7	4,501 13 8	26,871 5 2	461·15	58 4 3
Cantonments.																	
Mhow	4	316	320	79	1	...	233	313	7	182 2 0	...	...	...	...			
Neemuch	7	79	86	20	...	1	63	84	2	303 10 6	201 1 0	25 13 0	96 0 0	...	182 2 0	3·9	46 11 2
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	626 8 6	3·85	162 10 5
Sipri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	11	395	406	99	1	1	296	397	9	485 12 6	201 1 0	25 13 0	96 0 0	...	808 10 6	7·75	104 5 4
GRAND TOTAL	441	1,164	1,605	219	1	13	910	1,143	462	12,602 4 5	2,850 1 0	1,585 12 0	6,140 0 7	4,501 13 8	27,679 15 8	468·90	59 0 6

M.

Registration.

	Book I.		Book III.		Book IV.		Book V.		Total.	
	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
Indore	33	100 0 0	...	...	13	33 0 0	...	...	46	133 0 0
Mhow	110	608 0 0	2	5 0 0	22	80 8 0	...	...	134	693 8 0
Neemuch	32	164 8 0	...	...	8	34 0 0	1	2 0 0	41	200 8 0
Nowgong	27	85 8 0	1	2 0 0	15	22 0 0	...	...	43	109 8 0
Sipri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sehore	35	139 8 0	15	76 7 6	31	35 0 0	...	...	81	250 15 6
Sutna	...	...	...	...	12	10 8 0	...	...	12	10 8 0
Agar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	237	1,097 8 0	18	83 7 6	101	215 0 0	1	2 0 0	357	1,397 15 6

F.

III.—Provincial Revenue.

Names of Funds.	Receipts.			Disbursements.									Balance on 31st March 1896.
	Balance on 1st April 1895.	Total Receipts during the year.	Grand Total Receipts.	Collection and management of superintendence.	Public Works proper.	Local Improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals, Dispensaries.	Grants to Sharers in Roads Dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Cantonment Local Funds.	64,455 13 3	2,01,812 13 8	2,66,268 10 11	29,470 7 0	76,099 15 11	4,102 0 5	34,785 6 6	4,758 0 0	6,991 6 1	...	74,427 8 7	2,30,634 12 6	35,633 14 5
II.—Political Agencies and Maunpore Pargannah Funds.	73,634 3 10	1,38,678 4 0	2,12,312 7 10	12,838 2 0	38,840 9 10	29,912 14 7	15,689 3 6	14,519 4 6	3,244 14 4	...	23,553 3 10	1,38,598 4 7	73,714 3 3
III.—Fund raised for Special Purpose.	87,194 10 3	1,96,736 15 5	2,83,931 9 8	32,132 0 0	21,381 0 0	...	...	17,548 7 1	10,566 7 0	...	1,02,383 13 10	1,84,011 11 11	99,919 13 9
IV.—Collections from Local Road Dues, etc.	31,658 0 0	17,763 0 0	49,421 0 0	...	3,263 0 0	4,500 0 0	6,132 0 0	...	3,057 0 0	...	2,911 0 0	19,863 0 0	29,558 0 0
Grand Total	2,56,942 11 4	5,54,991 1 1	8,11,933 12 5	74,440 9 0	1,39,584 9 9	38,514 15 0	56,606 10 0	36,825 11 7	23,859 11 5	...	2,03,275 10 3	5,73,107 13 0	2,38,825 15 5

F(A).

III.—Provincial General.

I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.

	R	a.	p.
Land Revenue, Abkari, etc.	53,460	4	6
Sale of Stamps	33,799	13	0
Imperial Fees and Receipts	2,607	3	8
Electric Telegraph	52,537	5	2
Postal (including Money Order) collections	13,90,503	7	2
Miscellaneous	23,545	5	5

II.—Payment by Native States.

Contribution to Contingent	2,28,381	10	1
Tributes assigned to British Government	3,34,021	12	5
Do. paid through do.	2,26,663	2	7
Fixed payment for Istimrar land	23,420	12	10
Succession and Nazarana	5,129	10	0
GRAND TOTAL	23,74,070	6	10

Staging Bungalow Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1895-96.

	Receipts.		Expenditure.			Total.
	Receipts.	Total.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Furniture.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Under Public Works Department	3,426	...	2,014	170	463	2,647
Under Political Agencies	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3,426				
TOTAL	...	3,426	2,014	170	463	2,647

H.

Public Works from Local Funds.

Cantonments and Agencies.	Contribution to Public Works Department.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works calling for Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1. Indore Residency Bazar Fund.	...	7,125 15 6	5,537 2 4	12,663 1 10	
2. Sutna Bazar Fund . .	...	...	6 3 0	6 3 0	
3. Gwalior Agency . .	...	...	250 11 9	250 11 9	
4. Bhopal Agency . . .	...	4,545 5 4	14,778 1 9	19,323 7 1	
5. Western Malwa Agency .	...	2,098 12 4	752 12 11	2,851 9 3	
6. Bhopawar Agency . .	...	...	1,526 3 7	1,526 3 7	
7. Guna Agency . . .	...	638 1 0	581 15 0	1,220 0 0	
8. Manpore Pergunna Road Fund.	...	...	...	...	
9. Manpore School Fund .	...	...	...	...	
10. Manpore Town Fund .	...	...	...	...	
11. Indore Agency Road Fund .	...	2,443 5 3	819 10 0	3,262 15 3	
12. Bundelkhand Agency .	...	...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	
13. Mhow Cantonment . .	...	15,843 5 11	37,161 3 9	53,004 9 8	
14. Neemuch Cantonment .	...	2,758 14 6	...	2,758 14 6	
15. Nowgong Cantonment .	...	17,226 12 6	3,222 4 2	20,449 0 8	
16. Sipri Cantonment . .	...	...	420 14 0	420 14 0	
17. Malwa Dharamsalla Fund .	...	...	...	...	
18. Indore Residency School Fund.	...	48 0 0	2 0 0	50 0 0	
19. Indore Daly College Fund .	...	...	1,220 0 0	1,220 0 0	
20. Abkari Fund . . .	20,000 0 0*	...	...	20,000 0 0	* For roads and local improvements.
Total .	20,000 0 0	52,728 8 4	67,279 2 3	1,40,007 10 7	

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XII.

MILITARY.

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY BATTERY.		INFANTRY REGIMENTS.			
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Troops of the Line.										
Mhow District (Mhow, Neemuch, and Indore)	1	630	¾	476	3	486	1⅛	1,290	2½	2,060
Bundelkhand District (Nowgong)	...	...	1	453	1	162	Detachment, R. W. Fusiliers	277	1	890
Nerbudda District (Sutna)	...	...	Detachment, 14th B. L.	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1	630	1¾ Detachment.	963	4	648	1⅛ Detachment.	1,567	3½	2,950
Local Corps under the Central India Agency.										
Central India Horse (Agar and Guna)	...	...	2	1,259	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal Battalion (Sehore)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	925
Malwa Bhil Corps (Sirdarpur)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	612
TOTAL	...	...	2	1,259	...	...	...	...	2	1,537
GRAND TOTAL	1	630	3¾ Detachment.	2,222	4	648	1⅛ Detachment.	1,567	5½	4,487

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XIV.

I.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices (of all classes) and Letter-boxes existing on the 31st March 1896, compared with the number existing on the 31st March 1895.

Existing on 31st March 1895.					Existing on 31st March 1896.					Increase or Decrease.					Remarks.
Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	
12	71	202	285	192	12	69	213	294	199	...	2*	11†	13	7†	Imperial.
...	...	10	10	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	District Dâk.
12	71	212	295	192	12	69	223	304	199	...	2	11	13	7	Total.

* Decrease.
† Increase.

II.

Statement showing the distance over which mails were carried by railway, camels, tongas, mail-carts and runners during the year ending 31st March 1896 as compared with the previous year.

Description of Mail Lines.	Mileage on 31st March 1895.	Mileage on 31st March 1896.	Increase or Decrease.		Remarks.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
Imperial.					
Railways	1,266	1,328	62	...	
Camels, tongas and mail carts . .	322	321	...	1	
Runners	2,996¼	2,919¼	169	246	
District Dâk.					
Runners	188	188	...	...	
Total .	4,772¼	4,756¼	231	247	

III.

Enumeration of articles delivered and Money orders issued and paid during the past five years.

Year.	Letters.	Post-cards.	Newspapers and packets.	Parcels, including value-payable articles.	Insured parcels.	Money orders issued.		Money orders paid.		Remarks.
						Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
							ℝ		ℝ	
1891-92 .	5,143,415	2,657,200	518,415	44,000	21,535	129,429	35,27,838	118,871	42,23,258	
1892-93 .	4,709,484	2,603,432	525,668	49,816	21,060	137,173	36,42,438	115,224	41,93,679	
1893-94 .	4,713,610	2,804,295	544,580	71,905	20,440	138,611	38,76,775	110,437	40,76,727	
1894-95 .	6,552,480	3,908,785	941,335	74,760	25,915	228,821	61,36,589	136,239	47,39,059	
1895-96 .	6,442,615	4,172,680	997,180	101,105	24,090	249,783	63,54,324	149,525	49,35,457	

IIIA.

Insured Articles and Ordinary Parcels posted in the Rajputana Circle.

Year.	Insured articles.			Number of ordinary parcels.		Remarks.
	Number.	Value.	Insurance fees realized.	Registered.	Unregistered.	
		R a. p.	*R a. p.*			
1894-95	18,173	52,80,222 4 4	13,384 5 0	36,039	...	
1895-96	17,837	57,79,480 12 1	14,497 13 0	38,783	1,627	
Increase or Decrease .	336*	4,99,258 7 9†	1,113 8 0†	2,744†	...	* Decrease. † Increase.
Percentage . . .	1·84	9·45	8·31	7·61		

IV.

Showing the Highway Robberies committed or attempted in the Rajputana Circle during the year ending the 31st March 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	Date.	Locality.	Territory.	Parties concerned, implicated or suspected.	Nature and brief details of the property stolen.	Brief statement of the facts of the case and the result of the enquiry.	Remarks.
1	26th June 1895.	1½ miles from Biana.	Bhurtpore.	Kunjurs .	*Nil* .	On the morning of 26th June 1895, the mail runner named Chottey Lal carrying the mail from Bhusawar to Biana was attacked by three highwaymen who assaulted the runner with sticks and took away the mail bag from him. On feeling the bag and seemingly finding it to contain nothing of value they left the mail bag intact. Chottey Lal was severely wounded and was removed to the Hospital, where he was under treatment for nearly two months.	No trace of the highway robbers has been obtained.
2	17th March 1896.	29½ miles from Jhalrapatan and 1½ miles from Soyet Kalan.	Gwalior .	Not known	*Nil* . .	On the night of the 17th March 1896, the mail runner, Bhagirath, escorted by a sepoy and a Sowar, while carrying the mail from Guraria, a stage 23 miles from Jhalrapatan, on the road to Soyet Kalan, was attacked at Jamalkhel by two men on foot, armed with clubs. These robbers assaulted the runner by blows on the back of his head. The runner attempted to escape with the mail bag, but he was overtaken by two mounted men who snatched away the mail bag from the runner and rode off with it. After this two other mounted men rode up to the runner, one of whom fired a gun, but without effect. The plundered mails were found on the 21st March 1896, in a field about 600 yards east of the place where the robbery was committed. The bags were found cut open and the contents scattered about. The department suffered no loss.	The case is still under enquiry; the offenders have not a yet been apprehended.

CAMP ABU,
The 24th May 1896.

J. B. GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana.

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 19 F. D.—14-8-96—268. [J. E. F.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCXLVIII.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 93.

REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1896-97.

I.J.K. 36

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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1896-97.

PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

I held charge of the Central India Agency throughout the year under report.

Owing to the prevalence of famine and scarcity in parts of Gwalior and the whole of the Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand Agencies, and to the consequent difficulties of marching with a large camp through the affected districts, I made no tour during the year 1896-97, but, as occasion or necessity required, I visited the head-quarters of the Gwalior, Bhopal, and Baghelkhand Agencies to confer with Political Officers on measures of famine relief. I also, accompanied by the Political Agents of Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand, went to Allahabad in November 1896, and had the advantage of receiving advice from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, as to the administration of famine relief in affected States of Central India.

Famine.

The principal feature in the record for the year 1896-97 was the famine which has so unhappily spread over a large portion of the Agency, and for the relief of which the resources of thirty-six of the States of Central India have been strained.

The end of the year under report finds us at the height of the anxiety engendered by this dreadful calamity, and it would be futile at this stage to predict how long the sufferings of the people of the affected States will continue. Everything depends upon the timely and bountiful supply of rain, which is so eagerly looked for throughout the length and breadth of India. I have already submitted for the information of the Government of India such reports as I have received of the famine administration in the various States. The area under famine is 28,790 square miles, containing a population of 3,968,800 souls, and the latest reports for the month ending 31st March 1897 show a total of 170,648 on relief works and 24,804 in poor-houses. The distress is everywhere acute; but in all States the famine is under control, and the measures adopted are those laid down for guidance in the Abstract Famine Code for Native States issued by the Government of India in 1885.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thornton was deputed to inspect and report upon famine administration in Central India and to make such suggestions as

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seemed necessary. He visited portions of the States of Gwalior, Charkhari, Chhatarpur, Panna, Ajaigarh, Rewah, Nagode, Sohawal and Kothi, and furnished full and interesting reports of all that he saw in each of these States.

The policy approved by the Government of India, which I have endeavoured to follow in regard to the administration of famine relief in Native States, is to urge upon the Chiefs the true measure of their own responsibilities; to assist them with advice and guidance; and, when necessary, to point out, and call upon them to promptly remedy, defects.

With but one or two exceptions, the Chiefs of Central India have proved themselves equal to the occasion; they have readily accepted, and generally acted upon, the advice given by Political Officers; and, although to counteract the dire effects of a severe and far-reaching famine by means of an organized system of relief works and poor-houses is a method which has probably never before been approved, nor even tried, by any ruling Chief in Central India, still, as will be seen from the attached reports of the Resident at Gwalior and the Political Agents in Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand, these measures have everywhere been adopted; and although it is undoubtedly the case that delay occurred in some instances in starting relief works and poor-houses, and that, in consequence, a great deal of emigration from Native States to districts in British India occurred in the earlier stages of the famine period, it is satisfactory to note that, by the end of the year under report, adequate provision had been made in the affected States of Central India for the relief of all those who are, or are likely to become, sufferers from the famine.

Rainfall and Crops.

Throughout Central India the monsoon of 1896 was scanty, and the rain ceased in the beginning of September; the winter rain, though generally insufficient, saved the crops in Malwa, where, although prices ruled abnormally high, the outturn of the *kharif* was good, and of the *rabi* fair. The opium crop was above the average of the last few years.

Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Indore.

The chief event of the year was the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Indore.

The Viceregal party, which consisted of Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Elgin, Lady Elizabeth Bruce, Lord Bruce, the Hon'ble R. Bruce, and the staff, arrived at Indore on the 1st December 1896. His Highness Maharaja Holkar and the Chiefs of Malwa met His Excellency at the Indore Railway Station.

The following Chiefs had the honour of being presented to the Viceroy in private Darbar at the Residency on the 2nd December :—

His Highness Maharaja Holkar, G.C.S.I.
His Highness the Raja of Dewas, Senior Branch.
His Highness the Raja of Dewas, Junior Branch.
His Highness the Nawab of Jaora.
His Highness the Raja of Rutlam.
His Highness the Raja of Sailana.
His Highness the Raja of Sitamau.
The Rana of Ali Rajpur.

And His Excellency paid return visits to Maharaja Holkar, the Rajas of Dewas, Senior and Junior, the Nawab of Jaora, and the Raja of Rutlam.

During his stay the Viceroy visited the Daly and Holkar Colleges, and held a review of the Indore Imperial Service Cavalry.

Their Excellencies were entertained by His Highness Maharaja Holkar at a banquet given at the Lall Bagh.

Leaving Indore on the 5th December, Their Excellencies paid a short visit to Ujjain, where they were received by His Highness Maharaja Sindhia, who came from Gwalior for the purpose.

Transfer of Local Corps.

During the year under report the local corps of the Central India Agency, *viz.*:—

Two Regiments of the Central India Horse,
Bhopal Battalion,
Malwa Bhil Corps,

have been transferred from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, under which Department they have served from the date of their organization, to the charge of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and now form a part of the regular Army of India.

The order for the transfer was promulgated in Foreign Department Notification No. 564-I.B., dated the 12th February 1897. It is with pride and satisfaction that I note that these Regiments have been handed over to the Commander-in-Chief in a state of efficiency such as reflects the greatest credit upon the officers who have been in command during the many years of the service of the corps in Central India. His Excellency the Viceroy took the opportunity of his visit to Indore to review the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, which formed part of His Excellency's escort, and, in his address to the officers, expressed the hope, which is shared by every one who has the interests of these fine regiments at heart, that their incorporation in the regular Army of India would increase their already high standard of efficiency, and that they would in the future, as in the past, maintain the character of soldiers of the Queen-Empress.

REVIEW OF REPORTS OF POLITICAL OFFICERS.

GWALIOR RESIDENCY.

Season and Crops.

The rainfall was untimely and deficient, and the crops were much damaged. The *kharif* crop was below the average, and the early cessation of the rains ruined the prospects of a fair *rabi* harvest. The probability of scarcity and distress and the necessity for the provision of suitable measures to meet the impending scarcity were at once brought to the notice of the Darbar, who issued orders for the preparation of small relief works in the affected districts, such as the digging of *kutcha* wells, the repairing of country roads, and the excavation and repair of tanks. Subsequently, when scarcity increased and distress developed, larger relief works were started, such as the earthwork on the Goona-Bara, the Gwalior-Sipri, and Gwalior-Bhind Railways; poor-houses were opened, gratuitous aid was given to those too weak or too old to work, and certain forest areas were thrown open for grazing. But it was not until the Darbar placed the control of famine administration in the hands of Colonel Pitcher (Director of Land Records), who was appointed Central Officer, that the system of relief was gradually modelled upon, and conducted in accordance with, the provisions of the Famine Code for Native States. Since this change took place, a marked improvement has been observed. His Highness the Maharaja has sanctioned the expenditure of large sums of money for purposes of relief, and has shown himself anxious to do all in his power to assist his distressed subjects. The measures which have lately been adopted are adequate; and many of those who, when scarcity first made itself felt, left their villages and went into the adjacent British districts in search of work, have now been brought back and given employment near their own homes.

Public Health.

Early in December bubonic plague, which had been imported from Bombay, broke out in the village of Khandraoni, situated near the British district of Jhansi, and some 50 deaths occurred before the matter was reported to the Darbar. On

the receipt of a report of the outbreak, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Crofts, I.M.S., Medical Officer to Maharaja Sindhia, at once took prompt and energetic measures to stamp out the disease and prevent it spreading to the surrounding districts. A *cordon* of troops was placed round the village ; the villagers were removed from their houses into different camps and were not allowed to go beyond the *cordon* without special permission ; those who were affected with the plague, and those in whose houses cases of plague had occurred, were segregated ; huts in which cases of plague had occurred were burnt; and the whole village was thoroughly disinfected and cleaned. These measures were eminently successful. Not a single case of plague occurred beyond the limits of the village of Khandraoni, and the disease was completely stamped out by the 23rd April.

Sipri Cantonment.

The Cantonment of Sipri, being no longer required for Imperial purposes, was handed over to the Gwalior Darbar in August 1896, the Darbar paying into the Agra Treasury to the credit of Imperial Military Accounts R50,000, the assessed value of the buildings and barracks.

Administrative changes in the Residency.

Owing to the abolition of the Goona Agency, the petty States of Rajgarh, Parone, Garrah, Umri, Bhadoura, Sirsi, the Thakurate of Dharnauda, and the districts Chhabra of Tonk and Bajrangarh of Gwalior, were transferred to the political control of the Resident at Gwalior.

Imperial Service Troops.

The Imperial Service Troops have maintained their high standard of efficiency. The order of British India (2nd class) was conferred on Pandit Suraj Parshad, the Commandant of the Gwalior Imperial Transport Corps, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by the Corps during the Chitral campaign.

Railways.

The earthwork on the Goona-Bara Railway was carried on during the year as a relief work, and has proved a great benefit to the inhabitants of the surrounding famine-stricken districts.

Light (2′ gauge) railways from (i) Gwalior to Sipri, 70 miles, and (ii) Gwalior to Bhind, 45 miles, are also being constructed as relief works.

The Ujjain-Bhopal Railway was opened on the 11th April 1896.

A large traffic in grain was at once established, and a handsome dividend has already been paid by this line, which is likely to prove still more remunerative when the usual trade transactions of Malwa, which have been hampered by short stocks and in some cases by the prohibition of export, are re-established.

The Ujjain-Nagda Section of the Ujjain-Rutlam Railway was opened on the 16th July 1896, and through connection was thus established between the Indian Midland and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways.

Dakaiti.

Dakaiti in Gwalior has increased to a very considerable extent. This may be attributed to the prevailing scarcity, to bands of Dholpur dakaits who raided the country, and to other causes. But I have no hesitation in saying that the chief cause of lawlessness in Gwalior is the weak and insufficient police organization, the indifference and apathy of local district officials, and the failure of the Darbar to detect and remedy these glaring defects. The matter has been brought to the notice of the Darbar, and it is hoped that some steps will soon be taken to make the police force more effective, and to make life and property in the Gwalior State more secure.

Public Works Department.

The State Public Works Department has been re-organized and placed under the control of the Board of Revenue.

Revenue Board.

The Revenue Board, established last year, has disposed of a number of long-pending cases, and has been able to effect considerable reforms in the various departments under its control, and at the same time to reduce expenditure.

Maharaja Sindhia.

His Highness Maharaja Sindhia continues to administer his State with care and prudence; he has acquired much useful knowledge of details, and personally controls all departments. His Highness made some tours during the year, and inspected famine relief measures in the Bajrangarh District.

The Maharaja is keenly alive to the advantages of developing the resources of his State by the extension of railways, and by the establishment of irrigation works.

The Resident's report shows that improvement has taken place in the administration of the State.

INDORE AGENCY.

Indore.

As already noted, the chief event of the year was the visit paid by His Excellency the Viceroy to Indore in December 1896.

I regret to record the deaths of His Highness's second (infant) son Khanderaoji Bala Sahib, of Her Highness the Dowager Maharani Parbati Sahiba, the widow of His Highness's late brother Jaswant Rao Holkar, and of His Highness's eldest nephew Malhar Rao Holkar.

Season and Crops.

In Malwa there has been no scarcity, though prices have risen very considerably.

In the outlying *pargana* of Alampur, which is situated in the Bundelkhand Agency, the distress has been severe, and the measures at first adopted by the local officials were inadequate. On receiving detailed reports from the Political Agent in Bundelkhand, the condition of the district was brought to the notice of the Darbar, and the necessity for prompt measures was strongly impressed upon the Darbar. His Highness has now sanctioned the necessary expenditure, and the Minister has been deputed to visit the *pargana*. It is to be hoped that adequate relief will shortly be provided.

Owing to the rise of prices, His Highness prohibited the export of grain from his territories in the belief that this measure is beneficial to his subjects. The Minister in his report endeavours to uphold this view, but it is hardly necessary to refute arguments opposed to the principles of free trade, and having for their basis a pernicious system of interference with the outlet of food-grains, and the dislocation of the credit of traders. Should famine occur in the Indore State, the policy of prohibition of export of grain from other States would soon convince the Darbar of the shortsightedness of the system.

Public Health.

The public health has been good, and not a single case of plague has occurred in Indore territory, owing to the effective inspection at railway stations and the careful watch kept on all arrivals from Bombay and other affected districts.

Mint.

The Indore Mint remained closed to the public, but the large amount of R42,65,895 was coined for State purposes. No copper coin was issued.

Education.

Education, under the able supervision of Mr. Cholmondeley, has made good progress, and the percentage of students from the Holkar College and State Schools who have passed the B.A. and F.A. examinations is very satisfactory.

Administration.

The Maharaja's Minister Rai Nanak Chand has administered the State with ability, and has effected improvements in the disposal of State business. The government of the Indore Darbar compares favourably with that of the majority of Native States. Law and order are well maintained; the people are contented and happy; and I have every reason to believe that His Highness Maharaja Holkar, and his Darbar, are mindful of the rights of the subject, and desirous of promoting the peace and prosperity of the State..

Dewas States.

Both the States of Dewas have continued under the supervision of my First Assistant.

Their administration is very satisfactory.

The Superintendents, Rao Bahadur V. K. Kunté and Rao Bahadur K. V. Mulé, are able and zealous officers. The chief event of the year was the investiture of the Raja of the Junior Branch, on the 25th February 1897, with the powers of a Ruler. The Raja has been fairly well educated at the Daly College, and gives promise of making a careful Ruler. He is earnest and amenable to advice, and will soon learn the duties of administration. He is fortunate in assuming charge of a State which is in a prosperous financial condition, and in which the form of administration has been built up by five years of careful management during His Highness's minority.

The benefits of the introduction of the British currency are now being felt, and the measure may be considered complete in both States.

Bhopal Agency.

Bhopal.

The rainfall was below the average, and though the *kharif* crop was good, the *rabi* crop has, for the most part, been very poor owing to the early cessation of the rains.

There has been no actual scarcity, but the prices of food-grains have risen considerably; and, at the end of the year, the poorer classes were beginning to feel the pinch of poverty. Munshi Imtiaz Ali, the Vazir of Bhopal, died in November 1896. He had been ill for some months and was unable to transact State business, which consequently fell into arrears. Numerous complaints against his administration have been preferred, and are the subject of an inquiry, which has been protracted over several months, but has not as yet given any satisfactory results. On the death of the Vazir, Her Highness the Begum herself conducted the administration for some time with success, but soon found the cares of office too heavy a burden; therefore she determined to nominate another Minister to take charge of the State under her general control, and eventually, with the approval of the Government of India, selected Khan Bahadur Moulvi Abdul Jabbar, C.I.E., for this important post.

The chief administrative event was Her Highness's resolve to make the British currency the sole legal tender throughout her State. The Government of India, in order to facilitate this measure, have been pleased to pass the Bhopal Coinage Act, XI of 1897, which will come into operation (on a date to be hereafter fixed) during the year 1897.

There has been some slight improvement in the administration, and the Raja is said to be anxious to do his best to govern well.

Rajgarh.

The chief event of the year in this State was the installation of Arjun Singh, son of Moti Singh, as Chief of Narsingarh in succession to the late Raja Mehtab Singh.

Narsingarh.

Arjun Singh, who was specially selected by the Government of India to succeed to the *gaddi*, is a boy of some 12 years of age; and, during his minority, the administration of the State is being conducted, under the supervision of the Political Agent, by a Superintendent, Munshi Roshan Lal. Measures are in course of adoption to introduce the British currency into the State.

The management of this small State by the Superintendent, Ghulam Kadir Khan, has been successful, the debts have been paid, and there is a surplus in the Treasury.

Maksudangarh.

This State has been taken under management, and efforts are being made to clear off the debts.

Kurwai.

Nawab Munwar Ali Khan died in December 1896. The question of his successor is still under consideration.

The State of Pathari, which has been brought to the verge of ruin by the extravagance and gross mismanagement of Nawab Abdul Karim Khan, has been taken under superintendence. The debts have been scheduled and will gradually be paid off.

Pathari.

It will, however, be many years before the State can be considered solvent.

Nawab Umar Ali Khan died in June 1896, and was succeeded by his son Nawab Hyder Ali Khan.

Nawab Basoda.

The Thakur of Suthalia has been entrusted with certain powers in his State, subject to the control of the Political Agent.

Suthalia.

Baghelkhand Agency.

The whole of the Baghelkhand Agency has suffered from severe famine, and the resources of the States have been taxed to the utmost to provide relief for the starving poor. I have already referred to the condition of affairs, and to the measures taken for the control of distress, and I will merely note that in all matters connected with famine administration the States of the Baghelkhand Agency have received most valuable aid from Captain Pinhey, the Political Agent, who has devoted himself to the work of relief, and from Surgeon-Major Gimlette, Agency Surgeon, who has ably supervised the poor-houses and the sanitary measures in all the relief works.

His Highness the Maharaja deserves great credit for the thorough manner in which he has thrown himself into the work of controlling famine in his State. The whole of the resources of the State have been given up to measures of relief. Large works have been started, such as the earthwork on the Sutna-Rewah Light Railway, the construction of new roads, the digging of tanks, and the making of *bandhs*.

Rewah.

Poor-houses have been erected wherever necessary; large remissions of revenue have been granted, and *takavi* advances have been made. In fact, all that State aid could do, has been done.

A severe outbreak of cholera occurred on the relief works; but thanks to the measures adopted by Surgeon-Major Gimlette, this was soon stamped out.

Nagode and other States.

In the Nagode, and the other minor States of the Agency, adequate measures of relief have been adopted.

The small States of Jaso, Baraundha, Paldeo, Taraon, and Kamta Rajaula were transferred from the political control of the Political Agent in Bundelkhand to that of the Political Agent in Baghelkhand during the year under review.

It is satisfactory to note that, in spite of the famine, only seven cases of dakaiti occurred throughout the Agency.

Bundelkhand Agency.

After two years of scarcity and bad harvests, and one of famine, all the States of this Agency are suffering from severe distress. The larger States of Orcha, Samthar, Panna, and Chhatarpur have been able to meet the expenditure necessary for relief works, but the numerous smaller States and jagirs have exhausted their resources, and are entirely dependent on the loans advanced to them, with the sanction and under the guarantee of the Government of India, by His Highness Maharaja Sindhia. Without these loans, work sufficient to keep the starving poor alive could not have been provided.

Under the energetic and very able efforts of Captain Ramsay, the States have realised their responsibilities, and have done their best, with the means at their disposal, to cope with the calamity with which they were confronted. In the irrigated parts of the Agency the *rabi* has been from fair to good, and the *mhowa* crop has also been very fair. These two crops have greatly relieved the poor, and it is hoped that, in the greater part of the Agency, they will suffice to provide food during the rains.

Several roads have been made, and the feasibility of constructing certain feeder lines of railway are under consideration.

The large imports of grain into the Agency, paid for in British rupees, have had the effect of still further depreciating the local currencies. It is, therefore, not improbable that, in the near future, the States of Bundelkhand will be induced to take the British currency as the sole legal tender.

Samthar.

His Highness Maharaja Chattar Singh died on the 16th June 1896. He was succeeded by his son Raja Bir Singh Deo, who has already effected improvements in the Medical and Educational Departments, and has made generous *takavi* advances to his subjects.

Bhopawar Agency.

There has been no actual scarcity in this Agency, but prices have risen; and the poorer classes, especially in the districts bordering on the Nurbudda, are beginning to suffer some distress.

Dhar.

His Highness the Maharaja is in failing health, and continues under medical treatment. The Dewan, Gopal Vishwas Rao, has, in spite of considerable difficulties, been able to carry on the administration of the State with some measure of success.

Jhabua. The administration continues to be very satisfactorily carried on by Rao Bahadur Narain Rao Bhikaji.

The long-deferred demarcation of the Thandla-Pitlawad boundary has, at last, been completed.

Ali Rajpur. The Bhils in this State are reported to be making rapid progress. The State is well managed.

Malwa Agency.

The transfer of the Western Malwa Agency from Agar to Neemuch, and its re-organization as the Malwa Agency, was definitely sanctioned in December 1896. There have been several changes during this short period, Captain Pinhey, Lieutenant Knox, and Captain Kemball having held charge in succession.

Jaora. His Highness the Nawab has continued his studies at the Daly College, Indore, and is making satisfactory progress.

The State has been ably managed by the Minister, Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan.

Rutlam. The affairs of this State are well looked after by the Diwan, Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustomji. The currency reform is making good progress.

Education in Central India.

The progress of education, as shown in Mr. Gunion's report, is satisfactory. The Holkar College and the Indore City School were particularly successful in the Calcutta University Examinations.

Public Works.

The total expenditure was approximately R2,96,495.

An additional ward was constructed in the Central India Agency Jail.

The following feeder roads and causeways have been under construction:—

Namli-Sailana.	Betwa river Causeway.
Kurwai to Betwa Causeway.	Borar river Causeway.
Kurwai-Kothara.	Kohari river Causeway.

A hospital for the Residency at Gwalior is under construction.

Medical Department.

The reports compiled by the Civil Administrative Medical Officer show that during the year the hospitals and dispensaries in Central India have fully maintained their character for usefulness, and that medical aid has been extended to a very large number of people.

The Indore Charitable Hospital has been ably managed by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. Caldecott, who brings to notice the good work done by Assistant Surgeons Bhagwat and Raghunath Luxman. This institute has a wide reputation, and patients from many and distant parts of India come to Indore for treatment.

Postal Department.

Mr. Barton Groves, Deputy Postmaster-General, submits a report on the working of the Postal Department. The success obtained is due in a large measure to Mr. Groves' careful supervision, and to the tact he has exercised in the adjustment of postal negotiations with the Darbars of the different States.

General Remarks.

In closing my remarks on the political administration of the Central India Agency, I would refer to the detailed reports of the officers in charge of the various Agencies, to all of whom I am indebted for the manner in which they have conducted their duties during a year of exceptional anxiety and vicissitude. In spite of the distress which exists on account of famine and scarcity, there has been no falling-off in the standard of efficiency hitherto maintained in the administration of Native States. In some States, notably Rewa and the larger Chiefships of Bundelkhand, the calamity has been the means of arousing, in the Rulers and their officials, a remarkable degree of energy; and although the resources of these States have been, as I predicted in my last year's report they would be, strained to their utmost limits by a third, and in some instances a fourth, year of the failure of crops, the States have met the danger and difficulty with surprising courage, and have done their best to save life and extend aid to the unhappy victims of famine.

The Government of India are aware that such success as has been attained in combating distress in the States of Bundelkhand is largely, if not entirely, due to the generous aid proffered by His Highness Maharaja Sindhia in loans to these States; and although it may be urged that, from a financial point of view, the investment of available balances on a guaranteed rate of interest of 4 per cent. does not involve a sacrifice, I would still point out that the principle of co-operation which Maharaja Sindhia has adopted was hitherto altogether unknown in the history of the relations of States; and during a period of tightness in the money market, when Bank rates at Presidency towns ruled as high as 10 per cent. on the security of Government promissory notes, Sindhia's ready aid to his brother Chiefs was patriotic, and it will long be remembered and appreciated as such by those to whom the money was advanced in their hour of need.

I have to acknowledge, with deep gratitude, the very substantial grants, amounting, up to the date of closing this report, to $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, made to the distressed subjects of the States of Central India by the Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. The allotments already made have been carefully distributed by the Political Agents in Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand to one or other of the four objects of the Fund, and it is impossible to exaggerate the benefits which this charity has secured to the sufferers from famine in these Agencies.

D. W. K. BARR,
Agent to the Governor-General
in Central India.

Indore Residency;
The 17th August 1897.

PART II.

POLITICAL.

CHAPTER I.

GWALIOR.

Report of the Gwalior Residency for 1896-97.

I.—General.

1. *Personnel.*—I held charge of the Gwalior Residency throughout the year under report. Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Robertson, who had proceeded on eight months' furlough on 20th March 1896, was, on his return, appointed to officiate as Resident in Mysore, in which post he was subsequently confirmed on the 10th February 1897. Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, who was gazetted Resident at Gwalior, was appointed to officiate as Resident, Western States, Rajputana, *vice* Colonel Abbott, and I continued to hold charge of the Gwalior Residency.

2. *Limits of the Gwalior Residency enlarged.*—Under the orders of the Government of India, conveyed in the Foreign Department letter No. 3941-I.B., dated 31st December 1896, the small States * hitherto under the political control of the Officer Commanding the Regiment of the Central India Horse at Goona were, from the 1st November 1896, transferred to the charge of the Resident at Gwalior, the Officer Commanding at Goona being *ex-officio* Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior and exercising, within the Cantonment of Goona and its immediate neighbourhood, the powers of a second class Magistrate; the Resident at Gwalior exercising the powers of a Sessions Judge in respect of cases occurring within the limits of the Goona Cantonment; and the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India the powers of a High Court, the Officer Commanding also receiving a local allowance of R100 a month, but without any special establishment.

*(1) Raghogarh.
(2) Párone.
(3) Gurrah (Jámnir).
(4) Umri.
(5) Bhadoura.
(6) Dharnaoda.
(7) Sirsi.
(8) Chhabra Pargana of the Tonk State.
(9) Bajrangarh District of the Gwalior State.

3. Under the orders of the Government of India conveyed in Foreign Department letter No. 2110-I.B., dated 30th June 1896, the Cantonment of Sipri, with all buildings, was made over, on the 16th August 1896, to the Gwalior Darbar at a valuation of R50,000. This sum of R50,000 was recovered from the Gwalior Darbar and credited into the Agra Treasury to the Imperial Military Accounts on the 28th August 1896, and the balance of R4,315-12-1 remaining at the credit of the Sipri Cantonment Fund was credited into the Agra Treasury to the credit of the Imperial Military Accounts on the 18th December 1896.

4. *Season and Crops.*—The rainfall was untimely and insufficient everywhere, being only 20 inches and 3 cents at the Residency and 26 inches and 86 cents in the districts. The outturn of the *kharif* crops was exceedingly poor. The early cessation of the rains in the beginning of September and its total absence in October, November, and December ruined the prospects of the *rabi* crops. The prospect of the *kharif* crop was indeed hopeful up to the beginning of

September, the area sown for the *kharif* being 23,77,098 acres, and it only wanted one more good fall to ensure a bumper harvest; but unfortunately this did not come, which not only injured the *kharif* harvest, but destroyed all hopes of the *rabi* crop, as the ground intended for the *rabi* crop turned too hard to plough, and this, coupled with the failure of the winter rains, caused the almost total absence of *rabi* crops in several districts.

The impending scarcity was brought to the notice of the Gwalior Darbar, who at once ordered relief works to be started in those districts which were affected by famine and the crops of which suffered. These preliminary works consisted of *kutcha* wells, repairs to old, and digging of new, tanks, making and repairing of *kutcha* roads, making bunds, etc. Subsequently earthwork on the Gwalior-Sipri and Bhind Light Railway lines was commenced. The extension of the Bina-Goona Railway to Bara was a perfect god-send and afforded immense relief to the starving poor.

5. *Public Health.*—The public health was indifferent. Fever was prevalent during the greater part of the year. Cholera broke out in the Isagarh and Gwalior Prants in March and continued more or less until September.

Bubonic plague was imported from Bombay early in December into the village of Khandraoni near Dinara in the Karera Tahsil, and caused some 50 deaths before the authorities became aware of its presence. When discovered, however, the most energetic steps were taken to eradicate the disease. Dr. Crofts, Chief Medical Officer to His Highness, at once proceeded to the spot and, with the sanction of the Darbar, burnt all the affected houses, turned the whole village into different camps, segregated those affected and those coming from affected houses, and, by his judicious and energetic action, completely stamped out the disease.

6. *Tour.*—Colonel D. W. K. Barr, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, visited Gwalior on the 9th January 1897, and again on the 10th March 1897.

Major I. MacIvor, C.I.E., Officiating Resident at Gwalior, proceeded to Sipri on 10th August 1896 and returned to Gwalior on 20th idem. On the 17th January 1897, he proceeded to Chimka, Gohad, Aino, and other villages to see the state of affairs and the relief works in the neighbourhood of those villages. He again started on a short tour on 16th March 1897 towards Antri, Dabra, and Khandraoni, etc., returning to Gwalior on the 28th idem.

II.—Political.

7. During the year His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia made short tours of inspections in the Neemuch, Ujjain, and Bajrangarh Districts.

In the beginning of April 1896 His Highness proceeded to Bombay. On 4th July His Highness, accompanied by the Officiating Resident, went to Indore and on 7th July to Simla, returning on the 18th July.

His Highness the Maharaja Holkar and suite visited Gwalior on the 9th September 1896, and remained for three days as the guest of His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia. His Highness the Maharaja Holkar left for Jhansi *en route* to Darbhanga on the 13th September 1896.

On the 20th September His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia, accompanied by the Officiating Resident, Gwalior, proceeded to Indore to see the Agent to the Governor-General.

On the 12th November His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia was trying a new rifle in the palace when one of the barrels burst. His Highness luckily escaped with only a nasty cut at the base of his left thumb.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and staff, at the invitation of His Highness, paid a visit to Gwalior on the 25th November 1896, and inspected the Imperial Service Troops and other forces of the State. His Excellency and Lady White remained as the guests of His Highness the Maharaja for five days.

In the first week of December 1896 His Highness, accompanied by the Officiating Resident, went to Ujjain to meet His Excellency the Viceroy, who paid a flying visit to that city.

On the 27th January 1897 His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia proceeded to Baroda, and returned on the 5th February 1897.

On the 19th February 1897 His Highness, accompanied by the Officiating Resident, Colonel Pitcher, and Mr. Lake, proceeded to Goona to inspect the famine relief operations in that district.

8. *Regarding other Minor States and Thakurates—Khaniadhana.*—The affairs of this petty State have not been entirely satisfactory. Complaints against the Police and Revenue Administration were brought to my notice. In certain robbery and dakaiti cases of Khaniadhana which came up for trial before me, gross mismanagement was disclosed on the part of the Khaniadhana officials, and the Raja was warned to be more careful in future. The Raja's uncle and his Rani complained of the non-payment of their allowances. The Raja's sepoys raided the village of Kandhari held in jagir by one of his brethren on an alleged charge of harbouring dakaits, carried the Thakur and his family prisoners to Khaniadhana, and took possession of the village. On enquiry the conduct of the Raja was found to be overbearing, the real dispute being the settlement of debts which the Raja said the Thakur owed to the State. A *razinamah* was subsequently submitted, but there is reason to suspect that this has been obtained by force, and the question is likely to crop up again.

Sheopur-Baroda.—Orders of the Government of India were received during the year, practically ruling that this State is not guaranteed and leaving the State subordinate to the Gwalior Darbar in regard to the matters of succession, extradition, and judicial administration of the State. Both the Gwalior Darbar and the Raja were informed of the above orders.

Agra-Barkhera.—The matter of the recognition by the Gwalior Darbar of the young Thakur, Baldeo Singh, of Agra-Barkhera, in succession to his father, Balwant Singh, and the payment of the succession *nazarana* to the Darbar, which was pending since December 1891, was at last settled during the year. The young Thakur paid his respects to His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia on the 21st October 1896, in a Darbar held in the palace for the purpose, and paid ₹2,198-0-6 *chandori* on account of *nazarana*, and His Highness in return conferred upon the Thakur the usual *khilat*, in token of recognition of his succession to the State of Agra-Barkhera. The long-pending question of the Thakur's account of Tanka was also adjusted. ₹14,132-7-5 Bhelsa coin, which were found due up to the end of Sambat 1952 (1895-96), have been agreed to be paid by an annual instalment of ₹1,500 a year.

Debts outstanding against the State were all scheduled and amounted to ₹23,366-12-6 *kaldar* (exclusive of interest). A separate report regarding the liquidation of this large debt has been submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General with this office No. 2456, dated 27th April 1897.

Kathon.—The succession, by adoption, of Thakur Partap Singh to the guaranteed State of Kathon was sanctioned by the Government of India in Foreign Department letter No. 3947-I., dated 3rd November 1894, and the decision of Government was duly communicated to the widows of the late Thakur Hargyan Singh, and the brethren. The widows and Thakur Bhagwath

Singh, whose son Jaswant Singh's claim was negatived by Government, however, offered passive resistance to Partap Singh's obtaining the management of the State, and were, after considerable correspondence and persuasion, only reconciled to Partap Singh on 24th August 1896; and Thakur Partap Singh, accompanied by his brother Thakurs, came to Gwalior on 18th November 1896, and paid his respects and presented ₹1,000 as *nazarana* to His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia, who received him in a Darbar held for the purpose, and conferred upon him the usual *khilat*, in token of recognition of his succession to the State.

As these petty States and Thakurates were only transferred to my charge so recently as in November 1896, I am not in a position to make any special remarks about them. The financial position of Raghogarh, Parone, Umri, and Sirsi is said to be in a fair condition, and there are no debts outstanding against them. But Gurrah, Bhadoura, and Dharnaoda are said to be in debt, and I have called upon those Chiefs to furnish lists of all liabilities due from them, with statements of income and expenditure for the last five years.

Raghogarh.	Bhadoura.
Parone.	Dharnaoda.
Gurrah.	Sirsi.
Umri.	Chhabra.

9. The Chiefs of the States and Thakurates noted in the margin have expressed their willingness to introduce in their States and Thakurates British currency for general use, that is to say, for receiving revenue, and the payment of salaries and allowances, which practically are the limits of their monetary transactions.

Parone.	Agra-Barkhera.
Bhadoura.	Raghogarh.
Sirsi.	Umri.
Khaniadhana.	Dharnaoda.

No practical steps have yet been taken to carry out this measure.

10. *Singhast Mela at Ujjain in 1897.*—The Singhast Mela, which is held at Ujjain every twelfth year, was to have come off on the 17th April 1897; but in consequence of the prevailing scarcity and the outbreak of the bubonic plague at Bombay, it was considered desirable by the Darbar, on the advice of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, to stop the *mela* altogether, and notices and *ishtihars* were accordingly issued to all parts of India, announcing that the gathering was absolutely prohibited.

Some 15,000 *sadhus* and other pilgrims, however, assembled at Indore, Dewas, and other places, with the intention of forcibly visiting Ujjain to bathe at full moon. Arrangements were therefore made with their *mahants*, and they were, under strict supervision, allowed to simply bathe at the sacred *ghat* in the Sipra at the appointed hour, to visit the *Mahakal*, and then to depart.

Before the prohibitory orders were issued, certain delegates were deputed by the Darbar to the Allahabad *Magh Mela* to study the sanitary, magisterial, and police arrangements, to enable them to make similar arrangements in connection with the *Singhast Mela*. The Darbar also spent ₹50,000 for drinking water-supply and other *mela* camp arrangements. Sites for two pilgrim camps were selected, and the railway authorities requested to arrange for a siding near the pilgrim camps for their convenience.

11. *Imperial Service Troops.*—The order of British India, second class, was presented to Captain Suraj Pershad, Commandant of the Imperial Service Transport Corps, by Major I. MacIvor, C.I.E., Officiating Resident, Gwalior, at a parade of the Imperial Service Troops on the 2nd May 1896.

An allowance of ₹30 per mensem attached to the above order has also been granted to Pundit Suraj Pershad.

Both the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Imperial Service Lancers, and the Transport Corps, have made satisfactory progress during the year, and the Lancers have maintained their efficiency in musketry.

III.—Revenue Board.

12. A distinct advance has been made in the Revenue Administration by the increased supervision over district authorities by Sar Subas, and the adoption of the method of administration, which for years past obtained in the Malwa Prant, to Northern Gwalior has been found advantageous. The State, as shown in last year's report, is now divided, for purposes of administration, into three Prants, namely:—

(1) Gwalior Prant, divided into 8 Subats consisting of 30 Tehsils.
(2) Isagarh ditto 5 ditto 17 do.
(3) Malwa ditto 6 ditto 21 do.

A circular order has been issued impressing upon the Subas and Kumashdars the necessity of making frequent tours and of making themselves personally acquainted with the condition of their districts, and of submitting weekly diaries showing where they go, and what they do, on each working day.

In place of the Mal Marhatti Daftar, the Sadar Board of Revenue was, as reported in my last year's report, organized on the 15th March 1896. It is invested with more powers than were exercised by the former Mal Member, and is the central controlling revenue authority of the State. It regularly meets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and a working committee has been formed to discuss important revenue matters with a view to facilitate the work of the Board.

The Board holds charge of the following Departments:—

(1) Land Revenue and Records.
(2) Survey and Settlement.
(3) Postal Department.
(4) State Press.
(5) Mafis.
(6) Pensions.
(7) Stamps.
(8) Forests.
(9) Public Works Department.

During the year the Board held 68 ordinary and 27 special meetings. Rules of business were drawn out, and office establishments were revised, resulting in a saving of ₹18,552 per annum.

Of 10,114 cases, 7,695 were disposed of, leaving 2,419 pending at the end of the year. Amongst the cases that were disposed of during the year, there were upwards of 400 cases pending for over 10 years.

13. *Finance.*—As the State official year closes on the 5th June, the figures of receipts and expenditure for the year 1896-97 are not available; but the statement of account furnished by the Darbar for the year 1895-96 shows the following results:—

The year 1895-96 opened with a cash balance (including ₹5,31,25,000, invested) of ₹10,24,04,110-1-7, and the closing balance, including investments, was ₹10,16,66,530-14-4, showing a decrease of ₹7,37,579-3-3.

Of the closing balance, the actual cash on the 6th June 1896 (excluding investments) was:—

	₹	a.	p.
(a) In Reserve Treasury	3,44,84,253	13	4
(b) In Working Treasury	1,40,57,277	1	0
Total .	4,85,41,530	14	4

The following figures show the *Ain* receipts and *Ain* expenditure of year 1895-96:—

		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Ain Receipts.	1. Land Revenue .	88,74,722	6	8			
	2. Siwai Jama .	61,40,849	0	3			
					1,50,15,571	6	11
Ain Expenditure.	1. Civil . . .	53,83,338	2	10			
	2. Military .	39,26,926	2	7			
	3. Karkhanagat .	18,62,976	7	6			
					1,11,73,240	12	11
	Balance .				38,42,330	10	0
Deduct from the balance the cash excess expenditure on the debit side of the running account of advances and refunds with the State Departments					45,79,909	13	5
Deficit on the year's transactions as noted above, made good by drawing the amount from the Treasury					7,37,579	3	3

Gwalior State Press.

14. The *Gwalior Gazette* is the only newspaper published in the State. It is printed in biglot, in Hindi and Urdu in separate editions, and issued weekly from the Alijah Darbar Press, Gwalior. In addition to State orders and circulars and other official matter, the Gazette contains news of general interest, both local and extracted from papers published in England and India. The question of subscription to the Gazette, which was obligatory on all Sardars and State officials, is under consideration. The present weekly circulation is 880 copies.

Besides this, the Press prints large numbers of vernacular almanacs for the use of village accountants, and also astronomical calendars which are supplied to all parts of India. It also prints the stamped paper used by the Stamp Department.

The income of the Press was R18,795 and expenditure R13,969, showing a net saving of R4,826 to the State.

Mafi.

15. *Mafi* consists of grants in cash or land, and is held on hereditary or life enure. Before this department was entrusted to the Board, much confusion is reported to have existed in keeping accounts. Life *mafis* were mixed up with hereditary ones, and were so continued to be enjoyed, even after the demise of the grantees, by their heirs and successors. This defect has now been remedied by opening separate registers. Lists of *Agnihotris* and other recipients have been revised, which have made many disclosures of fraud. The matter is now receiving close attention at the hands of the Board.

Of 1,179 cases for disposal, 1,013 were disposed of during the year. One hundred and thirteen claims involving the value of R26,792 were decided by the Board in full meeting. Of these, 45 claims of the value of R3,756 were allowed in full; 17 of the value of R1,779 were allowed for life, and 51 of the value of R21,592 were resumed. Of the amount resumed, the greater portion consisted of cash allowances for offices or services long become obsolete. Certain lands were resumed and cash allowances granted in their places, principally for the support of temples.

Four hundred and thirteen new pensions were granted at a charge of R44,090 per annum.

Much of the land has been found to be held in *mafi* without right or title, and an enquiry is being made into the matter by the Land Records Department. One hundred and twenty-three claims of the annual value of R1,90,816 to whole villages held in *mafi* were disposed of during the year. Out of these, claims to the amount of R99,113 were confirmed to claimants in perpetuity, R48,640 granted for life and R37,338 resumed. Many of these cases were pending for upwards of 30 years, and one case for the last 75 years.

Allowances to the extent of R83,734-13-9 in cash and R1,05,932-12-0 in land are enjoyed by the class of hereditary Chowdhris and Kanungos as wages for service to be rendered by them in connection with Land Records. In Malwa, for some years past, these allowances have been laid under rateable contribution to provide for the pay of Registrars and supervising Kanungos under the new system. The same plan is proposed to be adopted in Northern Gwalior.

Stamps.

16. With a view to avoid fraud or misappropriation, arrangements were made during the year for the importation of water-marked paper from England and for the numbering, dating, and perforating machines, etc., for the new issue. Fresh codes of rules have been formed, and the new stamps will shortly come into use. The stamp revenue during the year amounted to R1,74,104 against R1,44,085 in 1895-96, showing an increase of R30,019.

Land Records, Survey and Settlement.

17. From April 1896 the land records of Prant Malwa were also made over to this Department.

During the year the re-survey of the Neemuch District was undertaken, the area for survey being 610·35 square miles. Survey, traverse and field, also the preparation of records, was completed in seven months. Cost of survey, including everything up to central supervision, was R18-12-9 per square mile.

The re-survey of the Mandsaur and Anighera districts has been also commenced.

The instruction of Patwaris, touring and inspecting by Kanungos, Inspectors and Assistant Directors was maintained at a high standard, and great improvement is visible in the punctuality and accuracy of work of all kinds.

The re-assessment of the districts whose settlements expired in June 1896 was postponed, owing to the prevailing distress, for three years, and in the Bhander District, where the settlement made under the British rule expired 10 years ago, the present assessment was allowed to run for one year longer.

Forest Reserves.

18. The system of letting out forest tracts to contractors was found extremely wasteful. Accordingly, two most important tracts of Lurwaya and Karahal were from June 1896 made over to the Land Records Department for direct management on the lines of the forest policy lately enunciated by the Government of India. These forests were opened free to grazing this year on account of the prevailing distress.

IV.—Railways.

19.—*Guna-Bina Railway.*—Sanction was accorded by the Government of India to the construction of this railway early in March 1892. The length of

the line is 73·58 miles. The principal works are the three major bridges over the Betwa, "Or" and Sindh rivers :—

(1) Betwa, 16 spans of 100 feet girders.
(2) "Or," 5 spans of 60 feet girders.
(3) Sindh, 5 spans of 100 feet girders.

The revetment walls at the Sindh bridge having since shown signs of failure, it has been necessary to re-build the same. This work is now in progress.

The permanent way consists of 75-lb flat-footed rails laid on traverse steel sleepers.

The stations are :—

(1) Mungaoli.
(2) Piprai.
(3) Pachhár.
(4) Shadora.
(5) Pagara.
(6) Guna.

The rails were laid into Guna early in January 1895, and the line was opened for goods traffic in April 1895, and was finally completed and opened for public traffic on the 23rd September 1895, and handed over to the Indian Midland Railway Company for working.

The capital accounts of this railway were finally closed in April 1896, the cost of the line being R49,98,917 as now shown by Mr. Taylor, instead of R50,12,441 formerly shown. The Gwalior Darbar share of the net earnings of the Guna-Bina Railway, from the date it began to be worked by the Indian Midland Railway up to 31st December 1896, amounted to R59,019-5-1.

The extension of this railway to Bara and thereafter to Kotah is now in hand, and it is expected that when opened for traffic much advantage will accrue to the Bina-Guna Railway.

20. *Guna-Bara Railway.*—Mr. P. T. S. Large, Engineer-in-Chief, Guna-Bina Railway, under whose direction the survey of the proposed line from Guna to Bara was made, proceeded on nine months' furlough, and Mr. H. B. Taylor was appointed to officiate for him as Engineer-in-Chief, Guna-Bara Railway, in which post he was subsequently confirmed.

Provisional sanction was accorded to the Gwalior section of the line (22 miles) in March 1896 as a famine relief work. In August the complete project was submitted to Government, and sanction accorded to the construction of the whole line (76 miles) in February 1897, at an estimated cost of R60,25,530, being at the rate of R79,076 per mile.

The cost by sections is as under :—

	Miles.	R
Gwalior section	22·05	24,65,059
Tonk do.	22·05	15,46,571
Kotah do.	32·10	20,13,900

The earthwork on the Gwalior section is well forward, being mostly complete except in the heavy cuttings and banks at miles 79 to 80. Most of the minor openings are complete, and the major bridge over the Parbati is well in hand. The permanent-way has been indented for and is expected about the beginning of the rains, and the plate-laying will be taken in hand after the monsoon. A short length of material surplus from the Guna-Bina and Ujjain-Bhopal railways has already been laid. Station buildings are in hand. The permanent quarters at Guna for the head-quarters staff and afterwards for the use of

the Central India Horse are well forward. Two bungalows are complete and the quarters for the Engineer-in-Chief will be ready for occupation by the rains.

Sanction has only lately been accorded to work in Tonk and Kotah territories, but the earthwork in the Tonk section is well forward and other works in hand. It is expected that rails will be laid into Bara early in 1898, and that a portion, if not the whole line, will then be opened for goods traffic.

The total expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1897 was:—

	R	a.	p.
Gwalior section	8,27,951	14	0
Tonk do.	37,006	8	5
Kotah do.	26,648	12	2
TOTAL .	8,91,607	2	7

Arrangements for a loan of seventeen lakhs of rupees by the Gwalior Darbar to the Tonk State for the construction of that portion of the Guna-Bara line which lies in the Chhabra Pargana of the Tonk State were concluded during the year on the following conditions: that the loan so advanced bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum; that the principal be repaid by two half-yearly instalments of R50,000 each from the 1st September 1900, together with interest accruing up to date.

21. *Ujjain-Bhopal Railway.*—The Ujjain-Bhopal Railway was opened for goods traffic only on the 11th November 1895 and for all classes of traffic on the 11th April 1896, from which latter date the Indian Midland Railway undertook the maintenance of the line. From the 1st January 1897 they took over the line entirely, including all the capital works remaining to be finished, which are:—

(1) Engine-shed and tank-house at Ujjain.

(2) Temporary watering station near Ujjain until water at the latter place is obtainable from the city supply from Undasa.

(3) Completion of permanent watering arrangements at Maksi, Kali, Sindh, Shujalpur and Sehore.

(4) Temporary watering station at the Parbati river until perennial supply can be obtained at Sehore from the projected water-works there.

(5) Station Master's and menials' quarters at Akodia, Kala Pipal, Parbati and Phanda.

(6) Gang huts for permanent-way gangs along the line.

(7) Level-crossing huts at all stations and at six other important crossings.

(8) Quarters for the European Permanent-Way Inspectors at Maksi and Sehore.

(9) Placing the remainder of the ballast now at siding or in depôt on the road and the collection of some two lakhs of cubic feet to complete the supply for the whole line.

Funds for the above works are in hand, and will be paid to the Indian Midland Railway as required.

The total expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1897 amounted to R78,70,220-2-11, of which R58,82,332 were paid by the Gwalior Darbar and R19,87,888-2-11 by the Bhopal Darbar.

The Gwalior Darbar share of the net earnings of the Ujjain-Bhopal Railway, from the date the line began to be worked by the Indian Midland Railway up to 31st December 1896, amounted to R1,27,077-13-6.

22. *Ujjain-Rutlam Railway Extension.*—The working of the Ujjain-Nagda section (26 miles) of the Ujjain-Rutlam Railway was handed over by the Gwalior Darbar to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company on the same terms as the Godhra-Rutlam Railway, and the line was opened in June 1896; and on 16th July 1896, the remaining 24 miles of the line (Ujjain-Rutlam Railway) was opened for public traffic, which then effected a through connection with the Indian Midland Railway.

The net earnings realized by the working of the Nagda-Ujjain Railway for the half-year ending the 31st December 1896 amounted to R17,761-12-0.

23. *Two-feet gauge railways.*—His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia had been contemplating for some time past the desirability of constructing a two-feet gauge railway line from Lashkar to Sipri. A survey of the line was accordingly ordered and statistics of the expected trade over the line were collected. But in view of the great distress, His Highness the Maharaja applied for permission of the Government of India to commence the earthwork to Mahona at once as a famine relief work, which was duly accorded, and the earthwork was started under famine relief conditions. The proposed line from Lashkar to Sipri is 72 miles running alongside the present Agra-Sipri road, and the estimated cost about 18 lakhs of rupees.

(1) From Lashkar to Sipri.
(2) From Lashkar to the banks of the Chambal river *vid* Bhind.

It is also proposed to extend this line from Lashkar to the banks of the Chambal river within 8 miles of Etawah in Gwalior territory, and earthwork on the line on famine relief principles has been commenced in anticipation of sanction. The length of the line as far as Chambal station is 56 miles.

V.—Judicial.

24. The annexed returns show the judicial work done by the Political Assistant at Guna and the Resident at Gwalior during the year. There were no original civil suits. One case of rape was tried, in which a sepoy of the 23rd Bombay Infantry was convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of R100 or, in default, to six months' further imprisonment. There were seven appeals in criminal cases against the orders of the Railway Magistrate, Jhansi, in which the orders of the lower Court were confirmed, and one appeal against the order of the Political Assistant, Guna, in which the conviction was upheld, but the sentence of the lower Court was modified.

25. *Gwalior State.*—The number of the judicial tribunals underwent no change. Rao Sahib Govind Rao Wasudeo Tullu, M.A., LL.B., Prant Judge, Gwalior, whose services were lent to the State on the 1st September 1887, suddenly died on the 23rd March 1897. In him the State has lost a valuable officer.

The following table shows the work done during the year as compared with 1895 :—

		Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Disposed of.	Remaining pending at the end of the year.
Civil suits	1895	5,083	22,377	22,173	5,287
	1896	5,287	19,678	20,856	4,109
Criminal cases	1895	3,181	27,296	27,418	3,059
	1896	3,059	34,783	33,792	4,050

It will be observed that the institution of civil suits fell in consequence of famine prevailing in some districts; while criminal cases, on the other hand, increased for the same cause.

The Sadar Adalat disposed of 615 civil suits, of which 438 were appeals, 137 revision cases, and 40 original miscellaneous and execution cases; the criminal work done by the Sadar Adalat during the year was 364 appeals, 77 revision cases, 30 references and 31 miscellaneous cases, making a total of 502 criminal cases.

Of 438 civil appeals, in 186 the orders of lower Courts were confirmed, in 62 modified, in 61 reversed, and 129 were otherwise disposed of.

Of 364 criminal appeals, in 185 the orders of lower Courts were upheld, in 46 modified, in 36 reversed, and 97 were otherwise disposed of.

Thirty reference cases consisted of—

20 cases of murder,
5 cases of dakaiti,
1 case of dakaiti with murder,
1 case of abetment of murder,
1 case of highway robbery with murder,
1 case of gambling,
1 case of theft below Rs. 50,

involving 43 persons, of whom 28 were sentenced to imprisonment for life, five to fourteen years' imprisonment each, one to one month's imprisonment, from one recognizance was taken, two remanded for further enquiry, one died before orders were passed, one was pardoned, and four were sentenced to death. The sentences were confirmed by the Huzur Darbar.

The Prant Judges disposed of 1,229 civil suits and 1,422 criminal cases.

The Zilla Adalats disposed of 5,375 civil suits and 8,022 criminal cases.

The Pargana Adalats disposed of 13,637 civil suits and 23,846 criminal cases.

There were nine cases of treasure trove, in which R143-4-3 and nine 8-anna pieces and four annas worth of silver pieces were credited to the Darbar Treasury; and R1,225-15-9½ were handed over to the owners.

Fines to the extent of R1,10,662-14-5 were imposed during the year, of which R58,590-3-7 were realized.

VI.—Police.

26. On the abolition of the Guna Agency, the Thagi party attached to that Agency was transferred to this Residency to work in the petty States under the political control of the Resident, Gwalior.

The staff now consists of:—

1 Inspector,
1 Deputy Inspector,
2 Duffadars,
4 Najibs,
and 1 confessing prisoner.

VII.—Dakaiti.

27. From the 1st April 1896 to the 28th February 1897, 104 cases of dakaitis are reported to have occurred in Gwalior territory, of which 68 or 65 per cent. were detected, which appears to be satisfactory. Of the 1,649

criminals said to be concerned in these dakaiti cases, 334 or 24 per cent. were arrested. The increase in the number of dakaitis this year is attributed to the prevailing scarcity and high prices ruling in the surrounding and adjoining districts of British India and other Native States, and also to the Dholpur Gujars, whose two leaders, Sannoo and Balloo, have since been captured, and it is hoped that the rest of the offenders will be soon accounted for.

There were 15 highway robberies, and 35 cattle lifting cases, of which 10 and 23, respectively, were detected during the year.

The Darbar is quite alive to its responsibility and is doing its best in the matter of suppression of crime.

In the petty States and Thakurates in this Residency 12 cases of dakaitis are reported to have occurred, *viz.*:—

		No.
Guna petty States	Raghogarh	...
	Parone	2
	Garrah	1
	Umri	1
	Bhadoura	2
	Sirsi	1
	Dharnaoda	1
	Chhabra (Tonk)	2
	Khaniadhana	2
	Agra-Barkhera	...
		12

VIII.—Educational.

28. The Educational Department has made considerable progress during the year under the direction of Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, Inspector-General of Education.

The number of the State educational institutions was 242 against 217 last year, as detailed below :—

		1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Lashkar and Ujjain College		2	2	2
Secondary	High Schools at Lashkar, Ujjain, and Morar.	3	3	3
	Middle Schools	17	18	18
Primary	Primary Schools	166	187	212
	Aided Schools	5	5	5
Special	Service School	...	1	1
	Law School	...	1	1
		193	217	242

Twenty-five new Primary Schools were opened during the year, and the demand for them is increasing. Mr. Johnstone says he is endeavouring to grant all applications from villages of which the zamindars promise suitable accommodation and assistance in collecting pupils and where schools are likely to prosper.

The district authorities are reported to have taken interest in the schools; but to ensure progress, more energetic help on their part is necessary, as for instance, in persuading parents to send their children to school, and in visiting the schools within their districts.

The Service School has made good progress during the year, and the number of students on the rolls was 99, which, it is hoped, will still increase. Fourteen students were appointed Naib-Kamashdars, a sudden demand for extra officers having arisen owing to the famine.

The total number of pupils attending the different schools on the 31st March 1897 was 13,724 as compared with 11,564 in the previous year. The average daily attendance of pupils was 10,878 against 8,648·2 last year. It is gratifying to note that there was an increase in spite of the existing distress.

The following table shows the classification of the pupils according to their religion and caste :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
Hindus	10,355	12,060
Mahomedans	1,176	1,571
Europeans and Eurasians	...	...
Native Christians	...	1
Parsis	3	2
Others	...	90
	11,564	13,724

of these

1895-96.	1896-97.		
1,479	1,383	were learning	English.
9,916	11,747	„ „	Vernacular languages.
169	594	„ „	Classical.

The number of teachers employed was 512 against 450 last year.

The sanctioned budget for education for the year amounted to ₹1,66,157 against ₹1,51,325, as detailed below :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	₹	₹
Direction	9,708	10,260
Inspection	8,904	8,904
Tuition	1,08,399	1,12,725
Scholarships	12,960	11,310
Miscellaneous	11,354	22,958
	1,51,325	1,66,157

The following is the detail of the charges under tuition :—

		₹	₹
Two Colleges		29,160	
1 Law School		1,800	
1 Engineering class		1,080	
			32,040
1 Service School			6,000
21 Secondary Schools	English	36,525	
	Vernacular	10,758	
			47,283
217 Primary Schools			27,402
			1,12,725

The grant for scholarships was distributed as under :—

	R
Colleges	2,340
Law and Engineering Schools	1,500
Secondary Schools	4,494
Primary Schools	2,976
	11,310

Besides the above—

	R
An annual grant-in-aid of (is given by the Darbar to the Rajkumar School at Guna Cantonment).	500
An annual grant of (is given by the Darbar as scholarship to the Agra College).	192
An annual grant of (is given by the Darbar as scholarship to be competed for in the Central India Schools Examinations held at Indore).	120

The results of the B. A., F. A., Entrance and other examinations for 1895 and 1896 are shown in the following statement :—

		1895.		1896.	
		Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.
Allahabad University	Bachelor of Arts	15	8	17	11
	First Examination in Arts	44	24	35	17
	Entrance Class	33	22	33	14
	Middle Vernacular	57	21	59	24
Daly College, Indore	Central India Agency Schools Examination.	119	63	99	73
	Munshi—(Persian) Examination, Punjab University.	1	1	1	1
	Sanscrit — Punjab University	4	1	6	3
	Sanscrit — Benares Sanscrit College	35	18	39	27
	Rurki Engineering College	2	1	...	...
	Bombay University—Public Service Examination in Marathi.	1	1	...	...
		311	160	289	170

Both colleges show creditable results for the degree examinations. The percentage of success in the F. A., Entrance and the Middle Vernacular Examinations was also fair. Mr. Johnstone remarks that the Central India Schools Examination does not appear to be gaining in popularity with the students on account of inconvenient dates, and the course prescribed being not similar to that of the North-Western Provinces' Examinations.

The Sanscrit Department of the Lashkar College has continued to maintain its high reputation.

The physical education is not lost sight of.

His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia visited both the Lashkar and Ujjain Colleges and distributed prizes to the successful pupils.

IX.—Public Works.

29. Mr. H. F. White, Chief Engineer, Gwalior State, Public Works Department, resigned, and was relieved on 31st January 1897. During February

and March 1897, the administrative charge of the Department was held for some days in February by Sir Michael Filose, Chief Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia, and subsequently by Colonel D. G. Pitcher, Member of the Sadar Board of Revenue, Gwalior. The post of the Chief Engineer having been abolished, the Department was re-organized and placed under the Sadar Board of Revenue; Colonel D. G. Pitcher, as a member of the Board, holding administrative charge with the following four divisions re-constituted as under :—

I.—*Gwalior Division*—Comprising the Revenue Divisions of Gwalior and Isagarh. The Guna and Gwalior Divisions were amalgamated into one, and, with three sub-divisions under sub-engineers, were placed under Mr. H. H. Lake as Divisional Engineer. The Gwalior Sub-Division was further sub-divided into 13 circles under Overseers, corresponding with the existing 13 Revenue Districts.

II.—*Malwa Division*—Comprising the Revenue Division of Malwa under Mr. H. Morton, Divisional Engineer.

III.—*Irrigation Division*—Comprising all irrigation works for Division I. Mr. T. W. Armstrong was appointed Irrigation Divisional Engineer—*vide* Foreign Department letter No. 1226-I.B., dated 3rd April 1897.

IV.—*Railway Division*—Comprising His Highness' private railway, the narrow-gauge railways now under construction to Sipri and Bhind, and any other narrow-gauge railways that may hereafter be projected. Mr. H. D. Williamson was appointed Divisional Railway Engineer, working under the Engineer-in-Chief, Guna-Bara Railway, for professional matters.

The accounts of each division are to be compiled and audited in the office of the Sadar Board of Revenue.

The year's budget grant was originally rupees nine lakhs, and this was subsequently supplemented by further grants as under—

	R
Last year's balance	30,770
Civil contributions	1,41,598
Railways	4,00,000
TOTAL	5,72,368

the total aggregating R14,72,368; out of this R10,66,884 were expended during the year under report as detailed below :—

	R
Original works, Civil buildings	1,32,124
" " Communications	1,90,711
Ujjain Palace	1,28,000
Pandharpur and Shrigonda buildings	13,598
Reservoirs for Ujjain *Singhast* fair	31,739
Irrigation works	55,659
Deepening a nallah near the Victoria College	6,500
Original Military works at Thatipur	594
Railways—	
Maintenance of His Highness' private railway from Baraghat-Susera	6,628
Two-feet gauge Sipri Railways	40,000
Two-feet gauge Bhind Railway	*20,000*
Repairs to buildings and roads	*2,87,419*
Tools and Plant	*19,000*
Establishment	*1,10,200*
Remittances to other Departments—	
To Kherij-Mushahira Department	*40,000*
To Sadar Board for district works	*17,000*
To Sadar Board for famine works	17,712
TOTAL	10,66,884

The works of importance carried out during the year were—

(1) Clock Tower, Victoria College.
(2) Approach roads, Memorial Hospital.
(3) Six separate wards for men and women in the compound of the Memorial Hospital.
(4) Stables at Susera for 20 horses.
(5) Lightning conductors, Victoria College.
(6) Madho College.
(7) Tehsil buildings in progress at Umri, Baghchini, Kolaras, Kari, Fatehgarh, Banmori, Chanchora, Kumbraj, Teonda.
(8) The dressing and levelling of the Memorial Hospital compound was started as a famine relief work, and completed at a cost of ₹6,000.

The following were the more important roads carried out during the year :—

Jaora City roads.
Guna-Bajrangarh road (completed).
Sironj road.
Basoda road.
Mandsaur-Pertabgarh road.
Maksi feeder road.

The following roads were started as famine relief works :—

Bhandere-Chirgaon road approaches to the Kuari river.
Dubra-Pichore road.
Antri feeder road.
Isagarh-Pachar road.
Kalhar-Pathari road.
Bagru-Udeypur road.
Binagaon-Chachora road.

The work on the Ujjain Palace is in progress and that on Pandharpur and Shrigonda in the Deccan was completed. A contribution of four lakhs of rupees was sanctioned by His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia for the construction of two-feet gauge railways, one from Gwalior to Sipri, and the other from Morar to Chambal Ghât *viâ* Bhind.

The survey of the first line was completed, and a preliminary report submitted to Government; the final report will be submitted shortly. Earthwork on this line has been commenced as a famine relief work, and about six thousand persons are now employed, which are steadily increasing. A poor-house has also been opened, the inmates of which are receiving food on the Famine Code scale.

The survey on the Bhind line is in progress, and a preliminary report has been submitted to Government, and earthwork on famine relief principles has been started. About four thousand people are working on this line. Here also a poor-house has been started.

₹6,500 were spent on deepening a *nullah* close to the Victoria College, and this work was carried out as a famine relief work, and afforded relief for about two months to upwards of three thousand people.

A large *Singhast mela* or fair is held at Ujjain every twelfth year, when pilgrims from all parts of India congregate there. This time it was to have been held from *Chaitra Shukla Purnima to Vaishak Shukla Purnima*, Sambat

1954 (*viz.*, from Saturday, 17th April, to Sunday, 16th May 1897). As a necessary precaution for the prevention of cholera (as occurred in 1885) amongst the pilgrims, the Gwalior Darbar, among other measures, constructed reservoirs and dug wells to supply good drinking water at a cost of R31,739; but before the whole arrangements were finished, it was decided to stop the fair on account of the prevailing scarcity and the bubonic plague at Bombay.

Irrigation.—The expenditure on this head was R55,659. The major works were—

(1) Diverting nalla east of Salupura into Phulbagh by cutting a new channel.
(2) Dhakoni Tank, Projects I and II.
(3) Repairs to tank at Amait.
(4) Repairs to tank at Agra.
(5) Repairs to tank at Panwara.
(6) Thirteen *pucca* wells in the Sabalgarh District.

Repairs to Roads.—On account of the scarcity of rain, annual renewal consolidation could not be fully effected on the metalled roads. The amounts sanctioned for the purpose were appropriated in extending the berms and thereby afforded famine relief work.

X.—Boundary Disputes.

30. There were 45 cases for disposal between Gwalior and other States, of which 15 were disposed of.

XI.—Post Offices.

31. The State Postal Department has continued to make satisfactory progress under the supervision of Pundit Shiva Charan, Post Master General.

The following extract showing letters and parcels despatched and received during the year is made from the Post Master General's report :—

Year.	Despatched.					Received.				
	Paid articles.	Bearing articles.	Registered articles.	Parcel.	Service articles.	Paid articles.	Bearing articles.	Registered articles.	Parcel.	Service articles.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1895-96	24,92,583	3,15,526	93,533	29,718	5,81,932	25,00,131	3,03,714	84,179	42,880	5,53,558
1896-97	32,10,274	3,80,459	96,085	35,394	6,12,948	30,42,387	3,60,395	1,12,345	48,172	6,70,918

There has been a steady increase in the despatch and receipt of articles of all kinds. This increase is said to be mostly due to Malwa. The number of insured parcels has also greatly increased, and the insurance fees realized amounted to R4,385-7-0.

During the year several important reforms were initiated and others, which had been introduced in the preceding year, were carried through to completion.

(1) The Darbar Post Offices were allowed to have direct exchange of mails with the Railway Mail Service, which has considerably facilitated the business of the mercantile communities in Malwa.
(2) The system of serving revenue processes through the Post Office was introduced in the districts of Bhind and Gird, Gwalior.
(3) For the convenience of the public new postage stamps of the values of R2, 3 and 5 were overprinted and surcharged with the word "Gwalior" and introduced into the Gwalior Postal Department.

	R	a.	p.
The postal income during the year is shown to be .	1,19,370	1	6
and the postal expenditure	1,03,873	2	0
Balance to the credit of the State	15,496	15	6

The system of the remittances of money by means of money order shows steady progress. The total number of Money Order Offices at the end of the year under review was 98 against 90 in the previous year. The following statement shows the amount of money orders issued from and paid by the Darbar Post Offices during the year 1896-97:—

	1895-96.			1896-97.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Value of money orders issued by Darbar Post Offices for payment in the State . .	3,26,611	7	4	4,12,021	7	11
Value of money orders issued by Darbar Post Offices for payment to Imperial Post Offices	10,37,103	11	9	10,87,780	0	3
Value of money orders paid by the State on account of its own remittances . . .	3,24,983	14	7	4,09,388	4	11
Value of money orders paid by the State on account of Imperial Post Offices remittances	3,71,152	13	6	4,92,632	14	1

Of late Government Post Offices also issue telegraphic money orders payable at Darbar Post Offices.

The number of Post Offices of all kinds, letter-boxes and postmen were as below:—

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Head Post Offices	15	14	14
Sub Post Offices	60	60	39
Branch Post Offices	29	35	61
Letter-boxes	198	238	242
Postmen	126	126	138
Village postmen	64	64	64

During the year 21 sub-offices were converted into branch offices and 5 new branch offices were opened; thus there were 39 sub and 61 branch offices at the close of the year. The number of Post Offices in the charge of school masters was 2. There is only one Post Office for every 226 square miles in the State, and having regard to the total population, one Post Office serves 3,547 people. Efforts are being made to open Post Offices in the important towns of the State Jagirdars.

Since the rendition of the Sipri Cantonment to the Darbar, the Imperial Post Office there was made a non-delivery office, and the State Post Office in the town was removed to the cantonment.

The following table shows the State runners' and mail-cart lines over which mails were carried during 1895 and 1896:—

	1895.	1896.
Number of State runners' lines	42	52
Number of mail cart lines	2	2
Number of chowkis	167	200

New runners' lines were established between some new Post Offices opened for the speedy despatch and delivery of postal articles.

No mail robbery is reported to have occurred during the year.

One insured parcel valued R43-2-0 was lost in transit between Mandsaur and Neemuch when the closed bag was in the custody of the railway sorters; the amount was therefore realized from the Post Masters concerned and paid to the owner as compensation for the loss.

XII.—Medical.

32. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Crofts, Medical Officer to His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia, was in charge of the State Medical Department throughout the year.

Dr. H. D. McCulloch, Assistant Medical Officer, Gwalior, was discharged on the 6th June 1896.

Mrs. G. Stephens, certificated medical practitioner, was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Gwalior State Medical Department from the 9th November 1896 on a salary of R150 a month, rising by biennial increments of R25 to R200.

The total number of State dispensaries under the control of Dr. Crofts was 18; those at Sonkatch, Shujalpur, and Bhelsa having been transferred during the year from the medical charge of the Agency Surgeon, Bhopal.

The total number of "in" and "out-door" patients treated in these 18 dispensaries was 1,33,932 as compared with 1,12,924 in 1895.

The total number of in-patients was 2,167, of whom 1,152 were cured, 446 relieved, 199 discharged otherwise, 143 died and 127 remained under treatment at the close of the year. Of the 143 deaths, 69 occurred in the men's dispensary and 28 in the women's hospital, Lashkar, and the rest in the out-district dispensaries. The fatal cases were chiefly due to—

Diseases of the respiratory system	50
„ „ digestive „	26
Dysentery	18
Injuries	12
Diseases of the urinary system	8
„ „ nervous „	7

The total number of out-door patients was 1,31,765 against 1,11,066 in 1895.

Epidemic cholera appeared in Northern Gwalior, *i.e.*, Isagarh and Gwalior Prants, on the 7th March, and continued up to the 8th of September 1896. The total number of cases reported was 1,940, of which 948 died. By far the greatest number of cases occurred in Lashkar, where there were 357 cases, of which 133 proved fatal. Every well in the city was treated with permanganate of potash weekly for some weeks. Hospital assistants and vaccinators were told off to treat the affected people there, and a cholera hospital was established outside the city.

Bubonic plague was imported in December 1896 from Bombay into the village of Khandraoni in the Jigna Police Circle in Gwalior territory, which lies about 40 miles south of Gwalior, and 12 miles west of Datia, and 8 miles from the Jhansi border. Between 40 and 50 deaths occurred. Intimation of the outbreak of the disease was first received from the Magistrate of Jhansi on the 15th March 1897. As soon as the presence of the disease was ascertained, measures were immediately taken, both to eradicate it from the village itself and to prevent any chance of its being communicated to any outside village, a strict *cordon* of troops being placed round the village limits, roll-call of the villagers made morning and evening, etc. These arrangements proved efficacious.

No outbreak of this disease was discovered anywhere else in Gwalior territory, but at Ujjain a few cases were taken from the train.

There were 366 major surgical operations performed during the year against 409 in the preceding year. Of these, 291 were cured, 37 relieved, 17 discharged otherwise, and 10 proved fatal.

Six thousand and ninety-seven minor surgical operations were performed as compared with 3,824 in 1895. The results were 5,606 cured, 266 relieved, 212 discharged otherwise, and 3 died.

Fifty-six thousand three hundred and eighty-nine children were vaccinated during the year against 47,147 in 1895 as detailed below :—

	1895.	1896.
Males	24,910	30,437
Females	22,237	25,952
TOTAL	47,147	56,389

Classified according to castes or creeds, the figures stand as below :—

	1895.	1896.
Christians	11	3
Muhammadans	1,321	1,624
Hindus	28,211	34,472
Other castes	17,604	20,290
TOTAL	47,147	56,389

Of these, 52,539 were successful against 44,503 in the preceding year; 3,850 against 2,644 in 1895 were unsuccessful.

XIII.—FAMINE RELIEF.

33. Over a great part of the Gwalior and Isagarh Prants no rain fell from the middle of August to the middle of November 1896, which stunted or destroyed the *kharif* crops. In the Malwa Prant there was no failure and no distress. The drought in parts of Gwalior and Isagarh Prants also prevented or impeded ploughing and sowing for the *rabi* crops, save where *rabi* crops were raised by irrigation from wells, which yielded about three quarters of an ordinary harvest. The effect of the failure of rain upon the people was aggravated by the circumstance that food-stocks had been reduced. His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia was fully alive to the situation, and adequate measures were, and are being, adopted for the relief of the people. For the detailed information under this head, I give an extract from the report of the Central Officer, Famine Relief Works, Gwalior.

In the petty States the distress has not been so severe.

"The area sown for the *kharif* was 23,77,098 acres, the produce realised at the threshing floor was that of 18,48,973 acres only, and that against an area of *rabi* of 16,65,497 acres sown for 1895-96—an area of 8,89,601 acres only was sown for 1896-97.

The average rainfall for each of the three Prants or Revenue Divisions is as under :—

	Inches.
Gwalior	35
Isagarh	45
Malwa	35

This year the averages were as under :—

	Inches.
Gwalior	14·13
Isagarh	25·13
Malwa	29·0

So soon as it became certain that severe scarcity must ensue in the Gwalior and Isagarh Prants, His Highness called a meeting of the Board on the 29th September 1896 to concert measures for coping with the situation, and the following orders were issued.

R5,000 were placed at the credit of each Tehsildar (47 in number), or R2,35,000 in all, from which to make advances to grain-dealers for importing food-grains.

Sums of R15,000 and R8,500 were placed at the disposal of the Sar Subhas of Gwalior and of Isagarh Prants, respectively, for distribution at Tehsils in gratuitous relief.

For repairs to ten unmetalled roads as relief works, to be spent under the District authorities, R10,100 were allotted.

Orders were passed for the immediate survey of a line of railway from Gwalior to Sipri, and for application to be made to the Government of India for permission to construct the line.

Complaints having been received that district officials were endeavouring to close the export of grain from their districts, orders, which have been repeated since from time to time, were issued forbidding any kind of interference with exporters.

Four lakhs of rupees were placed at the credit of the Sar Subha Isagarh for advances for seed-grain for the rabi.

In the Department, Public Works, orders were issued to contract expenditure on masonry, and devote all available money to earthwork suitable for famine relief.

On the 1st October 1896 His Highness convened another meeting of the Board, at which it was resolved to place the following additional sums at the disposal of Sar Subhas for relief works to be carried out by district authorities:—

	R
Gwalior	1,00,000
Isagarh	75,000
Malwa	25,000

to be paid to them from time to time on application.

Orders were then issued to the district officials to suspend the collection of revenue until a rough estimate could be formed from the village papers of the amount of *kharif* crop realised in each village, and then to realise revenue proportionate to the crop harvested. Similar orders have since been issued with reference to the *rabi*-revenue collections, and there is no doubt but that these orders checked the panic and emigration to Malwa which had set in. In the district of Sheopur fairly good harvests have been realised and suspension, though sanctioned, has not been called for. Sheopur has since exported largely to Bhind and Towarghar.

Three Famine Commissioners were appointed in October to tour about the affected districts and to report direct to the Darbar on the extent of the distress and the manner in which the district officials were carrying out orders.

The Commissioners made very complete tours and submitted diaries containing full information. Subsequently, at the suggestion of the Agent to the Governor-General, two of the Commissioners visited the relief works at Allahabad and Lucknow and reported on the system there adopted.

In January 1897 Colonel Thornton was deputed, by the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, to report on the adequacy or otherwise of the measures taken. During the course of his visit Colonel Thornton spent about 14 days' touring through the districts most affected, accompanied by Colonel Pitcher. Following on his visit the Darbar accepted in principle the abstract famine code for Native States and in place of the Famine Commissioners appointed the Revenue Board as central authority, Surgeon-Major Crofts as Principal Medical Officer, and Colonel Pitcher as Central Officer. Orders were also passed bringing into effect certain sections of the Famine Code. An additional R1,50,000 was granted in the month of January for relief works and for advances for wells. The poor-house at Guna was placed under the medical charge of Surgeon-Captain M. Moore, Central India Horse, and re-organized. Fresh works were opened by the Department, Public Works. Sanction having been received from the Government of India, four more lakhs of rupees was allotted, and earthwork was commenced upon the railway lines to Sipri and to Bhind. Steps were taken in December 1896 to register immigration and emigration on all the main roads of the Gwalior Prant, and Patwaris have regularly submitted returns of emigrations from villages. The Tehsil staffs of the 16 Tehsils most affected were strengthened by the addition of a Naib Tehsildar to each; Subhas and Tehsildars were ordered to remain on tour. The Land Record staff was placed at their disposal for famine duty.

Immense quantities of grain were imported into the northern districts which, added to what had been locally harvested and not sold, appears to have sufficed, as import is now ceasing. On the Sipri road alone, during the month of March, 1,704 carts brought wheat, gram, and juar. Of that number, 1,000 had bought their grain at Kotah and Jhalrapatan, while Sipri was able to supply 225 carts. Traffic was equally brisk in December, January and February.

The relief works, in addition to the roads already mentioned above, may briefly be summed up as follows:—

	R
Kutcha wells sunk	11,839
Amount advanced for ditto	31,000
Pucca wells under construction by zamindars	241
Amount advanced for ditto	24,824
Tanks under construction (in seven districts) completed	32
In progress	45
Sanctioned, and about to open	39
TOTAL	116

Estimated cost ₹1,20,005. Average number daily employed 4,077. The Assistants to the Director, Land Records, continue to tour in the affected districts, and on their suggestions, coupled with those of the district officials, fresh works are sanctioned from day to day. ₹2,99,215 have now been remitted to the seven districts of Prant Gwalior, so there is still one and-a-half lakhs nearly in the hands of district officers to allot and spend; the real difficulty is to make the district officials act boldly and promptly, and to spend the money placed at their disposal.

In the Isagarh Prant of five districts the call for relief has not been so great, and the strain has been taken off by the large amount of labour absorbed by the construction of the Guna-Bara Railway now in progress which employs on an average 20,300 daily, and which has been under construction for the past year. Gratuitous relief is afforded on this line to those who arrive too weak to work, and to helpless dependents of workers, the last return showing 570 as thus daily relieved. This work, which has been the saving of that part of the country, and is being constructed partly from Gwalior State funds (about 25 lakhs), maintains from 4,000 to 5,000 people from British territory, Bhopal and other States; the remainder, Gwalior subjects, account largely for the numbers reported as having emigrated from their villages, and are, for the most part, of a class who would not be found on the work were there not scarcity. The Sar Subha of Isagarh, considering that the railway and other public works sufficiently provided for relief, has until now spent only the following amounts:—

	R
In gratuitous relief, exclusive of Guna poor-house	1,888
Advances for purchase of grain	10,482
On wells and village relief works	7,317
He has in hand for both relief works and purchase of grain	1,48,813

and has received instructions to take immediate steps to spend the money to the best account.

Relief works were carried out by the Department, Public Works.

Allusion has already been made to the narrow-gauge railways for which four lakhs of rupees have been allotted, and which at the present date employ about 10,000 men and are capable of employing as many more again. To each work a poor-house is attached for non-efficients, and about 1,700 are there daily fed.

As this report is to be brief, the other relief works must be summarised as under—

	R
Nineteen roads, tanks, etc., either finished or in progress at a cost of	1,59,384
Employing daily at the present time about	6,240

Further allotments have just been made to the extent of ₹1,50,000 for works projected for tracts needing relief, to be executed within the next three months.

EMIGRATION.

Emigration from villages is reported by the Patwaris for both Prants to have amounted to 76,700; of that number large numbers have gone with their families and cattle to Malwa,

and are already commencing to return ready to commence cultivation on the first fall of rain. Many are to be found on the relief works, particularly on the Guna-Bara and Sipri-Bhind Railway lines. The net loss to the State by this emigration can only be ascertained twelve months hence by the area cultivated should the rains prove good. It is too early yet to draw conclusions.

In order to test the emigration to and from surrounding British districts and other States, travellers have since December last been registered on the principal roads leading into British territory with the following result :—

	No.
To British territory	6,760
From „ „	1,269
To other States	2,283
From „ „	1,196

The abovementioned 9,000 emigrants are, for the most no doubt, included in the Patwaris' returns."

XIV.—Miscellaneous.

34. One Gul Mahomed Vilayati was deported during the year from Gwalior to Peshawar.

35. The annual Sagar Tal Cattle-and-Horse Fair was held as usual. Veterinary-Colonel A. E. Queripel, Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, visited this fair after paying a flying visit to His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia at Ujjain. Veterinary-Colonel Queripel subsequently kindly made certain recommendations to the Darbar for the improvement of horse-breeding in the State, but the question has not yet been taken up by the Darbar.

36. Eleven cases of railway accidents on the Indian Midland Railway were reported during the year in which 8 men and 1 woman were killed and 2 men were injured. The carelessness of gate-keepers seems to have been chiefly responsible for these accidents.

Gwalior Residency;
The 14th May 1897.

IVAR MacIVOR, *Major*,
Officiating Resident, Gwalior.

CHAPTER III.

BHOPAL.

Administration Report of the Bhopal Political Agency for the year 1896-97.

I.—General.

The rainfall for the year was 40·41 inches, measured at Sehore, as compared with 34 inches last year. It was about 15 inches below the average, and as the greater amount fell at one time, the rains ceasing at the end of August, there was at first great apprehension of a more or less complete failure of the harvests. Some rain fell, however, in the month of November, and this, to some extent, improved matters. The *kharif* crop, on the whole, was above the average; but the *rabi* has unfortunately failed in most places. The extent sown being much curtailed for want of timely rainfall, and the crop being poor. There has not, however, up to the present, been any marked distress, though the prices are high, and, but for the large exports of grain which took place after the *kharif* harvest, there would be ample supplies to meet all local requirements. Owing to the short rainfall in 1895-96, there was something like a water famine in many parts of the Agency. This was especially the case in Sehore itself, where the wells ran dry, and where a better supply of water to meet the requirements of the civil and military portions of the place, as well as for the town and the railway station, is much needed. Cholera broke out in epidemic form in April, and did not entirely disappear till the beginning of the cold weather. It was specially severe in Kurwai and Narsingarh. An improved water-supply for the city of Bhopal is much needed, and it is hoped that arrangements for securing this will shortly be completed.

Colonel Newill was Political Agent at the beginning of the year, but was transferred to officiate as Resident at Udaipur on the 13th April 1896, when Captain Newmarch, First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, relieved him, and remained in charge of the Agency till the 8th of June, when Captain Kemball arrived. Captain Kemball officiated as Political Agent till the 26th October, when I arrived from England and took over charge.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Dane has been the Agency Surgeon throughout the year, but was away on privilege leave for three months from the 10th April 1896, when Surgeon-Major Briggs officiated for him.

Lieutenant Knox, Boundary Settlement Officer, left Sehore on the 2nd April 1896, and since that date there has been no Boundary Settlement Officer. There are at present only two pending cases to be decided.

The death of Major E. S. Masters, which occurred on the 20th July 1896, was a great loss to the Bhopal Battalion, in which he had served for many years. Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Collins succeeded to the command of the regiment, and has held it to the end of the year.

Owing to the prevailing high prices, no prolonged tour was made during the cold weather of 1896-97; and I was only in camp for three weeks in January, when I visited Narsingarh, Maksudangarh, Rajgarh and Khilchipur. I have made, however, short tours for a few days at a time in various parts of the Bhopal State, to ascertain for myself what the condition of affairs is, and to satisfy myself if relief works or other measures for assisting the poorer classes are necessary.

Colonel Barr, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, passed through Bhopal privately on the 16th May 1896, and also stayed there from the 2nd to the 8th of January 1897. During this visit he formally opened, at the request of Her Highness the Begum, the Bhopal portion of the Bhopal-Ujjain Railway, and paid a flying visit to Narsingarh to instal the new Chief, Arjun Singh.

His Highness the Maharaja Holkar paid a private visit to Bhopal in August on his way to the north of India, and was entertained by Her Highness.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief visited Sehore in November, and inspected the Bhopal Battalion and the Bhopal Victoria Lancers. He passed through Bhopal on his way to Gwalior after leaving Sehore, but was unable to make any stay at the former place.

His Excellency the Viceroy passed through the Agency on the 4th December 1896 on his way to Jubbulpore from Indore *viâ* Ujjain, but did not break journey anywhere.

II.—Political.

Her Highness the Begum has enjoyed good health throughout the year, and has not been away from Bhopal.

Munshi Imtiaz Ali, the Vazir, died on the 16th November 1896. He had been for some time in failing health, and was not able to take much part in the work of the State during his illness. There have been numerous complaints against the administration of the State during his term of office, which have formed the subject of an enquiry which is not yet concluded. After the death of Munshi Imtiaz Ali, Her Highness for a time endeavoured to conduct the administration herself, but eventually decided to appoint, with the approval of the Government of India, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Abdul Jabbar, C.I.E., a retired Government official from Bengal, who has since taken up the appointment.

Negotiations have been going on during the year for changing the coinage of the Bhopal State and introducing the British currency. The State mints have been closed since August 1893, and it is to be hoped that the change will shortly be effected.

The settlement of Moghias in Bhopal has not been proceeding well during the past year, and has been neglected by the Darbar. The necessity for looking well after the tribe has again been brought prominently to Her Highness' notice.

Regarding Minor States.

Rajgarh.—Rajah Balbahadur Singh has been the Chief throughout the year, and Lala Isri Bux has continued to be his chief adviser as heretofore.

There have always been many complaints against the administration of this State, but nothing tangible has been brought to my notice of late. The Chief appears to be anxious to govern well, and he has certainly taken a good deal of interest in the settlement of the Moghias belonging to his State.

Narsingarh.—The Government of India having approved of the selection of Arjun Singh, a boy of 10 years old, and one of the ruling family, as successor to Raja Mehtab Singh, who died on the 7th November 1895, Captain Kemball visited Narsingarh in July 1896, and formally announced the decision of the Government to the people of the State. Subsequently, the Agent to the Governor-General visited Narsingarh, and installed Arjun Singh as Chief of Narsingarh. During the minority, the administration is being carried on,

under the orders of the Political Agent in Bhopal, by a Superintendent, Lala Raushan Lal, who has been specially selected for the post. An examination of the accounts showed that the State is solvent, and it should improve greatly during the present minority.

The settlement of Moghias in Narsingarh has been favourably reported on by Mr. Waterfield, Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti in Central India, and it is gratifying to find that the Moghias in this State have at last begun to repay in the shape of rent some of the money spent on them.

Khilchipur.—The Rao has been far from well of late, and at one time it seemed doubtful if his life would be prolonged. The administration of affairs has been in a great measure in the hands of the heir-apparent and the Kamdar, Hidayat Khan, who do not appear to be on good terms, the result being that there have been several complaints against both of them.

I regret to say that the settlement of Moghias in Khilchipur has been unfavourably reported on by the Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti in Central India, and I have been obliged to address the Darbar strongly on the subject.

Maksudangarh.—The State continues to be carefully managed by the Superintendent, Ghulam Kadir Khan, under whose care the revenue has developed considerably. Instead of debts, there is now a balance of some R16,000 in the Treasury.

There has been considerable friction between Maksudangarh and the adjoining pargana of Seronj, which belongs to the Tonk State, and there have been affrays on the frontier, which are being enquired into.

Kurwai.—Since last year's report the affairs of the State have been taken under management, the debts were consolidated, and suitable arrangements were made for their liquidation. Munshi Kudrat Ali was appointed Kamdar and Superintendent, and promises to do well. The State is being administered under the direct orders of the Political Agent, the Nawab being given an allowance, and not allowed to interfere in the management.

Nawab Munwar Ali Khan died suddenly on the 4th December 1896, and the question of his successor is still under consideration.

Pathari.—The affairs of this small Chiefship have also been taken in hand, owing to the gross mismanagement and extravagance of the Nawab, Abdul Karim Khan, who brought the State to the verge of utter ruin; the debts are equal to several years' income, while the people have been impoverished. The debts have now been collected, and arrangements are being made to gradually pay them off after setting aside sufficient for the proper administration of the State and the maintenance of the Nawab's family. A Superintendent and Kamdar, Hyder Hussain, has been in charge during the year under the general supervision of the Political Agent, but he has not proved altogether a success.

Nawab Basoda.—Nawab Umar Ali Khan, the Chief of Basoda, died on the 11th June 1896, and the succession of his son, Nawab Hyder Ali Khan, has been duly recognised.

Muhammadgarh.—The Chief, Nawab Mohamad Hafiz Kuli Khan, died on the 2nd November 1896, and the succession of his son, Nawab Hatim Kuli Khan, has received the assent of the Government of India.

Sutalia.—The young Thakur was given administrative powers in September last, subject to the supervision and control of the Political Agent. I am not yet in a position to say how he is doing.

III.—Revenue and Finance.

The change in the currency of the Bhopal State by the substitution of British for the Bhopali rupees has already been referred to, and it will, when effected, prove an enormous benefit to the people of the State as well as to the Darbar. The smaller States, who now use the Bhopal currency, have been advised from time to time to gradually substitute British coins for those obtained from Bhopal, and the change in Bhopal itself will affect Rajgarh, Narsingarh, Maksudangarh, and the Thakurate of Sutalia, where the Bhopal rupee is at present current. In Khilchipur the Hali Sicca rupee is used. The Rao promised some time ago to introduce Government of India coin, but has not yet, I regret to say, given effect to his promises.

IV.—Trade.

There have been heavy exports of grain to the North-West Provinces and other places where crops failed, with the result that the new railway from Ujjain to Bhopal has already begun to pay handsome dividends. This export trade has fallen off of late, as prices here have risen considerably, and it has not therefore been worth while to send grain elsewhere. It is not improbable that, instead of exporting, grain will have to be brought in to meet local requirements. There has been a considerable falling-off during the last two years in the number of chests of opium which have passed the scales at Bhopal. In 1894-95 there were 1,248 chests. In 1895-96 the number fell to 989½ chests, while in the year under report only 413 chests have been sent to Bombay. This decrease means a considerable loss of revenue to the Imperial Government as well as to the Native States.

V.—Judicial.

The appended Statements A and B show the cases, civil and criminal, disposed of by the Political Agent and the Superintendent of Sehore during the year under report.

VI.—Police.

A scheme is under consideration to reorganise the Police Force at the head-quarters of the Agency, and when this is effected, the force will doubtless become more efficient than at present. Considering, however, the materials of which it is composed, the work done has been fairly creditable.

VII.—Dakaiti.

Forty-nine dakaitis occurred in the limits of the Agency during the past year. The property plundered amounted to R17,101-0-6, and R817-13-3 were recovered. Fifty dakaits were arrested, and 26 convictions were obtained.

Thakur Chattar Sal, of Mangalgarh in the Bhopal State, whose good conduct in attacking a gang of Gujar dakaits was mentioned in last year's report, was granted the title of Rao Bahadur by the Government of India, and the *sanad* conferring it on him was formally presented by the Agent to the Governor-General at a Darbar held in Bhopal on the 3rd of January 1897.

Mr. Waterfield, Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti, joined me in camp in January, and made a thorough inspection of the Moghias in the Agency. The results have been separately reported, and go to show that the settlement of the tribe is, on the whole, making good progress in the Native States, though it is to be feared that the present scarcity will

result in many of the Moghias returning to their criminal pursuits, and abandoning the lands which have been given to them.

VIII.—Education.

Mr. Mears, the Headmaster of the Sehore High School, retired at the end of last year, and has been succeeded by Mr. Muhammad Khan, B.A., the Headmaster of the Hoshangabad High School, who was recommended to the post by Mr. Browning, Inspector of Schools in the Central Provinces. He has been appointed on a year's probation. Efforts are being made to make the course of instructions more practical, and a new scale of fees has been sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor-General. It will come into force from the beginning of the next financial year.

IX.—Public Works.

In the Bhopal State the construction of feeder roads is proceeding slowly. This is probably due to a want of sufficient funds caused by the loss of revenue from bad harvests. With reviving prosperity in the State, it is to be hoped that these and other works of public utility, such as the construction of a new jail, improved water-supply, etc., will be pressed forward and completed. No original works of any importance have been carried out in Sehore during the year under report.

X.—Boundaries.

There has been no boundary settlement work during the year, as all the pending cases were disposed of at the close of last year, and only two new cases have been filed. There is also one old case in which some further enquiry has been ordered to be made by the Political Agent.

XI.—Medical.

The detailed reports on Hospitals and Vaccination works have been submitted separately through the Civil Administrative Medical Officer. Two hundred and twenty-five major operations were performed during the year as compared with 230 in the previous year.

Miss A. Niebel, M.D., went on eight months' leave on the 1st of March 1896, and did not return, as she resigned her appointment while on leave. She was succeeded by Miss Blong, who remained in charge of the Lady Lansdowne Hospital till the beginning of November 1896, when Miss Barnard, who was selected by the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund to permanently fill the post, arrived here and relieved her. Since then Miss Barnard has held charge.

Sehore;
The 30th April 1897.

M. J. MEADE, *Major*,
Political Agent in Bhopal.

CHAPTER IV.

BHOPAWAR.

Report of the Bhopawar Political Agency for the year 1896-97.

I.—General.

1. The rainfall was, except in Barwani, nearly average, owing to exceptionally heavy rain in June, but the rains ceased much earlier than usual, which affected the *kharif*, and threatened the *rabi* prospects. Later showers, however, improved these prospects in the greater part of the Agency, and the average of the two crops is probably above 10 annas, more in the western part of the Agency and considerably less in the eastern part.

There was no absolute famine, but some distress, owing to high prices, due more to export than to failure of crops. At the close of the year the prospects may be said to be not unfavourable north of the Narbudda and west of the Agra-Bombay Road, bad further east, and indifferent to bad south of the Narbudda.

2. When prices began to rise, all States prohibited export of grain; but being requested not to do so, all, except Indore, reluctantly complied. The resulting sudden rise in prices, amounting on an average to 40 to 50 per cent., caused some distress and general uneasiness, and the Dhar annual report brings to notice the trouble caused by free export, when free import from adjoining territory (Indore) is not allowed.

3. Sirdarpur and Dhar suffered a good deal from cholera. In both places the epidemic ceased when, under the direction of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Duke, all wells were disinfected with lime and permanganate of potash. Otherwise the year was healthy.

Only one case of plague was recorded. It occurred at Dhar, and was imported from Bombay. The house was promptly disinfected, and clothes and bedding destroyed.

4. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Duke held charge of the Agency from the 1st to the 26th April, when Mr. A. F. DeLaessoe, on return from furlough, resumed charge. He was temporarily transferred to Rajputana, and Captain Bayley officiated as Political Agent from 15th July 1896 to 12th October 1896, when Mr. DeLaessce again resumed charge.

Lieutenant-Colonel Collins was in September 1896 transferred and succeeded in the command of the Malwa Bhil Corps by Lieutenant-Colonel Penrose.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Duke acted as Agency Surgeon throughout the year.

II.—Political.

5. *Gwalior.*—No report is received from the Darbar regarding the districts which form part of the Bhopawar Agency. This is somewhat unfortunate, as the Gwalior Administration Report rarely or never refers to these districts, and consequently no available record exists of events in territory comprising 2,000 square miles, with about 1,30,000 inhabitants.

A new Naib Subah, Ganpat Rao Gopal, has been appointed to Amjhera. He seems to be an able man, but the abolition of the appointment of Magistrate has overburdened the Naib Subah with work, and in spite of all efforts on his part, revenue and judicial cases are unavoidably delayed.

The Bag and Bakanar Jaghirs, with a population of 31,000 and an annual income of about R55,000, have lapsed to the State, and are now administered direct by the Naib Subah. No change has occurred in the Dikthan, Piplia, and Saugor Jaghirs.

6. *Indore.*—No reports are received from the Darbar. As about one-half of the total area of this State is included in the Bhopawar Agency, it would be desirable to have some information on record.

The Thandla-Pitlawad demarcation, commenced in 1871, has been, at last, completed, thanks to the energetic interference of the Agent to the Governor-General, who finally succeeded in overcoming the obstruction of the Indore officials.

7. *Dhar.*—The Maharaja is still under medical treatment, and unable to attend much to business, which makes it difficult to carry on the administration of a State, where the personal influence of the Chief for many years has been absolutely preponderating. Diwan Gopal Vishas Rao deserves credit for the way in which he has overcome many serious difficulties, and effected divers improvements. The financial administration of the State has always been good, and has not deteriorated. Even the past year, with its bad harvest and exceptional expenditure, leaves a fair balance. The records show that judicial work has been fair, and that the State is prepared to meet any demand that may be caused by the existing scarcity.

The revenue survey is progressing satisfactorily, and the Darbar wisely continues to encourage irrigation works. There has not been much serious crime, but the Police has been strengthened in provision of coming trouble due to scarcity.

8. *Jhabua.*—Diwan Rao Bahadur Narayan Rao Bhikajee has administered the State with his usual ability, and the young Chief has made considerable efforts to master all subjects relating to State administration, and thus fit himself for the work with which he soon will be entrusted.

The Raja contracted two marriages during the year—(1) with a daughter of the Chief of Dharampuri, (2) with a daughter of the Thakur of Kairath.

The financial administration is good, and the old debt is being steadily reduced.

A considerable number of Thakurates and Jaghirs are at present under Darbar administration and distinctly well managed.

The Diwan has been untiring in his efforts to overcome the obstruction in the Pitlawad Boundary case, and it has, as already noted, at last been finally settled.

9. *Ali Rajpur.*—The progress of this State is steady and rapid. Ramkrishnapant is a very good superintendent, and ably supported by the Sardar Amin, Waman Rao. The Bhils are in this State making greater progress and settling down more completely than anywhere else in the Agency.

The young Rana attended the Viceregal Darbar at Indore on the 4th December 1896.

The State is free of debts, and the cash balance is close on a lakh and-a-half.

10. *Barwani.*—The sister of the young Rana was, in May 1896, married to the Chief of Sailana, a very desirable marriage, which was arranged with great trouble by the Superintendent, who, in doing this, has contributed considerably towards raising the status of the ruling family.

Khan Bahadur N. M. Khory has, on the whole, done excellent work during the year, and has introduced several administrative reforms, one of the most important being the abolition of the *begar* system, which always has weighed heavily on the villagers. He has also succeeded in making the Bhilalas, an important class of the agricultural population, accept certain rules, reducing to nearly one-tenth the ruinous marriage expenditure.

The crops suffered more in Barwani than in most other parts of the Agency, particularly in Jalgaon, where this season is the fourth one of partial failure. There is no actual famine, but prices rule very high and labour is scarce.

It has consequently been considered desirable to expand public works and several new roads, and different irrigation works are under construction. The Superintendent has further, by taking part of the land revenue in kind, and by making some purchases of grain, secured a certain quantity intended for distribution to cultivators, mainly as seed grain.

With special reference to Jalgaon, it is hardly possible yet to say what the effect of the proposed system of administration will be. So far the agricultural population has not increased any more than the area of land under cultivation; but considering that four successive unfavourable years under ordinary circumstances would have caused a large emigration, the fact that there is no actual decrease may be taken as meaning that the inhabitants are satisfied that their prospects are fair. A number of new wells have been dug, and several irrigation works are in progress.

Forest conservancy made good progress during the year, and next year will see the extensive demarcation completed. The Barwani forests are distinctly promising, and Mr. Clabby has done good work.

11. *Jobat.*—Nothing of importance occurred in this State. The State grain store collected under the so-called Amanat system has this year proved very useful, making it possible for the Bhils to obtain seed-grain, etc., without having to buy it at the present high rates.

12. *Minor guaranteed States.*—Bhumia Bharat Singh, of Bara Barkhera, died on the 29th September 1896, and was succeeded by his adopted son Dowlat Singh, the claim to succession set up by the deceased's brother, Sirdar Singh, having been disallowed.

Thakur Dalel Singh, of Katchhi, Baroda, died on the 18th October 1896, and was succeeded by his son Zalim Singh.

13. The revenue of all States is increasing steadily, as is also the useful expenditure. The appended tables* show, for the more important States, revenue derived from different sources and the percentage of expenditure under principal heads for the last ten years.

* Nos. 8 and 9.

Jhabua is the only larger State still in debt, and the old debt has now been reduced to ₹45,000, which can be repaid in four or five years.

III.—Trade.

14. One hundred and seventy-three chests of opium passed the Dhar scale in 1896-97, as compared with 438 chests in the preceding year.

15. The following table shows the volume and value of traffic on the Agra-Bombay Road during the last 10 years :—

Year.	Weight in maunds.	Estimated value.
1887-88	64,324	6,17,655
1888-89	47,714	6,23,897
1889-90	68,466	5,52,980
1890-91	95,237	5,16,241
1891-92	1,24,034	8,00,572
1892-93	1,91,398	10,76,917
1893-94	1,28,102	7,26,363
1894-95	1,27,144	8,14,068
1895-96	1,18,240	8,34,304
1896-97	1,34,491	9,09,492

JUDICIAL.

16. *A.—Civil Suits.*—The table below gives the total number and value of civil suits decided in all the States in the Agency, except Indore and Gwalior, during the last 10 years :—

Year.	Total number of Civil suits decided.	Total value.
1887-88	3,975	3,23,272
1888-89	3,432	3,22,932
1889-90	3,042	2,05,380
1890-91	3,282	3,00,300
1891-92	3,734	2,81,693
1892-93	3,781	4,21,795
1893-94	3,875	2,75,593
1894-95	3,932	3,61,178
1895-96	4,484	3,38,828
1896-97	4,709	2,98,330

It shows that litigation is not either excessive or increasing to any considerable extent.

Details will be found in the appendices.

17. *B.—Criminal.*—The details showing the workings of the Courts of the States under this Agency will be found in the appendices.

The work done is satisfactory.

* { Dakaiti. | Homicide. / Robbery. | Grievous hurt. / Murder. | Theft. / Receiving stolen property.

The table below gives the total number of cases of serious crimes* decided during the last five years in all States, except Indore and Gwalior :—

Year.	Number of cases.
1892-93	1,110
1893-94	1,277
1894-95	875
1895-96	713
1896-97	886

18. *C.—General.*—The amount spent by the larger States on "Law and Justice" is shown in the following table :—

State.	Total expenditure.	Percentage of income of State.	Percentage of total expenditure of State.
Dhar	29,958	3·33	3·59
Jhabua	12,250	8·63	8·66
Ali Rajpur	11,604	9·83	10·71
Barwani	19,742	7·10	4·69

Police.

19. No change took place in the Agency Police except a slight increase in the number of watchmen in the Agra-Bombay Road.

The Police arrangements in the Native States are fairly satisfactory.

In Dhar the strength of the Police force has been increased during the year. There are now 61 officers, 35 mounted constabulary, 286 constables and 253 watchmen, making a total of 635.

The Police force in Barwani comprises :—

29 Officers.
10 Police clerks.
213 Constables.
23 Sowars.
9 Bhil Naiks.

The Jhabua and Ali Rajpur Police forces are sufficient for the requirements of the States.

The other States have no organized Police.

The amount spent by larger States on Police protection is as follows :—

State.	Total expenditure.	Percentage of income.	Percentage of total expenditure.
	R		
Dhar	29,953	3·33	3·58
Jhabua	22,564	15·91	15·95
Ali Rajpur	15,667	13·27	14·47
Barwani	33,168	11·94	7·38
Jobat	2,802	8·07	9·68

20. *Dakaiti with serious crime.*—The number of dakaities reported during the year was 40, and the value of property plundered amounted to ₹5,776.

Out of these cases—

10 occurred in Dhar.
5 „ in Gwalior.
6 „ in Indore.
9 „ in Barwani.

Jhabua and Ali Rajpur reported one case each.

Four dakaitis occurred in the pargana of Bagod, two in Nimkhera and Manpur, and two on the Agra-Bombay Road.

This year's record would have been a fair one if a sudden increase had not occurred towards the close of the year, evidently a result of the prevailing scarcity.

Two cases of murder were tried during the year in the Court of the Political Agent.

Education.

21. The tables given in the appendix to this report refers only to Dhar, Jhabua, Ali Rajpur, Barwani, Jobat, Bagod, Manpur and Sirdarpur.

No reports are received from other parts of the Agency.

The amount spent on education by the larger States in the Agency is shown in the following table :—

Name of State.	Total expenditure.	Percentage of income of State.	Percentage of total expenditure of State.
	₹		
Dhar	10,873	1·20	1·30
Jhabua	1,351	0·95	0·95
Ali Rajpur	1,708	1·44	1·57
Barwani	5,326	1·91	1·26
Jobat	193	0·55	0·66

The High Schools at Dhar and Barwani are doing good work. The schools in other States are merely elementary.

22. *Sirdarpur.*—The average number of boys attending the regimental school at Sirdarpur was 71.

The Bazar school did not get on well owing to frequent change of teachers, the pay not being sufficient to attract good men.

23. *Manpur.*—The average daily attendance in the Manpur schools is reported to be 74.

24. *Dhar.*—The number of schools maintained by the State is 22 including one girls' school. There are 24 private schools attended by 696 boys. The total number of boys attending the State schools is 870, and the number of girls is 31.

Four out of nine candidates sent up for the Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University passed successfully last year.

Thirteen candidates (nine from the State High School and four private students) appeared at the last Matriculation Examination, the result of which has not yet been published. Ten candidates passed successfully the Central India Schools Examination held in March 1896.

25. *Jhabua.*—There are five Hindi schools at Jhabua, Ranapur, Thandla, Rambhapur and Hanumangarh, attended by 196 boys, of whom 182 are Hindus and the rest Muhammadans. Besides these, there are two schools at Jhabua for Sanskrit and Vedic teaching, attended by 33 boys.

26. *Ali Rajpur.*—Seven schools are maintained by the State with an average daily attendance of 166 boys, and at an annual cost of ₹1,708.

27. *Barwani.*—There are 16 State schools costing ₹5,746 per annum. The daily average attendance was 900 boys and 61 girls.

28. *Jobat.*—There is a Primary Hindi school at Jobat attended by 46 boys.

Public Works.

29. The amounts spent on public works by the larger States in the Agency are shown in the table below:—

Name of State.	Total expenditure.	Percentage of income of State.	Percentage of expenditure of State.
	₹		
Dhar	69,463	7·72	8·32
Jhabua	641	0·45	0·45
Ali Rajpur	21,783	18·45	20·10
Barwani	52,559	18·92	12·49
Jobat	2,939	8·47	10·16

30. *Dhar.*—The Darbar have spent ₹69,463 on public works. Out of this sum, about ₹8,000 was spent in building a new Kutcheri at Kuksee, and ₹4,000 in repairing the old building damaged by the fire of 1894; ₹11,579 were spent on irrigation works.

31. *Jhabua.*—Four miles of the Jhabua-Ranapur road have been completed, and other roads repaired; thanas and sarais built, and the palace much improved by the addition of a very well constructed Darbar Hall.

32. *Ali Rajpur.*—A sum of ₹21,783 has been spent on public works, mainly buildings, though roads and irrigation have not been neglected.

33. *Barwani.*—A sum of ₹52,549 has been spent on public works. About one-half on buildings, the rest on roads and irrigation works.

Boundaries.

34. No Boundary Settlement Officer was employed in this Agency during the year under report.

Medical.

35. The Agency Surgeon reports as follows:—

"1. *Dhar.*—The largest district dispensary in this Agency (Dhar) is under the care of the Residency Surgeon, Indore.

2. *Cholera.*—During the year under consideration cholera prevailed in many parts, notably Dhar. So severe was the outbreak here that a special report was called for by the Agent to the Governor-General, Indore. This report was duly submitted to you on August 27th, 1896.

3. *Hanken's rules.*—The instructions for the prevention of cholera, laid down by Professor Hanken of Agra in his masterly treatise, "Cholera in Cantonments," were well carried out in Dhar, Jhabua, Sirdarpur, and elsewhere.

His treatise in *English* was supplied to the Dhar Darbar, Barwani, Jhabua and Ali Rajpur; and in the Vernacular to all the smaller dispensaries under my superintendence in this Agency. In small villages which possess only one or two wells, their disinfection by lime or permanganate of potash will check and prevent cholera. This was particularly the case at Tirla, a village near Dhar, where cholera often prevails severely.

4. *Leprosy.*—A new treatment of leprosy, by serum injections, carried out in the Victoria Hospital, was followed by striking and beneficial results.

5. *Cholera.*—In the same way the subcutaneous injection of chloral in the dreadful cramps of cholera, combined with the internal administration of potash permanganate, was attended by very good results.

6. *Dispensaries.*—New dispensaries have been built at Ranapur and Jhabua, under the energetic superintendence of the Diwan of Jhabua.

7. *Dispensaries.*—A new dispensary has been opened at Amjhera, Gwalior territory.

8. *Victoria Hospital.*—The Victoria Hospital, Sirdarpur, has during the past year been fully and properly completed. The accommodation provided, and its equipment of instruments, are, I trust, sufficient for many years to come.

Contributions, 1896-97.—Towards its support Mr. N. M. Khory, Khan Bahadur, Superintendent of Barwani, gave the handsome donation of ₹500; and, further, local donations amounting in all to a sum of ₹1,500, were voluntarily subscribed during the year. I bring this to your notice as a healthy sign, showing that the work of the hospital is appreciated by the people, and in the hope that Government (in the shape of local funds) may be more inclined to help those who help themselves."

36. The table below will show the progress made in the Sirdarpur Victoria Hospital for the last ten years :—

Year.	Out-patients.	In-patients.	Major operations.
1887-88	2,639	295	34
1888-89	529	362	42
1889-90	5,238	433	49
1890-91	5,261	379	25
1891-92	5,404	497	30
1892-93	7,970	585	80
1893-94	11,074	786	123
1894-95	12,035	948	133
1895-96	12,450	868	141
1896-97	14,057	1,338	156

37. The following table shows the amount spent on dispensaries by the larger States, except Indore and Gwalior :—

Name of State.	Total expenditure.	Percentage of income of State.	Percentage of total expenditure of State.
Dhar	11,733	1·30	1·40
Jhabua	3,190	2·24	2·26
Ali Rajpur	2,665	2·25	2·45
Barwani	6,420	2·31	1·52
Jobat	487	1·40	1·60

38. Five thousand one hundred and four persons are said to have been vaccinated during the year.

Miscellaneous.

39. In order to encourage cattle-breeding and agriculture, the Ali Rajpur State has instituted an annual fair at which prizes are distributed.

40. Forest conservancy has, during the last four years, been taken up by all States except Gwalior, a most necessary measure, as the Agency was becoming rapidly denuded of forest.

41. The work has made most progress in Barwani, where Mr. Clabby, a Bombay Forest Officer, has been at work for nearly three years. He has, during short tours in neighbouring States, given valuable advice; and lenient, but sufficiently useful, rules have been made in most States, without causing much discontent.

Sirdarpur;
The 30th April 1897.

A. F. deLAESSOE,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

CHAPTER V.

MALWA.

Report on the Malwa Agency for the year 1896-97.

I.—General.

Season, Crops and Health.—The rainfall recorded at Neemuch was 28·90, or about six inches below the average. The chief feature of the season was the early cessation of the rains, resulting in a partial failure of the *jawar* crops.

No actual scarcity has occurred in any part of Malwa, but, for obvious reasons, prices have ruled abnormally high, and at the time of the submission of this report, wheat is selling in the Neemuch Bazaar at $9\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee and *jawar* at $11\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee, prices which must cause considerable hardship to those in receipt of low wages.

The opium crop has been generally up to the average, but cotton has not proved a good crop.

The number of cholera cases reported was 1,456, with 800 deaths. The disease prevailed in some places in epidemic form, but soon subsided.

Owing to the outbreak of bubonic plague in Bombay, precautionary measures have been adopted at the principal railway stations in the Agency to keep out the disease. These measures appear to have been entirely successful.

Movement of Officers.

Captain A. F. Pinhey, Political Agent, was relieved by Lieutenant S. G. Knox, on the 7th April. Lieutenant Knox held charge of the Agency till the 19th October, when he made over charge of the current duties of the appointment to Lieutenant Pritchard, Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgarh. Captain C. A. Kemball took over charge of the Agency from Lieutenant Pritchard on 31st October 1896.

Annual Tour.

The Political Agent visited all the principal States of the Agency during the year, and also marched from Rutlam *viâ* Sailana to Dhanipiplia in Banswara, where a Border Court for the settlement of Bhil cases was held. From Dhanipiplia the Political Agent marched *viâ* Sailana and Piploda to Jaora, and thence to Agar *viâ* Mehidpore, returning to Neemuch by way of Sitamau and Mandsaur.

The Agent to the Governor-General, accompanied by His Highness Maharaja Sindhia, visited Neemuch early in February.

II.—Political.

His Excellency the Viceroy visited Indore in December. All the ruling Chiefs and principal Thakurs attended at Indore to meet His Excellency.

The transfer of the Western Malwa Agency from Agar to Neemuch, and its reorganization as the Malwa Agency, was definitely sanctioned during the year. The Officer Commanding Central India Horse at Agar has been appointed Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, and has been given jurisdiction in Agar and its vicinity.

JAORA.

His Highness the young Nawab continues his studies at the Daly College, Indore, and is under the care of his Tutor Lieutenant, the Hon'ble A. F. Napier. His Highness, accompanied by his tutor, visited Bombay and Poona in August.

The management of the Jaora State continues in the hands of Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, and is very satisfactory. The marriage of the second sister of His Highness the Nawab with the younger brother of the Nawab of Surat was celebrated at Jaora.

RUTLAM.

His Highness the Raja continues his studies at the Daly College, Indore, under the care of his Tutor, Mr. Herbert.

His Highness visited Dewas in March, on the occasion of the investiture of the young Chief of that State with ruling powers.

The Dowager Rani Jhaliji went on a fortnight's pilgrimage to Unkareshawar and Ujjain in February.

The Political Agent paid frequent visits to Rutlam during the year. The Subordinate Jagirdars of this State owe large arrears of revenue to the Darbar. These arrears have been long outstanding, and the Jagirdars, though frequently called upon to pay, have hitherto failed to do so.

A notice has now been sent, under orders of the Agent, Governor-General, to all defaulters to pay half the arrears due before 1st August 1897, otherwise their Jagirs will be taken under management of the Darbar until the arrears are paid off.

Regular accounts of income and expenditure are submitted to the Political Agent, and the financial condition of the State is satisfactory.

The judicial work has been done well by the Courts of various grades.

SAILANA.

His Highness Raja Jaswant Singh takes great interest in the management of his State. He has appointed Mr. Pyari Lal, Barrister-at-law, as his Diwan.

The State has paid during the year ₹20,000 in liquidation of its debts.

A Police establishment has been organized.

The appointment of a Judicial Officer at Sailana is under consideration of the Darbar.

SITAMAU.

Mr. Balwant Rao Trimbak Deshmukh continues to manage the State most satisfactorily, and the Political Agent has not heard of any complaints against the Chief and his present administration.

The tribute is now paid regularly, and the judicial work of the State is carried on well. The Chief, however, appears to be incapable of seriously interesting himself in the work of administration, but fortunately he is now on good terms with his Kamdar, and, having got rid of his evil advisers, acquiesces in the improved condition of affairs in his State.

The Kamdar has, more or less, reorganized all Departments of the State, and has also reduced the State debt.

PIPLODA.

Thakur Kesri Singh continues to manage his estate well.

He has recently, with the approval of the Political Agent, appointed a new Kamdar, by name Sujan Mal, who was Naib Kamdar, at Sitamau in place of his old Kamdar, Shaikh Ilahi Baksh, who has retired on pension.

The marriage of the second sister of the Thakur with the Maharaj of Khandu in Banswara took place during the year.

The Thakur has been now entrusted with full control over his financial affairs, and the services of the Treasurer, appointed by the Agency during the minority of the Thakur, have been dispensed with, as the debt against this estate has been paid off.

Guaranteed Estates.

Diwan Hari Singh, of Lalgarh, is at his estate learning the work of management under his old Kamdar Daulatram. He is hardly fit at present to be entrusted with the management of his estate.

Kalukhera.

Rao Bije Singh, the Thakur of Kalukhera, died of cholera on 17th July, three years after his succession to the estate in July 1893. His younger brother Kishen Singh, having been recognized by the Government of India, has succeeded to the estate. The claims advanced by Holkar to levy *nazarana*, etc., on this succession have been disallowed.

Sadakheri.

Thakur Bahadur Singh, of Sadakheri (Sheogarh), died on 17th December at Sheogarh. The widow of the Thakur being then with child, provisional arrangements have been made by orders of the Government of India for the administration of the estate under supervision of the Political Agent. The Manager appointed for the estate is Thakur Sadul Singh, a younger brother of the late Thakur. The management has been so far satisfactory.

Narwar.

Many complaints have during the year been made against the Thakur by the inhabitants of his estate, but the complaints on enquiry have been found to be groundless, being instigated by outsiders and enemies of the Thakur. The neighbouring Gwalior officials attempted to interfere with civil and criminal jurisdiction in this estate, but this was at once checked by the authority of the Agent to the Governor-General.

The Political Agent visited Narwar in April 1897.

III.—Trade.

The prices of opium are low. The plague in Bombay has affected seriously the export and import trade between Malwa and that part.

Fees have been levied by orders of the Agent to the Governor-General from the keepers of the refreshment rooms on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, who have been licensed to sell European liquors.

IV.—Judicial.

Criminal Justice.—The Political Agent tried 33 criminal cases in his Court. Statement B is attached.

There was one appeal preferred in a railway case in which the lower Court's proceedings were confirmed.

There was one appeal against the proceedings of the Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, but the sentence of the lower Court was confirmed.

Rutlam.—The High Court of the Agent to the Governor-General confirmed a sentence of life imprisonment passed by the Diwan of Rutlam in a case of murder. The sentence was, however, amended to one of transportation for life by that Court.

Jaora.—The High Court of the Agent to the Governor-General confirmed the sentence of death passed by the Minister in a case of murder.

Civil Justice.—Statement A attached. In three civil cases appeals against the decision of the Cantonment Magistrate and Judge, Neemuch, were admitted. The judgment of the lower Court in one case was confirmed, in one modified, and one case was remanded to the lower Court.

V.—Police.

There is no Police attached to this Agency, excepting the Thagi and Dakaiti establishment.

VI.—Dakaiti.

The following cases have been reported :—

	No.
Gwalior	10
Indore	2
Jaora	2
Rutlam	8
Sitamau	2
Piploda	2
Narwar	1
Total	27

Some of these cases are probably due to the present scarcity.

In the case of the mail robbery referred to in the last year's report, the Gwalior State Court has convicted and sentenced 10 of the offenders to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each. The Moghias in this Agency, especially those of the Gwalior State, appear to be well looked after.

VII.—Education.

The Rutlam, Jaora and Ujjain High Schools continue to be in a good condition, and have passed some students in the Central India Schools and the University examinations.

VIII.—Public Works.

The new jails at Jaora and Rutlam are approaching completion. In Jaora a new school and other original works, at a total estimated cost of ₹63,524, are under construction.

The Ujjain-Bhopal and the Ujjain-Rutlam Railway lines were opened for traffic during the year.

Irrigation.

₹22,000 have been spent in Rutlam in cleaning and deepening wells and tanks.

IX.—Boundaries.

No Boundary Officer has been appointed in this Agency during the year.

Some of the States have, however, amicably settled their disputes, which have been surveyed and mapped by the Agency Boundary Surveyor.

X.—Medical.

There is no Medical Officer attached to this Agency ; a report on this subject has been submitted to the Central India Agency.

Most of the important towns in Malwa have now dispensaries. These are more or less under the supervision of the Civil Administrative Medical Officer at Indore. The Rutlam Raj Kumar Hospital and the Neemuch City Dispensary were visited by Doctor Caldecott in January and February last.

The Thakur of Piploda contemplates establishing a dispensary at Piploda.

The Sailana Dispensary building has been extended by the addition of two rooms for reception of in-patients.

XI.—Local Corps.

The guards of the 1st Central India Horse are maintained at Mandsaur-Mehidpore and on the Agar-Ujjain and Agra-Bombay roads in this Agency. The guard of this regiment at Jaora was withdrawn during the year.

XII.—Miscellaneous.

The *Singhast* fair at Ujjain, which recurs every 12th year, has been stopped this year by His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia owing to the general scarcity. In spite of this prohibition, large numbers of pilgrims and mendicants. have arrived in this Agency *en route* to Ujjain.

General notices warning people that the fair will not take place have been issued.

The Malwa Agency sub-committee of the Provincial Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund has been formed. Liberal subscriptions have in some instances been received.

Valaities.—Nine Valaities have been deported from the Gwalior districts in Malwa.

A statement of railway accidents is attached.

The following returns are appended :—

A.—Civil Justice.
B.—Criminal Justice.
C.—Criminal Witnesses.
E.—Jail.
F.*a*—Provincial General.
I.—Post Office.
K.—Military.

Neemuch ;
The 30th April 1897.

C. A. KEMBALL, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Malwa.

CHAPTER VI.

BAGHELKHAND.

Report of the Baghelkhand Agency for 1896-97.

I.—General.

Captain A. F. Pinhey took over charge of the Agency on 15th April 1896 from Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Vincent. Surgeon-Major G. H. D. Gimlette was in medical charge of the Agency during the year, except from 20th August to 21st October, when he was absent on privilege leave, and 1st class Hospital Assistant Babu Harnath officiated for him.

The season has been the most disastrous known for many years. For four years in succession this Agency had experienced an unfavourable rainfall and scanty crops, and throughout the year 1895-96 severe distress prevailed which necessitated the starting of poor-houses and small relief-works and large remissions of revenue. When, therefore, the rainfall of 1896 suddenly stopped before the end of August, and the standing crops began to wither, the distress was found to be deepening into actual famine. Good winter rains were experienced and greatly benefited the small patches of *rabi* crop that were sown as late as the end of November and beginning of December. But they came too late to have any permanent effect on the distress, which by that time had become acute and general throughout the Agency. Detailed reports regarding the condition of the people, their crops and cattle, and the measures taken by the Darbars in this Agency to prevent emigration and mitigate the sufferings of the people, have been regularly submitted. It is therefore only necessary to mention here that the causes of the prevailing famine have been—

(1) Four years of unfavourable rainfall previous to 1896.

(2) Sudden arrest of the rainfall in August last, which caused the autumn crops to wither, and prevented the sowing of the *rabi* crop at the usual time of the year. The rainfall has been registered as follows:—

Name of Stations.	Average rainfall.	Rainfall for 1896-97.	Remarks.
Sutna	43·26	30·46	
Rewa	55·18	29·56	
Nagod	46·59	31·10	

(3) High prices.

The result has been—

(1) Extensive emigration of persons in search of employment in the surrounding British districts. This emigration began very early as soon as it was found that the rain crop was a failure, but many persons, having discovered afterwards that the condition of things was as bad in the North-Western Provinces and Central Provinces as in Baghelkhand, have returned. The number of emigrants from Rewa has been estimated at about 20,000.

(2) An expenditure of upwards of 12 lakhs, directly or indirectly, due to the famine in Rewa alone—

	R
Relief works	5,02,994
Poor-houses	15,591
Suspension of land-revenue	7,26,893
Remission of permit dues	7,031
Remission of forest dues	2,985
Advances	15,797
Miscellaneous	173
TOTAL	12,71,464

In Nagod the famine has cost R36,970 for relief works, and Takavi advances and loans to Ubaridars amounted to R25,000.

The expenditure incurred by other small States in the Agency during the year has been proportionately great, and the following States have been compelled to take advantage of the offer of loans from His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia under the guarantee of the Indian Government at 4 per cent. interest in order to enable them to tide over the present difficulties, *viz.*:—

	R
Nagod	48,000
Sohawal	15,000
Jaso	10,000
Baraundha	10,000
Paldeo	10,000
Taraon	7,000
Kamta Rajaula	4,000

(3) Depletion of food-grain. This district, which in ordinary years is capable of supplying all its own wants and of exporting large quantities of linseed, wheat and other food-grains, is now entirely dependent on imports of grain for its support; and large quantities of seed-grain will have to be imported and distributed before the next rains set in.

The highest recorded number of persons employed on relief works in any one day in this Agency was on 22nd February 1897, when 72,743 persons were entered on the Registers. The number in poor-houses has reached 4,343.

The difficulty experienced at first in organizing relief measures on so large a scale in Native States was very great, especially as the numbers at each relief centre increased very rapidly when the works were first started. In most of the States, however, and especially in Rewa and Nagod, this preliminary difficulty was very soon overcome by the energy and liberality exhibited by all concerned. The Maharaja of Rewa has been specially amenable to good advice, and has been loyally assisted by his officials. Every available official, including Native officers of the Maharaja's troops, was sent on famine duty, and all relief works have been conducted on a uniform system in accordance with rules based on the Famine Code and drawn up by Lal Pratap Singh, the Famine Commissioner. Relief works were first organized by this officer in Teonthar, which is the most affected district, and by Davi Prasad, the Magistrate of Rewa, in Bardi, which is almost as badly affected as Teonthar. They were then extended to Sutna, Rewa, Mowganj and other parts of the State.

In Nagod a similar system has been followed under the guidance of the Diwan, Babu Radha Lal.

In other small States adequate relief has been afforded to the distressed people, as far as their means would allow. At first no special system was insisted upon; but as the numbers increased, and special officers could be spared to enquire and report on the condition of things in these States, their works also have been gradually organized and managed on recognized principles.

Public Health.

The year under review has been by no means a healthy one. Cholera was very prevalent throughout the Agency during 1896. Beginning in March of that year, the disease quickly spread in every direction and reached its highest point in April. There was a lull during May and June, a recrudescence in July and August, and gradual subsidence in September. Cholera broke out again on the relief works towards the close of the official year, but, owing to the prompt measures taken by the Agency Surgeon and his staff, was very soon brought within reasonable bounds. Weekly telegrams are being submitted to the Government of India, giving full information about cholera in this Agency.

Movements of Officers.

The Agent to the Governor-General has visited the Agency twice during the year. The Political Agent has been constantly on tour since 1st November 1896, first visiting the small States lately transferred from the Bundelkhand Agency, and then Kothi, Nagod and Maihar. Every part of the Rewa State has been visited at least once since December, all important relief-works and poor-houses have been inspected, and local officials have been carefully instructed in the methods for conducting relief works, poor-houses, and village relief. A statement showing the number of days spent on tour by the Political Agent is affixed as an appendix to this report.

The Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways visited Rewa in January to inspect the alignment of the Sutna-Rewa light railway, the earthwork of which is being constructed as a relief work and is employing about 14,000 persons daily.

Colonel A. P. Thornton visited this Agency on special duty in connection with famine operations in Central India in March, and made a tour through Nagod, Kothi and the Teonthar, Mowganj, Huzoor and Madhogarh Tahsils of Rewa.

II.—Political.

Seven small States were transferred from Bundelkhand to this Agency during this year. They are very small in extent, and their expenses are generally in excess of their revenues. The total area of these States is 357 square miles, and revenue in ordinary years R1,06,500.

The Maharaja of Rewa had fully intended to visit Calcutta during the cold weather in order to meet His Excellency the Viceroy, but felt obliged to postpone his visit owing to the prevalence of famine, which engages all his attention and requires all his available resources.

The Rewa Administration, in spite of the great strain put upon it during the year, has been carried on most successfully; and few changes, except those temporarily necessitated by famine requirements, have been made. Lal Ramanuj Prashad Singh, C.I.E., continues as Diwan, and, during the absence of Lal Pratap Singh on special famine duty, is very ably assisted by his brother Lal Baldeo Singh, Commander-in-Chief. Lal Janardan Singh has worked most creditably in the responsible post of Private Secretary to His Highness. Pandit Janki Prasad, M. A., LL.B., has been appointed Assistant Secretary during the year, and gives great satisfaction. Other officials who have done especially good

work during the year are Lal Pratap Singh, Famine Commissioner; Devi Prashad, Magistrate, who has been specially deputed to Bardi Pargana; Pandit Davi Dass, Civil Judge, who has also done Magistrate's work in addition to his own duties; and Kunwar Ram Singh, of Bara, who has organized, and is supervising, relief operations in the Mowganj Tahsil.

The important question of Umaria and the Rewa coal-fields, generally, is still unsettled. A report has been submitted giving the Darbar's views on the subject.

Nagod.—The Raja has been at Benares throughout the year. The State has continued under the management of the Political Agent. All outstanding cases between the Ubaridars and the Darbar regarding enhancement of Ubari, which had been pending for many years, have been settled. Babu Radhe Lal, the Diwan, has been doing excellent work. An Assistant Diwan was appointed during the year to relieve Radhe Lal of some of his judicial work, in order that he might devote more time to revenue settlement and famine operations. The revenue settlement has been postponed at present on account of the famine.

Weekly diaries are being submitted by Tahsildars to the Political Agent through the Diwan, since the distress became acute. These diaries give the fullest information about each village in the State, and will be very useful hereafter for revenue settlement and other purposes.

Maihar.—The rules for suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti and for reciprocity of summonses have now been accepted by the Raja. He, however, still refuses to entertain vaccinators, and Maihar is the only State in the Agency where vaccination is not carried out. On the whole, however, this State is fairly well governed by the Raja, who has for so many years been ably assisted by his Diwan, Babu Dina Nath Ghose.

Kothi.—The title of Rai Bahadur was most deservedly conferred on the Diwan, Pandit Ram Kishun, on 1st January of this year.

III.—Revenue and Finances.

Comparatively little revenue has been realized in these States on account of the famine, while much extra expenditure had to be incurred.

Rewa.—The year closed with a deficit of R7,58,685, as follows:—

	R
Receipts for 1896-97	10,65,880
Expenditure for 1896-97	18,24,565

The savings effected during the superintendency are now proving most useful, and will, it is trusted, save the Darbar from incurring any debts.

Nagod.—Receipts and expenditure during the year are shown in Appendix II. At the beginning of the financial year, and when famine had not yet been foreseen, it was considered expedient to pay off as many creditors as possible. R49,586-6-5 was therefore paid in liquidation of debts, and, if the estimated revenue had been collected, there would still have been a closing balance of R1,225. Owing to the famine, however, and consequent remissions of revenue, only R1,35,816 were realized, instead of R1,52,300; while expenditure rose from an estimate of R1,73,200 to R1,84,075-5-0. This necessitated a loan on very easy terms from Gwalior of R38,000 for the Darbar and R10,000 for the Ubaridars.

IV.—Judicial.

Sixteen persons in 7 cases were tried in the Agency Court, details of which will be found in Appendix B.

Four appeals from the decision of the Diwan of Nagod in civil, criminal and revenue cases were disposed of.

Rewa.—Statements have been received from the Darbar, showing 2,264 criminal cases tried by the different Courts during the year, and 4,688 persons implicated; 5,051 civil cases filed during the year, of which 96 were transferred, 4,415 disposed of, and 540 remained at the end of the year; 9,678 revenue cases, of which 8,089 have been disposed of.

The Rewa Jail has been frequently visited by the Political Agent during the year. It is kept in first rate order, and there is seldom any sickness. There were 283 prisoners remaining in jail on 1st April 1896, and 441 were admitted during the year. Of these, only 10 died and 395 were discharged.

The Darbar has taken very decided steps in the matter of female infanticide, and the Karchulies of Raipur are now said to have given up this custom. In other villages, where it was formerly prevalent, very few cases now occur.

Nagod.—A statement of cases disposed of is attached as an appendix. Only one case of attempted dakaiti and one murder case occurred. Both were promptly investigated and disposed of.

The jail is well managed. A new barrack has been constructed during the year.

V.—Dakaiti and other Serious Crimes.

Seven cases of dakaiti occurred during the year, of which 2 were committed in Rewa, 1 in Nagod, and 4 in Kamta. Property looted amounted to R4,878-14-6, and the total number of persons concerned was 118, of whom 14 have been convicted. At the beginning of 1897 there was found to be a certain amount of lawlessness in Kamta jagir. Twenty persons were after some investigation arrested, and were awaiting trial at the end of the official year. Since their arrest, no more cases have occurred here.

VI.—Education.

Statements of educational statistics of the Rewa and Nagod States are attached as Appendices IV (*a*), IV (*b*). A new school has been opened in the Dhamoahi Illaqua of Nagod.

Additions have been made to the school building at Nagod to afford sufficient accommodation for its growing requirements.

VII.—Public Works.

The Agency Hospital building has been considerably added to and improved.

Rewa.—The most important work of the year has been the commencement of the earthwork for the Sutna-Rewa light railway as a relief work. The scheme was finally sanctioned by the Government of India and agreed to by His Highness the Maharaja in December. The work was commenced in January. The terms on which the East Indian Railway Company would be willing to assist in the construction of the line after the earthwork has been completed, and to work it when ready for traffic, have been drawn up and are now under consideration. The whole capital, amounting to about 5 lakhs of rupees, will be provided by the Maharaja of Rewa. The distance is 31 miles, and the gauge is to be 2′ 6″. Babu Ganga Prashad, the State Engineer, has had sole charge of the work hitherto, and his alignment and estimates met with the entire approval of the Consulting Engineer, Mr. Martin.

Other works undertaken during the year consist of eight roads and a number of large and useful *bundhs* for the storage of water and *rabi* cultivation. Every large work during the year has been constructed by famine labour under the Famine Code rules.

Nagod.—Here, as in Rewa, nearly all works, except famine relief works, were postponed. Annual repairs were carried out, and a new jail barrack was constructed at a total cost of R5,761-11-3. The road from Nagod to Unchehra has been bridged and metal has been collected for its completion as a metalled road during next year.

Kothi and Sohawal.—An old road from Jaitwar Station to Kothi, which had been almost obliterated, is being thoroughly repaired.

VIII.—Boundaries.

There was a balance of 7 interstatal cases at the beginning of the year. Of these, 2 have been settled by *panchayat* and 2 more were in process of being settled amicably at the close of the year. Of the 3 remaining cases, the claims in 2 have been mapped out and the last is a petty dispute about 1 pillar only. No Boundary Settlement Officer was appointed to this Agency during the year under notice.

IX.—Medical.

The Agency Surgeon's report for 1896 was submitted with this office No. 219, dated 6th February 1897, to the Civil Administrative Medical Officer, Central India, Indore.

A new eye hospital was opened at Sutna by His Highness the Maharaja, called the Venkat Hospital, in June last.

The new Nagod Dispensary was completed and formally opened by the Political Agent also in June.

Sutna;
The 1st May 1897.

A. F. PINHEY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

CHAPTER VII.

BUNDELKHAND.

Administration Report of the Bundelkhand Agency for the year 1896-97.

1. Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard held charge of the Agency from the 9th August to the 8th of October during the absence, on privilege leave, of Captain J. Ramsay, who held charge of the Agency for the rest of the year. The Cantonment Magistracy has been held throughout the year by Lieutenant C. B. Thornhill.

2. The average rainfall is 48·8 inches, last year it was 33·76, and for the year under report it was only 32·44. This is the fourth year of scarcity with which the States have had to fight. In all States there are famine relief works and poor-houses on a large scale, but there is no need in this report to give details which are already in famine reports. The State returns are usually very defective and unpunctual; in spite of this, the reported number of persons in receipt of relief has exceeded 80,000; the actual number receiving it is certainly much higher.

3. The Political Agent was away for 170 days during the year, during which every State of any importance was visited. Captain Ewbank, R.E., and Messrs. Forbes and Barnes, of the Political Department, have been sent to Bundelkhand on Famine Duty. Their chief duty is to move about the country and keep the local officials up to their work. The presence of these officers makes the task of all concerned with the famine easier. It enables the Political Agent to get reliable information from several parts of the Agency; at the same time, it enables the Chiefs to get their orders for relief carried out, because the local officers know that any insufficiency of relief measures will be brought to the notice of the Chief, and it strengthens the position of any local official who realises the responsibility that lies upon him.

4. During this year the States of Baraunda, Jaso, Paldeo, Pahra Taraon, Bhaisaunda, and Kamta Rajaula have been transferred to the Baghelkhand Agency with a view to equalising the amount of work in the two Agencies.

Political Review.

Orchha.—The Maharaja has not yet decided to introduce the Government coin in place of the Gajja Shahi coin, which is at present the currency in this State. The Darbar has, however, had the inconvenience of using a local coinage very forcibly brought to its notice during the last year. Owing to famine, grain has had to be imported and paid for in Government coin, and this has had the effect of depreciating the local coin. I am in hopes that, as soon as the famine is over, the Darbar will seriously consider the desirability of adopting the Government currency.

Rao Raja Sawant Singh, the second son of the Maharaja, was married in May 1896 to the daughter of the late Kunwar Kalyan Sing, kinsman of the *ex*-Raja of Shahgarh.

Datia.—This State, too, uses local currencies, and it has felt the inconvenience arising from this. There are no less than three currencies in this State.

Samthar.—His Highness Maharaja Chhattar Singh died suddenly on the 16th June 1896. He has been succeeded by his son Raja Birsingdev. The

new Chief has begun well. The medical and educational institutions have been already much improved, and they are now managed more for the benefit of the people than was formerly the case. One of His Highness' first acts of State was to advance some R20,000 to the cultivators for seed and food advances during the last rains. Owing to these advances, the people of Samthar reaped a fairly good *kharif* crop.

Panna.—A *sanad* conferring full criminal powers on His Highness Maharaja Lokepal Singh has been granted by the Government of India.

The Saugor-Katni line is still under construction in the Raipura Pargana of the State.

Ajaigarh.—His Highness Maharaja Ranjor Singh of Ajaigarh has been appointed to be a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. The actual investiture has not, however, yet taken place.

Baoni.—A son was born to His Highness the Nawab on the 22nd December 1896.

Sarila.—A son was born to the Raja on the 14th March 1897.

Political Pensioners.—Diwan Jit Singh, the last representative of the family of Jaitpur, died on the 25th August 1896. He used to draw a pension of R500 a month from the Nowgong Treasury. The Government of India have sanctioned the continuance of a pension of R250 a month to his widow. Diwan Nirbhe Singh, the grandson of the *ex*-Raja of Banpur, died at Datia after a short illness on the 5th January 1897. He has left a brother as his nearest male heir. The question of the continuance of his pension is awaiting the orders of Government.

Trade.

No trade statistics are received in the Agency. Owing to famine, there has been a large and continuous import of food-grains by the Jhansi-Manikpur section of the Indian Midland Railway. This section was made as a protection against famine, and the past three years have shewn that it is of enormous value. The Bijawar and Panna iron trade has been assisted by the removal of all taxes and by advances to the workers. Some iron has also been sent to the railway workshops at Jhansi, in the hope that a new market can be found for it. There is reason to fear, however, that its quality is so variable that it will be of little value for railway purposes. A strong, yet cheap and ornamental, kind of cotton hearth rug is made in several places in the Agency. An attempt is being made to introduce it to the London market.

Harpalpur, the present railway station for Nowgong, was, until a short time ago, nothing more than a name. It is fast becoming a flourishing village, with good houses and broad streets. A number of good shops are being built as famine relief works. It is more than ever noticeable that carts compete with success against the railway; the reason probably is that a number of cultivators find no work for their bullocks owing to the restricted area on which *rabi* crops have been sown this year.

Judicial.

Vide Appendices A, B, and C.

Police.

A scheme is now under consideration for incorporating the Nowgong Agency and Cantonment Police in a general police force for Central India.

DAKAITI.

The number of dakaitis reported during the year is 34, which is an increase of 27 on last year. These dakaitis have been divided between the States as shown below:—

	No.
Orchha	9
Panna	9
Datia	9
Chhatarpur	2
Charkhari	1
Bijawar	1
Ajaigarh	1
Indore	1
Nowgong Cantonment	1
TOTAL	34

Orchha.—Of the nine dakaitis committed in Orchha, six were committed in outlying villages or in border villages. The Darbar has not reported that any of these cases has been successfully worked out, but an informer has lately been found, who says that he can give a clue to some of them.

Datia.—Some of the dakaitis in Datia have been committed in villages that are actually on the border, and the other villages looted are not far from the border. Three dakaitis have been worked out, and there is some clue to the perpetrators of some of the other dakaitis.

Panna.—Of the nine cases committed, six have been worked out.

Chhatarpur.—In one case some Thakurs of the Lughasi Jagir are suspected, but the case has not yet been disposed of; in the other case the Dewan doubts whether there really was any dakaiti.

Charkhari.—Some persons were arrested for the dakaiti at Banpura, but they have been released for want of proof. The Darbar reported that a robbery had been committed at Pathapur, but subsequent information seems to show that the crime was in fact a dakaiti. A number of men have been arrested, and are under trial.

Bijawar.—No trace has been found of the perpetrators of the dakaiti committed at Patna. A number of men were put on their trial in the Agency Court, but they were all released for want of evidence.

Ajaigarh.—The dakaiti reported from this State was only a technical dakaiti. The property of a man had been attached, and he took it by force.

Nowgong Cantonment.—The dakaiti committed in the limits of the cantonment was successfully prosecuted, and the property was recovered.

Indore.—No trace has been found of the men who committed the dakaiti at Bhitari, of Alampur, in Indore.

Samthar.—One dakaiti was committed in this State, and the Darbar is in correspondence with the Amin of Alampur regarding the extradition of a man who was recognised at the time of the dakaiti.

Owing to the prevalence of dakaiti on the western border of the Agency, the Assistant to the General Superintendent of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department has been lately sent to assist the Darbars in working out these cases. He has not yet had time to make many arrests, but I understand that he is hopeful that several of the cases will be successfully worked out. When I met him at Datia at the close of the year, he said that the States seemed anxious to give him assistance.

There has been a large increase in the number of dakaitis, but I have not heard of any organised gangs being about. The increase is probably largely due to scarcity.

During the dakaiti outbreak of 1892-93, a well-known leader named Bikramajit was killed by Thakur Ganeshju, of Toria, in Chhatarpur. In December 1896, a number of armed men went to the house of Ganeshju, and shot his son and brother. Suspicion naturally attached to the family that was known to have a grudge against Ganeshju, the brother of Bikramajit, and his servants were at once arrested, and ample evidence against them has been found. They are now under trial in the Chhatarpur Courts.

Education.

The number of boys on the rolls of the Raj Kumar College at the beginning of the year was 14, and at the close of the year there were 17 boys. It was proposed to appoint a new Head Master, but this scheme was not carried out, as there seemed no chance of getting a large increase in the number of students during the present year of famine, because it was not thought advisable to take the man who had been selected for the post away from Charkhari, where his services are required. For the first time the College has been regularly inspected by an officer kindly lent for the purpose by the Government of the North-Western Provinces. The result of the inspection is not yet known. It is intended that the school shall be inspected every year.

Public Works.

There is a proposal to construct a light railway from Nowgong to Harpalpur, and on from there to Rath in the Hamirpur district. No formal sanction has yet been accorded, but the surveys and estimates have been made. It has also been suggested to connect Nowgong to Chhatarpur, Charkhari to Mahoba, and Tikamgarh to some railway station either on the Jhansi-Manikpur line or on the Jhansi-Itarsi line. The Chiefs concerned are being asked whether, in the event of the schemes being approved by Government, they would be prepared to find the funds for construction. The Maharaja of Chhatarpur would, I believe, be very glad to see the line continued to his capital, but he has wisely said that he does not care to cripple his resources by undertaking such an expensive work until he is in a position to know the exact condition in which the famine will leave the State treasury. I have not heard the views of His Highness the Maharaja of Charkhari. I am not inclined to think that he will find the money for the line to Mahoba. For the line to Tikamgarh there are four possible routes, one running through Banpur to Lalitpur, and another running along the present metalled road to the same station.

The advantage of these lines is that they would connect with the main line of the Indian Midland Railway; on the other hand, they would run through only a small portion of the Orchha State. The other possible routes are to Barwa Saugor or to Mau, both stations on the Jhansi-Manikpur section of the Indian Midland Railway. The advantages of both of these are that they would open up nearly the whole of the State; on the other hand, they would not connect direct with the main line of the Indian Midland Railway. The Agent of the Indian Midland Railway has kindly said that he will send an engineer over the various routes, if the Darbar is seriously thinking of making any of the lines.

In the matter of roads considerable improvement is being made. The Datia Darbar did little to improve its roads last year, but it has informed me

that it has decided to make a road from the Sonagir Station to the sacred hill of the same name, and also to improve the road to Baroni near Datia. It is also going to spend some money on the road from Datia towards Indargarh. No opportunity has been lost of impressing upon the Darbar the need for a good road to Indargarh, but it has only just been taken up and it remains to be seen how much will be done.

The road from Samthar to Moth on the Indian Midland Railway has been put in very good order, and some more metal is to be put on it in the rains.

In Orchha work continues on the road from Tikamgarh to Barwa Saugor, and the Mau-Tikamgarh road is being improved.

The road from Mahoba to Lauri has been made over to the States of Charkhari and Chhatarpur for maintenance; this year it is being continued to Chandla, of Charkhari. This road has been of the greatest value in facilitating the distribution of food imported by the Railway. The Chhatarpur Darbar is improving the road from Lauri to Malara and from Kajrah to Ganj. Charkhari is making a new road from the city towards Imilia.

In Bijawar the road from the capital to the Barwa(?) Saugor road is being improved, and it will be metalled later on if funds are available.

During the year three offsets from the Betwa Canal have been made in the Baoni State.

Boundaries.

There are no boundary disputes awaiting investigation by a Boundary Settlement Officer. There has been no Boundary Settlement Officer in the Agency during this year.

Medical.

During the present year the number of out-patients at the Nowgong Hospital has risen from 37·76 to 46·04 and the number of in-patients from 11·68 to 32·91. The famine accounts for the large increase which has brought the Hospital into financial difficulties. It may, I think, be fairly extricated from these by a grant from the Indian Charitable Relief Fund.

The officer in charge of the Agency and the Charitable Hospital has only changed three times this year. The need for a permanent Agency Surgeon to take charge of the Hospital, and to advise the States on medical matters, has been urged in Annual Reports for some years past. No direct proposal for the appointment of an Agency Surgeon has been submitted for orders; it seemed probable that the States would be expected to bear a portion, if not the whole, of the cost of his appointment; and the States have been very short of money for the last four years, owing to the dakaiti outbreak and the succeeding years of scarcity and famine. The want of medical supervision has been clearly shown by Colonel Thornton, the officer placed on special duty to report on famine relief measures in the States of this Agency.

Cholera in an epidemic form was again prevalent in the Agency for six months. During the year 7,541 deaths from cholera were reported.

No small-pox returns are received, but it is known that this disease, too, was common.

Famine.

After two years of scarcity and one of famine, the whole of the Agency is now suffering from severe distress. Unusual expenditure and restricted income during the last year has had the effect of crippling the resources of numbers of the States. The financial difficulty has, however, been got over by

an arrangement by which the States can borrow from his Highness the Maharaja Sindhia any sums that they may require to enable them to cope with the famine. With this assistance the Chiefs have been put in a position to do all that is needed. Detailed reports on the famine operations of the various States have been submitted; and it is sufficient to state here that nearly all the Chiefs are doing the best they can with the material at their disposal.

The usual appendices are enclosed.

BUNDELKHAND AGENCY,
NOWGONG, C. I.;
The 26th April 1897.

J. RAMSAY, *Captain,*
Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

CHAPTER VIII.

Administration Report of the Public Works Department in the Central India Agency for the year 1896-97.

CIVIL WORKS—IMPERIAL.

1. *Revenue.*—The realization of the year, as far as is known at present, was R10,853. The Budget Estimate figures were R11,500, and those of the Revised Estimate R11,000. The actual of the year 1895-96 was R11,213.

2. *Expenditure.*—The following statement shows the original budget, Imperial grant, revised estimate, and approximate outlay as far as is known at present. The supplementary accounts for March 1897, when received, may cause some alterations in the figures:—

	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate or final grant.	Approximate as far as is known.
	R	R	R
Expenditure in India	2,96,600	2,92,000	2,90,473
„ in England	3,400	3,000	6,022
Loss by exchange	2,500	2,000	
TOTAL .	3,02,500	2,97,000	2,96,495

The expenditure in India was distributed under the following sub-heads. The figures are approximate only:—

	R
Civil Buildings—Works and Repairs	39,177
Communications	1,41,958
Establishment	1,05,560
Tools and Plant	3,284
Suspense	+494
	2,90,473
Probable lapse	1,527
	2,92,000

Besides the above, the following expenditure was also incurred during the year:—

	R
Contribution from Native States	8,534
„ from Local Funds	44,571
„ from Civil Department Budget	3,349

3. The following were the most important works completed or undertaken during the year under review :—

CIVIL BUILDINGS—MAJOR WORKS.

I.—*Jail Buildings.*—An additional ward for 60 prisoners and some masonry sentry boxes for the Central India Agency Jail at Indore were undertaken and completed during the year at a cost of R8,337 against an estimated cost of R8,100.

II.—*Residency Buildings.*—A new office building for the Goona Agency, which was in progress in previous year, was completed at a cost of R6,238 against an estimated cost of R6,238.

III.—*Residency Hospitals.*—A new hospital for the Residency at Gwalior was commenced during the year at an estimated cost of R4,430. The expenditure during the year was R2,153.

MINOR WORKS.

IV.—*Agency Dispensary Buildings.*—Additions and alterations to the Baghelkhand Agency Dispensary were made during the year at a cost of R2,164.

V.—Cart shed for the Gwalior Residency was built at a cost of R557.

VI.—Additions and alterations were made to the Agency tent godown at Sirdarpur at a cost of R500.

Public Works Department Workshop.—A corrugated iron shed between the carpenters' shed and the machinery shed was constructed in the workshops at Indore at a cost of R780.

COMMUNICATIONS—MAJOR WORKS.

I.—*Borar river Causeway.*—This causeway, which is situated on the 60th mile of Agra-Bombay Road, south of Indore, was undertaken during the year at an estimated cost of R7,533. It is nearly completed.

II.—*Kohari river Causeway* on Nagod-Callinger road.—This work, which was in progress during the last year, was practically completed and opened for traffic. The expenditure during the year was R2,663.

III.—Metalling certain portion of the above road was also undertaken at a cost of R1,716 against an estimate of R2,740.

REPAIRS, IMPERIAL.

4. All the buildings and roads in charge of this Department were maintained in good order, as far as was practicable, with the funds available.

5. Of the works executed from Local Funds the following were the principal ones :—

BUILDINGS—MAJOR WORKS—INDORE BAZAR FUND.

(*a*) A new mutton market for the Residency Bazar, Indore, was commenced and completed during the year for R4,227.

ABKARI COLLECTIONS.

(*b*) Shed for the engine for electric light and supply of water to Residency flower gardens at Indore was undertaken and completed at a cost of R2,402 against the estimated cost of R2,622.

MINOR WORKS—OPIUM CESS COLLECTIONS.

(*c*) Certain additions and alterations to the opium godown at Indore were undertaken and completed during the year at a cost of R1,563.

RESIDENCY FURNITURE FUND—INDORE.

(*d*) Brass curtain poles, teak-wood screen and coir matting were provided for the Residency building at Indore at a cost of R950.

COMMUNICATIONS—MAJOR WORKS—OPIUM CESS COLLECTIONS.

(1) *Namli-Sailana Road.*—A work in progress of the preceding year. The extension of this road from Sailana Inspection Bungalow to Sailana Town is nearly completed. The expenditure of the year is about R3,200.

(2) *Road from Kurwai to Betwa Causeway.*—Also a work in progress from the preceding year nearly completed, except consolidation of travelling coat still to be done; approximate expenditure during the year R800.

(3) *Kethora-Kurwai Road.*—A work in progress in previous year. This road is completed, with the exception of spreading and consolidation of travelling coat of metal. The expenditure of the year is about R900.

OPIUM CESS AND ABKARI COLLECTIONS.

4. A new feeder road has been started from Kulhar Railway Station to Pathari Town on the Indian Midland Railway; nearly all earthwork has been completed and rock-cutting and retaining wall in the 11th mile is well in hand. Two causeways finished and materials collected for the remainder. Metal collection is well in hand and between 700 or 1,000 men are employed daily. About six miles of this road are in Gwalior territory, and the construction is under that State's charge; approximate expenditure R15,000.

5. *Betwa river Causeway.*—A work commenced in the previous year and completed during the year, with the exception of a few feet of pavement and wing wall on the west approach. These will be finished as soon as the Gwalior State completes the cutting of west approach.

TOLL COLLECTIONS.

6. *Khalghat-Dharampuri Road.*—A work in progress in the preceding year is practically complete. Only part of travelling coat remains to be consolidated.

MINOR WORKS.

1. *Opium Cess Collections.*—A portion of Bagru-Udaipur road outside the Gwalior territory was undertaken during the year; but the earthwork could not be taken in hand until crops were cleared from the fields. Metal collection is in progress.

REPAIRS.

6. All buildings and roads of the above local funds have been kept in good order to the extent of funds available. The Government of India in the

Foreign Department have sanctioned that the Dewas States should contribute annually at the rate of R100 per mile towards the maintenance charges for the Imperial roads of 42½ miles passing through these States.

The Local Fund works in the Sehore Cantonment were made over to the Public Works Department for maintenance from the commencement of the year.

7. ESTABLISHMENTS.—D. Joscelyne, Esq., Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General in Central India and Rajputana, proceeded on 5 months' furlough to Europe in May 1896.

During his absence Colonel R. R. Pulford, R.E., Superintending Engineer, officiated as Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General.

Mr. Joscelyne resumed charge on the 27th October 1896.

Rai Saheb G. C. Roy, Assistant Engineer, Indore Division, was deputed on famine relief works in Rajputana from the 23rd March to 30th August 1896.

Mr. C. A. B. Target, Executive Engineer, Nagod Division, retired on pension early in March 1897, and was relieved by Rai Saheb Gyan Chunder Roy, Assistant Engineer, from Indore Division, as a temporary measure.

The usual statements of roads are attached.

D. JOSCELYNE, C.E.,

Secretary to Agents to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department, Rajputana and Central India.

CHAPTER IX.

OPIUM.

The Imperial Pass Duty on Malwa opium was reduced from R650 to R600 per chest, with effect from the 23rd July 1896.

The exports of opium to China show a still further decline due, apparently, to depression of trade and competition from Persia. The provincial exports are also slightly less than those of the previous year.

2. In December 1895 Mr. Hastings resumed his duties as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent at Indore and purchased for the Bengal Government 4,112 maunds of crude opium, approximately equivalent to 3,000 maunds at 90° consistency. Of the amount purchased, 2,040 maunds were sent to the Patna factory and 2,072 maunds to Ghazipur.

The quality of the opium was better than that purchased in the previous year and the cost was less.

This satisfactory result is due to the timely notices of purchase, and instructions as to the method of cultivation which were issued throughout the chief opium-growing districts, which encouraged the better class of cultivators not to mix oil with the opium juice when collecting the crop. A profit was also made on the purchases of Hali rupees.

3. The total number of chests exported during the year was:—

Imperial.

*Chests.	Duty R
6,504½ at 650	42,27,925
16,476 at 600	98,85,600
22,980½	1,41,13,525

Chests 22,980½*
Duty R1,41,13,525
at R650 and 600 per chest.

Provincial.

Chests 1,299½
Duty . . . . . R9,09,650 at R700 per chest.
Chests . . . . . 152½ Free of Pass Duty.

The figures for the previous year (1895-96) are:—

Imperial.

Chests 26,378½
Duty . . . . . R1,71,46,025 at R650 per chest.

Provincial.

Chests 1,392½
Duty . . . . . R9,74,750 at R700 per chest.
Chests . . . . . 167½ Free of Pass Duty.

II.—STOCKS AND OUTTURN.

4. The stock in hand is estimated at about 40,000 chests, and the outturn of the season 1896-97 at 35,000 chests.

III.—RETURNS.

5. The annexed statements 1 to 4 contain information regarding the prices of opium, the exports from Malwa and the revenue collections.

CHAPTER X.

JUDICIAL.

I.—Civil Justice.

During the year under report, 2,298 suits were filed in British Courts in the Central India Agency against 2,407 in the previous year. Of these, 1,577 were Small Cause Court suits.

At the close of the year there were 200 suits pending against 223 in the previous year.

The value of the suits disposed of during the year 1896-97 amounted to R2,76,844-1-10, or R60,811-10-4 more than the total value of suits disposed of during the year 1895-96.

Decrees, numbering 2,019 and valued at R2,41,565-7-1, were executed during the year under report, against 1,994 decrees valued at R4,31,632-11-5 executed during the previous year.

The average duration of regular suits was 32·40 against 11·69 days in 1895-96.

The average time taken to dispose of Small Cause Court suits was 25·62 against 15·18 in the previous year.

The average costs of regular suits and execution of decrees have increased to R19-4-0 and R1-8-3 against R13-12-3 and R0-14-5 respectively.

The average cost of Small Cause Court suits has increased from R4-6-7 in 1895-96 to R5-1-10 in the present year.

The average time taken during 1896-97 in executing decrees is 19·34 days against 17·43 days in the previous year.

II.—Criminal Justice.

The total number of criminal cases instituted during the year 1896-97 was 2,824 against 2,852 cases instituted during the previous year. Of these, 1,009 related to breaches of Cantonment Regulations as compared with 1,163 in the previous year.

The average duration of cases has decreased from 4·12 in the previous year to 4·02 in the year under report.

In all 2,050 cases were tried and disposed of during the year 1896-97, leaving 66 cases to be tried at the close of the year.

Three thousand two hundred and ninety-one witnesses were examined during the year 1896-97 and detained on an average of 1·86 days each during the same period.

III.—Police.

The total number of British Police maintained during the year in the Central India Agency was 5 mounted and 531 foot, at an annual cost of R57,990-10-6. The re-organization of the Police is now before the Government of India.

IV.—Jails.

Buildings.—The usual annual repairs to all the buildings were duly and carefully executed by the Public Works Department, and all of them were in good order. The admissions of the prisoners being heavy, a requisition was made for an additional ward to accommodate 60 prisoners which the Public Works Department has constructed.

Conduct of Jail Officials.—The conduct of the jail officials has been found to be satisfactory. They all performed their duties diligently.

Management of Prisoners.—The management has been most satisfactory.

Health of Prisoners.—The general health of the prisoners has been good. The total number of prisoners treated in the jail hospital was 2,184, out of which 23 died. The mortality includes a large number of old and worn-out prisoners.

Food.—Articles of diet of good quality are supplied for ration of prisoners according to the scale of prison dietary.

Clothing.—Every prisoner is provided with a coat, a janghia, and a cap, and during winter they are supplied with an additional blanket and a blanket coat. This clothing is found to be suitable and lasting.

Employment of Prisoners.—With the exception of life-convicts, and those over 10 years' sentence, almost all the prisoners are sent out on extra-mural labour. Those that remain within the jail premises are employed in manufacturing articles, grinding corn or drawing water from the well for garden use.

Conduct of Prisoners.—The conduct of the prisoners has been good, and they behaved well. A remission of one month in the year is granted to every good-conduct prisoner whose term exceeds a year. This concession produces a good effect, and in fact it incites them to work hard and behave well to gain this reward.

Escapes.—No prisoner escaped during the year.

Manufactures.—The outturn of articles manufactured in the jail amounted to R3,140-12-1. A commission of R10 per cent. on the net cash profits of the manufactured articles is granted to the jail employés; the result is very satisfactory, as it encourages the jail officials to push the sale of articles manufactured in jail.

Expenditure.—The expenditure during the year exceeded the budget allotment by R3,083-14-5 on account of increase of prisoners and rise in rates of articles, and it was granted by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

State of Jail Garden.—The convict-labour was employed in the jail garden, but it could not amply supply vegetables for the prisoners this year for want of water. The state of the garden is fair.

General observations.—The state of the jail has been excellent during the year: the health of the prisoners has been good. The Jailor, Maneck Pershad, has done excellent work: he keeps the prisoners in good order, and looks well after them: and the jail is always clean and tidy. Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee, the clerk in charge of the office, has also given me every satisfaction. Hospital Assistant Narbudda Pershad has been in charge of the hospital since June 1896, and has done his work well.

V.—Registration.

Three hundred and sixty documents were registered during the year, and the amount of fees recovered was R1,414 against R1,397-15-6 in the previous year.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION.

I.—University Examinations.

The following are the results of the examinations of the University of Calcutta held at Indore centre.

B. A. Examination.

	Sent up.	Passed.
Holkar College	11	4
Canadian Mission	4	1

First Examination in Arts.

	Sent up.	Passed.
Holkar College	14	8
Canadian Mission	10	1

Entrance Examination.

	Sent up.	Passed.
Indore City School	26	18
Canadian Mission (Indore)	16	1
Indore Military School	7	0
Residency School, Indore	10	0
Canadian Mission (Mhow)	6	3
High School, Dewas	8	4

2. The two colleges maintained by the Maharaja Sindhia at Gwalior and Ujjain respectively are affiliated to the University of Allahabad, for which Indore is not now an examining centre; consequently, no information regarding those colleges is available. Similarly, many high schools in Central India, which used to send their senior boys to Indore for the Entrance, while it was a centre for the University of Allahabad, have now to send them to Ajmere or Hoshangabad. It would be very desirable for many reasons that only one University should be recognized in Central India.

II.—Central India Schools Examinations.

3. These examinations were held as usual in the month of March. The following are the results.

Schools.	Middle Class.		Junior Class.	
	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.
Lashkar	...	...	20	14
Ujjain	10	3	8	8
Mhow	7	7	11	10
Indore	7	4	9	6
Sehore	13	2	15	8
Rewa	14	3	14	4
Sutna	7	4	3	2
Jaora	7	0	4	2
Ratlam	4	4	5	4
Dhar	5	3	7	7
Dewas	3	3	7	6
Tikamgarh	...	...	6	2
Datia	...	...	2	0
Nowgong Cantonment	...	...	7	4
Barwani	...	...	4	4
Mandsaur	5	1	4	3
Agar (State)	3	2	2	0
Neemuch City	2	0	...	...
Neemuch Cantonment	...	...	2	1
Bhilsa	...	...	2	1
Bhandar	...	...	2	2
Jaora Alapur	...	...	4	4
Shahjanpur	...	...	1	1

4. What the Entrance Examination is for the highest class in a high school, the middle class of these examinations is for the second class and the junior for the third class.

5. The following scholarships are awarded according to the results of these examinations:—

	₹
Gwalior Darbar	120
Indore Darbar	120
Dhar Darbar	120
Dewas Darbar (Junior)	120
Jaora Darbar	96
Rajkumar College, Nowgong	96
Chhatarpur Darbar	72
Rewa Darbar	60
Total	804

Scholarships which used to be given by the States of Ratlam, Dewas (senior), Datia and Charkhari have of recent years been discontinued.

6. The Silver Medal annually awarded to the candidate who stands highest in the junior class has been won this year by Krishnaji Balwant Dongray, of the Ujjain School.

III.—Daly College.

7. Among the pupils for the year under report are the Nawab of Jaora, the Raja of Ratlam, the Rana of Ali Rajpur and the Thakurs of Bagli, Bori, Bidwal and Dotria. The Rana of Barwani and the heir to the State of Narsingarh are expected to join the College after the hot-weather vacation. A circular riding school has been erected, and the station polo ground has been much improved out of College Funds.

8. Provision has recently been made for regular instruction in law and also in land-surveying.

IV.—Residency School, Indore.

9. The Residency School continues to be managed satisfactorily by the new Head Master, Mr. Shiv Baksh. The number now on roll is 226, and monthly fee receipts average ₹89.

R. H. Gunion,
Principal, Daly College, Indore.

CHAPTER XII.

POST OFFICES.

The usual statistics are given, but only the main incidents of interest that have transpired during the year are added, as my Administration Report to the Director-General of the Post Office, which is not due until the 1st July annually, has not yet been drawn up in full detail.

Postal Development.

Extensions in Rajputana.

Some solid progress has been made in the circle during the year under review in the extension of the sphere of the department. In Rajputana, the Bhartpur State abolished its indigenous dâk system and adopted complete unification with the Imperial Post; and, with effect from the 1st January 1897, the following eleven new branch post offices were permanently established in the State, with the necessary connecting mail lines, aggregating 116 miles in length:—Gopalgarh, Pahari, Nagar, Sikri, Rupleas, Pahersar, Rudawal, Sewar, Halena, Uchain and Weir. The branch office at Kishengarh railway station (Rajputana-Malwa Railway), which was started experimentally during the year, proved self-supporting and was permanently established. Branch offices, opened prior to the 1st April 1896, were continued on the experimental footing at Nadesma (Meywar), Khemli (Udaipur-Chitor Railway) and Narainpura (Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway); they all give promise of becoming self-supporting and permanent before long. Projects were prepared during the year and sanctioned, with effect from the 1st April 1897, to open new experimental offices at Jael and Chanand (Marwar), Surpura (Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway) and Parbati Bridge (Tonk). The branch offices at Deeg and Kaman (Bhartpur) and at Udaipur city were raised to the status of sub-office.

Extension in Central India.

In Central India, during the year, five new branch offices were permanently established: at Bhairangarh (Ratlam-Godhra Railway), Kushalgarh and Deolia (Ratlam), Padlia (chiefship of Bagod), and Bajna (Ratlam). In the case of the three last, the Darbars guaranteed to make good the deficiency between revenue and cost of the establishments, until the offices became self-supporting. Six experimental offices were also opened, *viz.*, at Ringnod (Dewas), Mukhtiara (Rajputana-Malwa Railway), Pathari (chiefship of Pathari), Bagli and Hat-Piplia (chiefship of Bagli) and Akbarpur (Dewas); the four last are under guarantee by the Darbars. Projects were also prepared during the year and sanctioned, with effect from the 1st April 1897, to open experimental branch offices at Padana (Dewas), Sheogarh (Ratlam), Bamnia (Ratlam-Godhra Railway) and Aryar (Barwani).

Appendix I—Post Offices and Letter-boxes.

Appendix I of this review only shows those post offices and letter-boxes which existed permanently at the close of the year. It gives a net increase of 13 branch offices, 3 sub-offices and 21 letter-boxes; one branch office having been closed and three branch offices raised to sub-offices during the year.

Taking into account the experimental offices, the year's progress in the matter of post offices was, practically, as follows:—

	Rajputana.	Central India.	Total.
New offices permanently established	12	5	17
„ „ under experiment	3	6	9
„ „ projected and sanctioned from 1st April 1897	4	4	8
	19	15	34

Thus, on the 1st April 1896, there were 294 offices of all classes in the circle, and on the 1st April 1897, including those under experiment, there were 328, or an increase of 11·5 per cent.

District Post—Ajmere-Merwara.

The report on the district post, Ajmere-Merwara, is not due till later on in the year. It may, however, appropriately be mentioned here that following the policy which obtains in regard to provincial posts elsewhere, proposals were drawn up and submitted to the Director-General during the year, that the Imperial post should take over such of the district post establishments as have become self-supporting in Ajmere-Merwara; and, with the district funds so released, to open new district branch offices. The proposals, which comprise the absorption of 12 district offices by the Imperial post and the opening of 10 new district offices with the released funds, have been temporarily postponed owing to the existing need for economy; but it is hoped that they may be sanctioned and carried into effect during 1897-98. Wherever possible, the charge of the district post offices is entrusted to schoolmasters. This arrangement has proved thoroughly successful, and it is advantageous, both to the Educational Department and to the Post Office.

Promotion of Postal Unity.

During the year much attention has been bestowed on the promotion of the policy of Postal Unity, which is favoured by the Government of India. Bhartpur, as already stated, has now adopted that policy. A scheme in detail was drawn up, with the concurrence of the Political Superintendent and the Diwan, for the unification of posts in Jhalawar. This project is however shelved, pending the orders of the Supreme Government as to the future of the State. At Alwar I had the opportunity of freely discussing with the Political Agent (Major Jennings) and the Chief Member of the State Council (Rai Bahadur Balmokand Das) the possibilities of the extension of the Imperial Post in that State, where the Raj dâk leaves much to be desired, both in respect of its internal working and its connection with the outside world through the channel of the Imperial Post. Shortly previous to my visit to Alwar, a revision of the Raj dâk had been sanctioned, experimentally, for one year; and it was, therefore, decided to await the result of the experiment before taking further action. Efforts were made, in response to repeated petitions from the public, in view of opening more Imperial post offices in the State of Jaipur, but they proved unavailing in the face of the continued narrow policy of the State which has, for some years past, disfavoured post office extensions. In the State of Bikanir there are sixteen Imperial post offices which are mostly located close to the frontiers of the adjoining territories, but there are no Imperial mail lines running through the State and linking the offices together, except the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway, by which all the Imperial post to and from the capital is

conveyed. Hence correspondence between offices in the State travels very circuitously. A letter from Bikanir to Sardarshahr takes 93 hours; to Reni, 78; to Rajaldesar, 74; to Churie, 69; and so on. In discussing this matter with the Political Agent and the Diwan, the advantage of substituting direct Imperial mail lines through the State for the Raj dâk lines was admitted, and it was agreed to try the experiment on one of the routes. The project has, however, been deferred until the existing scarcity is over. In Marwar an experimental scheme, which is also held in abeyance owing to the scarcity, was agreed to, with the concurrence of the Resident, by which the Raj camel sowar escort should convey the mails between Jodhpur and Pakaran (111 miles), the post office paying the Darbar the cost of the present Imperial camel dâk. It is wasteful to have a double set of camels, one carrying the mails and the other for the escort; and the very liberal policy of the Marwar Darbar towards the post office is a strong argument in favor of saving the State the cost of the mail escort.

Appendix II—Mail lines.

This appendix shows an increase of 84¾ miles in railways, which was due to opening of new railway sections between Ratlam and Ujjain and between Ujjain and Maksi. There was a decrease of 76 miles in mail carts, owing to the abolition of the Tonga Mail Services between Mhow and Dhar and between Ujjain and Agar-Malwa. These services, which were replaced by an establishment of runners, had drifted into inefficiency owing, mainly, to the unlimited competition in tongas which sprang up on the road. Runners' lines, aggregating 240 miles, were opened during the year in connection with the unification of posts in the Bhartpur State, the abolition of the Tonga Mail Services alluded to above, and the opening of new post offices at Padlia, Bajna and Deolia. The total mileage of the three classes of mail lines at the close of the year was 5,505, or 248¾ miles more than the mileage at the close of the preceding year. In addition to the above, experimental mail lines aggregating some 48 miles existed during the year, and new experimental lines aggregating some 30 miles were sanctioned with effect from the 1st April, 1897. These experimental lines are not shown in Appendix II.

Appendix III— Enumeration of articles delivered.

The estimated total number of articles of the letter and of the parcel mails given out for delivery during the last two years are as follows:—

Year.	Letter Mail.	Parcels Mail.
1895-96	11,612,475	125,195
1896-97	13,184,808	123,084
Increase	1,572,333	...
Decrease	...	2,111

In the review for the preceding year, 1895-96, the number of articles of the letter mail given out for delivery was incorrectly shown as being 12,134,425, instead of the correct number, 11,612,475, as shewn in the above table. The large increase in articles of the letter mail of 13½ per cent., as compared with the correct figures of the previous year, is chiefly attributable to the extension of postal facilities attained in Rajputana and Central India during the year under review and, to some extent, to a more active correspondence on the part of certain sections of the community, in reference to the plague and famine.

There was a decrease of about 1½ per cent. in the total number of parcels sent out for delivery, which is attributed to the stoppage of insurance at some post offices in Central India, at the instance of the Agent to the Governor-General, because they added some risk to the mails during a time of scarcity. There was a slight increase in ordinary and value-payable parcels. The numbers and amounts of money orders paid during the last two years are tabulated below :—

Year.	Number of money orders issued.	Amount of money orders issued.	Number of money orders paid.	Amount of money orders paid.
1895-96	2,49,783	68,54,324	1,49,525	49,35,457
1896-97	2,77,440	71,15,077	1,74,717	60,95,832
Increase	27,657	7,60,753	25,192	11,60,375

The abnormally large increase of some 11 per cent. in the number of money orders issued, and of some 16 per cent. in the number of money orders paid, were specially due to the epidemic in Bombay, which, towards the end of 1896, led to an extensive exodus into the moffusil of people from that city, and resulted in the suspension of the native banking business; *hundis* were no longer procurable at or for Bombay; and the public, therefore, resorted to the post office money order system for making remittances; and many of the emigrants, when leaving Bombay, remitted their funds to their destination by means of money orders. Hence, at several post offices in this circle, the money order demands rose to a very high figure; and, there being no Government treasuries in Native States, specie in large sums had to be sent out to the offices concerned in charge of responsible postal officials, under suitable escorts, which were, for the most part, kindly provided by the Darbars. The magnitude of the extra business thus suddenly thrown upon the Department may be appreciated from the fact that, during January, February and March 1897, the following sums in cash had to be especially remitted :—

	₹
Ajmere to Erinpura, 4 instalments	54,000
„ Erinpura Road, 1 „	4,000
„ Sirohi, 1 „	8,000
„ Abu Road, 2 „	18,000
Abu Road to Abu, 1 „	8,000
Jodhpur to Phalodi, 1 „	25,000
„ Jaisalmir, 1 „	6,000

On the other hand, at some offices the money order issues were excessive, and this necessitated the transmission of specie, under similar special arrangements, from those offices to treasury stations in British territory. During January the issues averaged at Kota ₹4,000, and at Jhalrapatan ₹700, per diem, while in a few days ₹3,000 accumulated at the small and remote branch office at Barmer. These are but a few of numerous similar instances. The amount of specie remitted between post offices under special arrangements during the year under review was over 10 lakhs of rupees, or nearly double that of the previous year. On my recommendation the commission on money orders issued at Phalodi, Sirohi and Erinpura was raised—it is hoped, but temporarily—from 1 to 2 per cent.; but apart from this, the financial crisis was met without disturbing the convenience of the public.

Appendix III-A shows the number of insured articles and their value, and of ordinary registered and unregistered parcels posted in the circle for 1896-97 and the preceding year. There was a decrease of ·17 in insured articles, due, as before stated, to the withdrawal of insurance from some offices in Central India. The increase in registered parcels was over 15, and in unregistered parcels over 156 per cent.; it should, however, be explained, as regards the latter class of article, that the unregistered parcel system was only in existence for eight months in 1895-96. The total value of insured articles posted was 54 lakhs, as against 57 lakhs in the previous year.

Appendix III-A—Insured articles and ordinary parcels posted.

Highway Robberies.

Appendix IV shows that there were three highway robberies of mails during the year as against two in 1895-96, brief particulars of which are given in the appendix. Two of them occurred in the State of Marwar and the third in Bikanir. The robbery committed near Kuchaman Road on the 27th November 1896 was very serious, as the mail comprised the letters, parcels and cash for all the offices in the Shekhawati direction; and the value, so far as had been ascertained at the close of the year, amounted to nearly ₹10,000. Nothing so far has been recovered. It should be stated here that the perpetrators of the mail robbery of the 17th March 1896 between Jhalrapatan and Soyet Kalan (item 2 of Appendix IV of the Review for 1895-96) were ultimately arrested by the Gwalior Police. Thirteen of them, all Muhammadans, were brought to trial; eleven were convicted and sentenced each to seven years' rigorous imprisonment; and the remaining two discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

On the 25th February 1897, mail runner Sanwalia, when carrying the mail from Rudawal to Rupbas, in the Bhartpur State, with the complicity of three other runners, stole the mail, appropriated cash ₹100 contained therein, and burnt the letters and the bag. He then inflicted some wounds on his arm and proceeded to Rupbas, where he represented that he had been attacked and beaten by a highway-man, who plundered the mail bag. He confessed his offence during the enquiry, and he and his accomplices were under trial at the close of the year. Sheobaksh, runner of the mail line Aligarh-Tank to Indargarh, lodged a complaint that, while carrying the mail in the Kota territory to Indargarh on the 18th January 1897, a man rushed out on him from hiding and attempted to snatch away the mail bag. As there was some doubt of the truth of the runner's statement, he was removed beyond the precincts of the Kota State at the request of the Darbar. On the 26th January 1897, two runners asserted that they had been attacked when carrying the mail from Nathdwara to Khemli, in the Meywar State. The enquiry showed that the allegation was false, and was the outcome of a quarrel between one of the runners and some villagers that had occurred the previous day. Both men were therefore dismissed from service.

False allegations of highway robberies.

Salt Revenue.

As in previous years, four Head, twenty-three Sub, and four Branch, offices continued to be authorised to receive indents from traders for the purchase of salt from the Government Salt Depôts at Sambhar and Pachbadra. Only four sub-offices, however, received any indents which were 86 in number, aggregating 16,167 maunds and valued at ₹44,208. A comparative statement is given below showing the transactions of the year under review and the preceding

year. It indicates, by the large falling-off in transactions, that the system finds but small favour with the traders :—

Year.	Number of Indents.	Quantity of salt supplied in maunds.	Value of salt supplied.
1895-96	353	63,795	1,75,293
1896-97	86	16,167	44,208
Decrease	267	47,628	1,31,085

TELEGRAPH.

The following new combined post and telegraph offices were opened during the year :—

Khetri and Kot-Putli (Jaipur) and Ratangarh and Sardarshahr (Bikanir), and on the 31st March 1897 there were 37 such offices in this circle. They received 1,01,302 and sent 81,568 messages, which yielded a net revenue to the Telegraph Department (after deducting the cost of establishments) of R76,505-13-0. In addition to the 37 combined offices, 119 post offices in the circle were authorised to receive telegrams from the public, for transmission by post to the nearest telegraph offices. These offices booked 7,214 messages and afforded a further revenue of R6,729-4-0 to the Telegraph Department, without any additional cost. The net revenue realised for the Telegraph Department by means of the combined and the receiving offices during the year under review was R83,235, or R20,919 more than in the previous year.

QUININE.

The sale of quinine at all post offices within the Rajputana Agency was continued during the year: 36,396 five-grain powders were sold, valued at R568-11-0, as compared with 24,841 powders, valued at R388-2-3, sold in 1895-96. The sales were highest in the States of Meywar, Sirohi and parts of Marwar, where malarial fever prevails after the rains. During the year village postmen were entrusted with quinine for sale at villages in the interior with satisfactory results. The experiment of selling quinine through the agency of the post office having proved successful, the permanent adoption of the system was recommended. By the close of the year preliminaries had been arranged for extending the sale of quinine at those post offices in this circle which are within the Central India Agency, and the measure only awaited the final sanction of Government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tour of the Viceroy.—The Viceroy, attended by a considerable staff, was on tour within the limits of this circle for the most part of the interval between the 6th November and the 4th December 1896. I was present at the camp during the halts made by His Excellency at Jaipur and at Indore, and my subordinate officers were in attendance at the other halting stations. When leaving the circle, the chief members of the staff expressed their satisfaction at the departmental arrangements that were carried out during the tour.

Tour of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.—A post office was attached to the camp of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana

during the winter tour. It was opened in Anadra on the 19th December 1896, and closed at Mandsaur on the 16th February 1897. No camp post office was required by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India during the year under review.

Temporary Post Offices.—The following temporary post offices were opened :—

(i) At Jodhpur, from the 22nd till the 31st December 1896, for the convenience of the annual horse fair and polo tournament;

(ii) At Ajmere, from the 26th to the 31st December 1896, in connection with the Vaishya conference ;

(iii) At Tilwara, where a cattle fair is held annually, on the 28th March 1897. The office was, however, closed the same day, as the Marwar Darbar directed the breaking-up of the fair on account of the risk it involved of importing sickness ; and

(iv) Field post office arrangements were made for six days in March 1897, for the convenience of troops engaged at a camp of instruction in the Mhow District.

The scarcity.—Owing to the scarcity that prevailed in some localities, compensation for dearness of fodder was sanctioned from the 1st December 1895 to the 31st July 1896, to the camel sowars on the mail lines—Jodhpur to Pakaran, Kuchaman to Sikar, and Sikar to Churu ; and at the close of the year proposals were under preparation for grant of fodder and grain compensation allowances to camel sowars and to postal servants entitled to it, serving in those localities where scarcity prevailed.

Frauds in connection with postage stamps.—Six cases came to notice during the year of the misuse of service stamps for private purposes, and one case of the misuse of a service post-card. In two of these cases fines were awarded : in one case the offence was held to have been committed in ignorance, in one case the offender could not be traced, and the three remaining cases were under enquiry or trial at the close of the year. There were three cases of the re-use of washed ordinary stamps and an ordinary post-card ; fine and imprisonment were awarded in one of these, and one case was under trial, and one under enquiry at the end of the year.

Cheating Native Chiefs by means of the value-payable post.—A man by name Jogendra Nath Ghose, who, on enquiry, was found to be a convict undergoing imprisonment in the Ratlam State Jail for misappropriation of State funds, embarked on a somewhat extensive scheme for cheating Native Chiefs and Noblemen by means of sending them either direct from the Ratlam Jail, or through his agents at Barrackpur and Khandwa, bogus value-payable registered letters. This swindle came to light through a complaint made through the Resident by the Jodhpur Darbar. A value-payable letter was sent from Barrackpur to His Highness the Maharaja, which contained only a receipt for the sum, ₹207-3-0, specified for recovery. The enquiry showed that the culprit had sent 15 other similar value-payable letters to Native Chiefs and Noblemen, aggregating in value ₹1,257-3-0. In ten of these cases the letters were refused and returned to the sender, who, however, managed to realise ₹470-13-0 on the remaining five letters. No loss occurred to the Jodhpore Darbar, as the payment of the value-payable money order was stopped in time. Jogendra Nath Ghose was put on his trial before the Court of the Minister, Ratlam State, in respect of the Jodhpur case and also of one other case in which he succeeded in swindling the Kanwar Saheb of Banera (Meywar) in the sum of ₹105. He was convicted of cheating (section 420, Indian Penal Code) and

sentenced on both charges to an aggregate rigorous imprisonment for 18 months, and to an aggregate fine of R800 or, in default of payment, to additional rigorous imprisonment for six months. In only one of the 16 cases, *viz.*, that of the Jodhpore Darbar, was any complaint made to the Post Office.

Thefts by postal servants.

During the year, which, it should be remembered, was one of scarcity, only three thefts of Government money were committed by postal servants in this circle: Anandi postman, Ajmere, and Ajiram postman, Dewas, were convicted of misappropriating the value of three money orders, aggregating R98-2-0; they were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and six months respectively. In paragraph 11 of this review it has already been described how mail-runner Sanwalia, with the assistance of three other runners, stole the mail bag and misappropriated cash R100 contained in it. Binja, village postman, Bikanir, was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing grain. Lachman Singh, postman, Bhartpur City, was judicially fined under the Post Office Act for carelessness in delivering letters. Balmokand, postman, Sojat Road, was convicted under the Post Office Act of throwing away letters entrusted to him for delivery, and sentenced to simple imprisonment for one year. There were two complaints from the public against postmen for attempting to obtain illegal gratification.

Concluding Remarks.

Owing to the scarcity prevailing in many localities in this circle, the plague, the Viceroy's tour, etc., the year under review was not unattended by some measure of care and anxiety. I was in charge of the circle throughout the year, of which 150 days were spent on tour. The most important centres in the circle were visited; and during my tours I had the advantage of meeting most of the Political Officers and of paying friendly visits to the Chiefs with whom, it is a pleasure to record, the relations of the post office are very cordial. On the part of my Department, I would especially acknowledge, with gratitude, the kind help by way of providing escorts, etc., rendered, during the disturbed financial state of the circle, by the Jodhpur, Bundi, Sirohi and Kota Darbars, and by the Political Superintendent of Jhalawar; and for any small successes that may have been attained in the administration of the circle, I am greatly indebted to the help and sympathy that have been uniformly extended to me by the Agents to the Governor-General and the Political Officers, generally, in Rajputana and Central India.

G. BARTON GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana.

CHAPTER XIII.

TELEGRAPH.

Statistics of Telegraph Lines and Offices in Central India for the year 1896-97.

Miles of Line.				Miles of Wire.			
At the end of the previous year.	Added during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of the previous year.	Added during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
1105·45	...	...	1105·45	3184·50	...	...	3184·50

Offices.

Names of Offices.	Telegrams disposed of and their value.				Remarks.
	Sent.	Received.	Transit.	Amount.	
				R a.	
Departmental Offices.					
Goona	3,401	3,267	2	2,710 6	Increase of Revenue.
Indore	9,079	13,495	1,40,578	9,367 5	,, ,,
Indore City	11,949	14,285	...	11,388 15	,, ,,
Mhow	7,913	8,817	...	12,006 6	Decrease ,,
Neemuch	8,175	8,690	1,045	8,350 15	Increase ,,
Ujjain	13,122	12,234	...	11,214 2	,, ,,
Postal-Telegraph Combined Offices.					
Agar	1,612	1,656	...	1,384 15	Decrease of Revenue.
Bhilsa	290	453	...	268 4	Increase ,,
Biaora	1,371	1,542	...	1,287 4	Decrease ,,
Bhopal	2,426	3,724	8,996	2,336 9	,, ,,
Dewas	1,046	1,293	...	1,051 9	Increase ,,
Dhar	2,257	2,370	...	2,216 8	,, ,,
Gwalior Residency	1,855	2,291	...	2,088 4	,, ,,
Gwalior Railway Station	5,667	5,418	977	6,056 9	,, ,,
Janak Tal	1,788	3,381	...	1,694 7	,, ,,
Jaora	4,331	5,505	...	3,925 12	Decrease ,,
Mandsaur	3,569	3,924	4,834	2,954 3	Increase ,,
Nowganj	2,847	2,530	1	3,124 8	,, ,,
Partabgarh	1,465	1,671	...	1,599 9	,, ,,
Rewa	1,084	1,191	...	1,090 7	Decrease ,,
Ratlam	5,723	6,789	...	5,025 5	Increase ,,
Sarangpur	441	529	...	356 15	Decrease ,,
Sehore	1,995	2,115	...	1,913 15	,, ,,
Shajapur	858	1,068	8	655 8	,, ,,
Sipri	579	664	...	455 3	,, ,,
Sirdarpur	1,416	1,569	...	1,378 0	Increase ,,
Sutna	3,065	2,728	2,454	2,618 15	,, ,,

Telegraph Offices opened and closed.

Opened.	Closed.
Nil.	*Nil.*

HERBERT E. CHAPPEL,
Superintendent, Telegraphs, Rajputana Division.

CHAPTER XIV.

MEDICAL.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The accompanying table shows the working of the hospitals and dispensaries throughout the Central India Agency during the year under review :—

Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Total number treated.	Number of deaths.	Number of vaccinations.	Major operations.	Minor operations.	Remarks.
Malwa Dispensaries.						
Includes 16 dispensaries . . .	318,094	865	5,718	672	14,747	
Gwalior Agency.						
Includes 18 dispensaries . . .	133,795	143	56,389	336	6,097	
Baghelkhand Agency.						
Includes 17 dispensaries . . .	147,015	700	41,244	569	7,249	
Bundelkhand Agency.						
Includes Nowgong Charitable Dispensary.	8,507	133	757	44	646	
Bhopal Agency.						
Includes 14 dispensaries . . .	102,453	1,493	43,268	355	8,581	
Goona Agency.						
Includes Goona Charitable Dispensary	12,308	235	481	78	577	
Bhopawar Agency.						
Includes 15 dispensaries . . .	101,477	166	5,104	199	5,099	
Mhow Cantonment.						
Includes 2 dispensaries . . .	32,052	21	1,016	...	...	
Neemuch Cantonment.						
Includes Neemuch Charitable Dispensary.	4,844	13	...	44	269	
Total .	860,545	3,769	153,977	2,297	43,265	
Total of last year .	805,020	2,524	153,232	2,363	39,186	
Increase .	55,525	1,245	745	...	4,079	
Decrease .	...	...	...	66	...	

Malwa Dispensaries.

The total number of patients treated at the 16 dispensaries in Malwa was 318,094 against 283,705 in the previous year. The number of major and minor operations performed during the year was 672 and 14,747 respectively.

The Medical Department of the Jaora State is under the charge of Mr. Hormusjee Cawasjee, L.M.S., who performed 62 major and 1,089 minor operations during the year. In all 32,063 received medical treatment during 1896. The Minister of Jaora takes great interest in the work done there, and has already given great help in improving the buildings of the hospital. A good operating room, which is much wanted, is now going to be erected, and when that is completed, the hospital buildings will be all that can be desired, and, under Mr. Hormusjee Cowasjee's supervision, will be a great boon to the State. I have also the pleasure of stating that the Minister is arranging to get the services of a qualified female practitioner for the Jaora State.

The Indore Charitable Hospital shows an average daily number of in-patients 140·93 and out-patients 180·58. There were 332 major operations. Assistant Surgeons N. V. Bhagvat, L.M.S., and Raghunath Lachman have both done excellent work in the hospital and also in the school. Six students have passed out of the school this year, and three of them have already been reported on as having done excellent work in the cholera outbreak at Rewa.

The Malwa dispensaries, especially those at Ujjain, Barnagar and Mandsaur, are all doing excellent work.

The Ratlam Dispensary is under the charge of Dr. Vorah. The surroundings of the hospital are not good; the latrines at the back of the houses of a street running behind the hospital are within a few feet of one of the wards, and something should be done to remedy this. The hospital at Dewas is under the supervision of Mr. K. G. Pathak, L.M.S. Additions have been made to the hospital and good latrines erected: and good work is being done there.

The annual report of the dispensaries in Northern Gwalior is submitted by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Crofts. The dispensaries at Bhilsa, Sonkach and Shujalpur in Gwalior territory were transferred from the charge of the Agency Surgeon in Bhopal to that of Medical Officer of Gwalior State. In all 336 major and 6,097 minor operations were performed during the year. The total number of in- and out-patients treated was 1,33,795, being 20,871 more than the number treated during 1895. Epidemic cholera appeared in Northern Gwalior in March and the last case was reported in September. The number of cases reported was 1,940, with 948 deaths.

Surgeon-Major G. H. D. Gimlette, M.D., submits a full report of the dispensaries in the Baghelkhand Agency. The Sutna Eye Hospital, erected by His Highness the Maharaja, was completed and opened on 4th June, and is quite a model building; its operating room has been fitted with all the necessary requirements for carrying out of aseptic surgery. The operating room of the Sutna Hospital is also fully equipped in the same way. His Highness the Maharaja takes great interest in the work, and gives every assistance in making these improvements.

One lakh forty-seven thousand and fifteen received medical treatment during 1896 against 1,45,858 in 1895. This increase has been entirely among the out-patients; on the other hand, there has been a considerable decrease in the number of in-patients, as high prices necessitated strict economy in the matter of diet. Moreover, a large number of paupers were treated in the poor-houses attached to hospitals and who have not been included in the returns. The total of major operations during the year was 569 compared with 461 in

1895 and 410 in 1894; there were two cases of ovariotomy, which recovered with scarcely a bad symptom. The Agency suffered severely from cholera during seven months of the year. The disinfection of wells was carried out as far as possible. One thousand four hundred and eighty-four cases of small-pox were reported during the year. Dr. Gimlette speaks well of Hospital Assistants Ahiaali Khan and Surjoo Pershad.

Surgeon-Captain F. W. Gee submits the annual report of the Nowgong Charitable Dispensary. There have been 646 minor and 44 major operations during the year; of the latter 13 lithotomies were performed, with 3 deaths. There were 39 cases of small-pox and 42 of cholera ; 8,507 patients were treated during the year.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. C. Dane, M.D., submits the annual report of the Bhopal Agency dispensaries. The Bhilsa, Sonkach and Shujalpur Dispensaries have been transferred to Gwalior Agency during the year. The number of persons treated during the year was 52,961, the decrease being on account of transfer of the three large dispensaries. There were 225 major and 3,664 minor operations performed; nearly all the major operations were at Sehore; but the Hospital Assistant at Biaora, one of the Indore students, performed some 5 or 6 operations. Cholera appeared in Bhopal City and parts of that State, but the worst outbreak was at Narsinghar, where there were some 200 deaths. Vaccination has been carried out regularly. Buffalo calf lymph was used and proved most successful: one part of lymph and two parts of lanoline being the proportions used.

The Prince of Wales Hospital at Bhopal has been under the charge of Assistant Surgeon K. K. Joshi. The number of patients treated during the year was 43,647 as compared with 38,380 in the previous year. Mr. Joshi is reported to be doing very good work; he is much handicapped by the want of a proper operating room; the present one is quite unfitted for the purpose. There were 90 major and 4,617 minor operations performed.

Miss Mary Barnard is in charge of the Lansdowne Female Hospital at Bhopal. The numbers of major and minor operations performed during the year were 40 and 300 respectively.

Two thousand five hundred and thirty-five midwifery cases were attended by dhais. There were 5,574 out- and 271 in-patients treated during the year, which shows that the hospital is doing good work and is appreciated.

Surgeon-Captain C. M. Moore, M.D., submits the annual report of the Goona Charitable Dispensary, where 12,308 patients received medical treatment during the year. Of the 78 cases of major operations, only 2 died. Hospital Assistant Vishwanath is reported to be working well. Four hundred and eighty-one persons were vaccinated, out of which 374 were successful.

The annual report of the dispensaries in the Bhopawar Agency is furnished by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Joshua Duke. In the Victoria Hospital at Sirdarpur, which is the chief hospital, 156 major operations were performed, of which 5 were fatal. Fourteen thousand and fifty-seven out- and 1338 in-patients were treated at this hospital during the year.

R. CALDECOTT,
Brigade-Surgn.-Lieut.-Col.,
Civil Administrative Medical Officer for Central India.

INDORE RESIDENCY;
Dated 1st May 1897.

CHAPTER XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boundary Disputes.

During the year under review, owing to pressure of famine and scarcity, no Boundary Settlement Officers were appointed to Central India; but the Political Agents in Baghelkhand and Malwa succeeded in effecting the amicable settlement of 6 cases.

The following table shows the number of cases instituted and settled during the year, and the number which are now pending:—

State.	No. of cases instituted.	Settled.	Pending.
Gwalior	*Nil*	*Nil*	33
Bhopal	2	*Nil*	3
Bundelkhand	*Nil*	*Nil*	1
Baghelkhand	7	2	5
Bhopawar	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Malwa	4	6	23
Total	13	8	65

APPENDICES TO PART II.

POLITICAL.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IV.

BHOPAWAR.

I.

Statement showing Rainfall registered in different States under the Bhopawar Agency during 1895-96 and 1896-97.

Name of Station.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Remarks.
Dhar	19·89	23·50	
Jhabua	35·30	37·15	
Ali Rajpur	28·31	33·99	
Barwani	17·86	15·59	
Jobut	17·62	30·65	
Bagode	22·60	25·70	
Manpore	31·65	34·65	
Sirdarpore	26·29	29·17	
Average for Agency	24·94	28·80	

II.

Statement showing the amount of traffic that passed the Agra-Bombay Road during the year 1896-97.

Name of articles.	Export, N. to S.		Import, S. to N.		Total.	
	Weight in maunds.	Approximate value.	Weight in maunds.	Approximate value.	Weight in maunds.	Value in rupees.
		₹		₹		₹
English manufacture	1,140	91,200	120	9,600	1,260	1,00,800
Country „	150	4,800	420	13,440	570	18,240
Raw cotton	610	8,540	15,825	21,350	16,435	29,890
Coin	.....	.....	86-35	2,78,000	86-35	2,78,000
Brass and copper vessels	495	17,325	225	7,875	720	25,200
Grains	4,920	19,570	34,250	1,12,950	39,170	1,32,520
Grocery	31,065	1,91,953	33,945	1,20,694	65,010	3,12,647
Timber	5,220	5,220	6,015	6,015	11,235	11,235
Opium	.....	.....	4	960	4	960
Total	43,600	3,38,608	90,890-35	5,70,884	1,34,490-35	9,09,492

III.

BHOPAWAR AGENCY.

Native States.

Civil Justice for 1896-97.

States.	Cases pending at the close of 1895-96.		Cases filed during the year 1896-97.		Total.		Cases disposed of during 1896-97.		Pending at the close of 1896-97.		Remarks.
	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	
		₹		₹		₹		₹		₹	
Dhar	434	79,680	2,522	1,96,758	2,956	2,76,438	2,499	1,56,217	457	1,20,221	
Jhabua	627	56,002	665	30,702	1,292	86,704	1,164	80,204	128	6,500	
Ali Rajpur	14	19,569	150	...	164	...	156	...	8	...	
Barwani	163	37,501	890	1,67,923	1,053	2,05,424	850	59,179	203	1,46,245	
Jobut	5	140	35	2,590	40	2,730	40	2,730	...	...	
Bagode	17	3,200	127	3,853	144	7,053	131	4,817	13	2,236	
Dotria	1	9	20	591	21	600	19	570	2	30	
Nimkhera	1	24	20	613	21	637	21	637	...	...	

A. F. de LAESSÖE,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

IV.

BHOPAWAR AGENCY NATIVE STATE.

Criminal Justice, 1896-97.

	Pending at close of 1895-96.		Instituted during 1896-97.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1896-97.		Total.		Whipped.		Imprisoned and fined.		Imprisoned and whipped.		Fined only.		Imprisoned only.		Total.		Average duration of cases.	Total No. of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Dhar.																																		
Murder and attempted murder Culpable homicide Dakaiti Receiving stolen property Robbery on highway or elsewhere. Theft of cattle and ordinary theft. Attempting suicide Rape Grievous hurt Committing abortion Mischief Miscellaneous offences	...	329	...	2,666	...	2,995	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	567	...	2,114	...	300	...	2,681	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	329	...	2,666	...	2,995	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	567	...	2,114	...	300	...	2,681	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhabua.																																		
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	2	2	4	4	6	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	20·33	61
Dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere.	2	1	3	3	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	1	5	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	1·50	3
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft.	16	11	403	213	419	224	...	...	3	2	...	...	79	38	322	178	15	6	419	224	2	1	11	8	6	1	214	109	89	59	322	178	4·82	1,037

Attempting suicide	...	...	11	11	11	11	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	..	3	3	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	3	3	1·00	3
Rape	...	...	10	6	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	4	...	...	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	3	6	4	19·66	118
Grievous hurt	1	1	9	7	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	4	5	3	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	4	5·00	25
Committing abortion	...	...	4	2	4	2	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	1	8·00	8
Mischief	...	...	55	26	55	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	48	22	2	1	55	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	10	20	12	48	22	4·00	100
Miscellaneous offences	12	7	487	316	499	323	...	...	1	1	1	1	40	19	457	302	...	...	499	323	2	2	8	6	2	2	302	200	143	92	457	302	3·7	1,192
TOTAL	33	22	989	591	1,022	613	...	...	12	11	3	3	130	64	850	521	27	14	1,022	613	4	3	20	15	8	3	551	325	267	175	850	521	4·35	2,557
ALI RAJPUR.																																				
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	7	5	17	9	24	14	...	...	...	...	17	10	...	...	...	...	7	4	24	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72·30	723
Dakaiti	...	...	13	2	13	2	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111·00	111
Receiving stolen property	...	...	6	4	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	1	1	6	4	1·00	4
Robbery on highway or elsewhere.	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	1·00	1
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft.	...	...	117	61	117	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	111	57	...	...	117	61	3	2	...	...	...	...	72	32	36	23	111	57	1·00	61
Attempting suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	1	1	499	239	500	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	10	475	229	1	1	500	240	3	2	...	...	...	...	411	189	61	38	475	229	3·79	907
TOTAL	8	6	655	316	663	322	..	...	...	...	26	11	30	14	595	291	12	6	663	322	6	4	...	...	...	...	488	224	101	63	595	291	5·71	1,807
BARWANI.																																				
Murder and attempted murder	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	2	1	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	106·33	319
Dakaiti	...	...	9	2	9	2	...	...	...	...	7	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·00	10
Receiving stolen property	...	...	7	2	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	1	1	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	6	1	...	32
Robbery on highway or elsewhere.	...	...	5	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft.	6	3	178	107	184	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	27	113	70	24	13	184	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	39	48	31	113	70	20·72	2,218
Attempting suicide	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·00	3
Rape	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·50	37
Grievous hurt	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	67·00	134
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	61	38	1,080	655	1,141	693	...	...	...	...	...	...	239	143	724	436	178	114	1,141	693	Compounded. 106	77	...	...	..	...	572	325	46	34	724	436	22·67	13,128
TOTAL	69	42	1,288	776	1,357	818	...	...	...	...	9	2	293	176	846	510	209	130	1,357	818	106	77	...	...	...	...	637	364	103	69	846	510	23·08	15,881

Criminal Justice, 1896-97—concld.

	Pending at close of 1895-96.		Instituted during 1896-97.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1896-97.		Total.		Whipped.		Imprisoned and fined.		Imprisoned and whipped.		Fined only.		Imprisoned only.		Total.		Average duration of cases.	Total No. of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
JOBUT.																																		
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft.	...	...	49	23	49	23	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	49	23	...	...	49	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	13	27	10	49	23	28·00	644
Attempting suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	...	...	57	29	57	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	52	27	...	...	57	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	22	10	5	52	27	3·31	96
TOTAL	...	...	106	52	106	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	101	50	...	...	106	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	35	37	15	101	50	14·23	740
BAGODE.																																		
Murder and attempted murder	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft.	1	1	28	13	29	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	16	10	1	1	29	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	4	1	16	10	17·00	221
Attempting suicide	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11
Rape	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

| | | |

V.

Statement showing Jail Statistics of the Native States under the Bhopawar Agency for 1896-97.

States.	Number of prisoners.								Remaining in jail on 31st March 1897.	Cost.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Annual average cost of prisoners.	Remarks.
	In jail on 1st April 1896.	Admitted during the year 1896-97.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.					
										R		R a. p.	
Dhar . .	122	269	391	...	...	2	247	249	142	6,101	135	42 0 0	
Jhabua . .	63	157	220	17	...	4	143	164	56	1,958	42·2	46 6 0	
Ali Rajpur . .	47	180	227	22	...	...	146	168	59	2,124	52	40 13 6	
Barwani . .	37	143	180	50	...	1	89	40	40	2,672	36·91	72 6 3	
Jobut . .	6	135	141	14	1	...	109	124	17	328	9·8	33 3 6	
Bagode . .	1	21	22	...	...	...	21	21	1	108	2·26	47 12 6	
Dotria . .	3	17	20	3	...	...	12	15	5	106	2·11	33 10 3	
Nimkhera . .	8	33	41	1	...	...	34	35	6	149	...	40 8 0	

VI.

Statement showing the Finances of the Native States under the Bhopawar Agency for 1896-97.

Name of State.	Opening balance.	Receipts during the year 1896-97.	Total.	Expenditure for 1896-97.	Closing balance on 31st March 1897.	Remarks.
	R	R	R	R	R	
Dhar	...	8,99,083	8,99,083	8,34,283	...	
Jhabua	331	1,41,812	1,42,143	1,41,423	720	
Ali Rajpur	1,33,971	1,18,031	2,52,002	1,08,347	1,43,655	
Barwani	6,54,564	2,77,764	9,32,328	4,20,636	5,11,692	Marriage of Rana's sister R1,25,000.
Jobut	29,118	34,690	63,808	28,919	34,889	
Bagode	5,000	14,101	19,101	15,913	3,188	Under superintendence.
Rutton Ma	3,393	4,095	7,488	2,370	5,118	
Nimkhera	4,908	21,911	26,819	19,396	7,423	
Dotria	9,015	17,703	26,718	16,538	10,180	
Garhi	1	5,592	5,593	4,528	1,065	
Bharudpura	58	4,210	4,268	4,149	119	
Kotidch	68	980	1,048	1,008	40	

A. F. DE LAESSÖE,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

RETURN No. 1.—*Return of Dakaities reported as committed in the States of the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1896-97.*

No.	District or State—with Village and Pergunnah.	Date of dakaiti—and hour of occurrence.	Brief particulars of occurrence, showing upon whom, how, and nature of property plundered.	Value of Property.		No. of Persons		Disposal of Dakaits.					Remarks.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Showing what caste the dakaits were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc., etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				R a. p.	*R a. p.*								
1	Ringnode	8th May 1896	Gwalior	500 0 0	...	...	4	10	...	...	...	10	
2	Khareli	17th November 1896		524 6 0	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	
3	Jetpura	3rd December „		53 2 0	...	...	...	10	9	...	...	1	
4	Badgaon	7th „ „		366 2 0	17 11 0	...	...	12	11	...	...	1	
5	Kundi	28th March „		93 0 0	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	
				1,536 10 0	17 11 0	...	4	45	20	...	...	25	
1	Hasilpur	1st May 1896	Indore	553 3 0	...	...	6	10	...	...	...	10	
2	Between Junapani and Jamghat	26th July „		19 7 0	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	
3	Banderkach	11th November „		60 0 0	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	
4	Bagdara	17th „ „		14 5 0	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	
5	Junapani	16th December „		34 8 0	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	8	
6	Toksar	23rd February 1897		...	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	16	
				681 7 0	...	...	8	52	...	...	...	52	
1	Nalaoda	26th January 1895	Dhar	409 0 0	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	
2	Eadwara	22nd April 1896		84 1 6	1 0 0	...	2	8	...	...	...	8	
3	Bagwania	27th November „		56 8 0	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12	
4	Tajpur	29th „ „		437 2 9	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	
5	Salkhetia	16th January 1897		103 7 3	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	35	
6	Khandigara	19th February „		97 5 6	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	
7	Jodra	9th March „		190 4 0	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	30	
8	Khandigara	13th „ „		224 12 0	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12	
9	Khandakwani	29th „ „		56 2 0	38 6 0	...	...	23	23	...	...	...	
10	Dharampuri	30th „ „		170 0 0	47 8 0	...	...	300	213	...	...	87	
				1,828 11 0	85 14 0	...	4	445	23	...	...	209	
1	Banjari	30th April 1896	Barwani	195 6 0	2 8 0	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	
2	Baljhirat	4th June „		34 4 0	...	...	...	12	2	...	2	10	
3	Kajalmata	6th January 1897		57 0 0	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	
			Carried over	286 10 0	2 8 0	...	...	24	2	...	2	22	

RETURN No. 1.—*Return of Dakaities reported as committed in the States of the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1896-97*—concluded.

No.	District or State—with Village and Pergunnah.	Date of dakaiti—and hour of occurrence.	Brief particulars of occurrence, showing upon whom, how, and nature of property plundered.	Value of Property.		No. of persons		Disposal of Dakaits.					Remarks.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	Showing what caste the dakaits were or appeared to be, how armed, whether mounted or on foot, etc., etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				R a. p.	*R a. p.*								
			Brought forward .	286 10 0	2 8 0	...	...	24	2	...	2	22	
4	Uchi	18th January 1897 . . .	Barwani . . .	90 7 0	1 5 6	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	
5	Between Niliyar and Newali .	26th „ „ . . .		113 0 0	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	8	
6	Kesarpoora	29th „ „ . . .		135 1 0	8 8 0	...	...	12	7	...	...	5	
7	Jabur	17th March „ . . .		39 10 6	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	7	
8	Raikhed	23rd „ „ . . .		95 8 0	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	
9	Uchawad	28th „ „ . . .		83 0 0	...	...	3	7	7	...	...	...	
				843 4 6	12 5 6	...	5	73	16	...	2	57	
1	Bolasa	28th June 1896 . . .	Jhabua	57 8 0	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	5	
1	Choganwat	19th October „ . . .	Ali Rajpur . . .	54 12 0	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	
1	Between Jamnia and Hodria .	15th November „ . . .	Bagode (Dewas) . .	9 9 0	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	
2	Between Kawana and Nimsar .	31st January 1897 . . .		21 4 0	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	
3	Kawana	31st „ „ . . .		9 7 0	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	
4	Karondia	31st „ „ . . .		42 4 0	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	
				82 8 0	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	25	
1	Kuad	2nd December 1896 . . .	Nimkhera . . .	115 12 0	...	...	...	15	8	...	...	7	
1	Baodiapura	2nd March 1897 . . .	Manpur	16 0 0	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	35	
1	Between miles Nos. 17 and 18 .	16th September 1896 . . .	Agra-Bombay Road .	120 0 0	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	
2	Do. „ 16 „ 18 .	5th March 1897 . . .		439 11 0	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	12	
				559 11 0	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	18	
			GRAND TOTAL .	5,776 3 6	115 14 6	1	21	719	280	...	2	439	

ASSISTANT GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE;
Dated , the 1897.

A. F. DE LAESSÖE,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

VIII.

Statement showing the receipts of the States in the Bhopawar Agency for the last 10 years.

Heads.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
					DHAR.					
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Land Revenue .	5,25,788	5,30,339	5,40,044	5,41,049	5,59,984	5,51,515	5,63,551	5,59,252	5,98,875	5,96,738
Excise and Customs .	97,373	71,745	83,904	92,299	89,669	1,03,641	1,25,617	1,11,813	92,151	1,10,896
Other Revenues .	1,78,241	1,53,250	1,71,250	1,72,727	1,74,550	1,77,063	1,89,419	1,76,311	1,88,301	1,91,449
Total .	8,01,402	7,65,334	7,95,298	8,06,075	8,24,203	8,32,219	8,78,587	8,47,376	8,79,327	8,99,083
					JHABUA.					
Land Revenue .	65,568	61,414	61,300	60,670	60,915	61,167	61,804	64,914	64,318	66,707
Excise . .	17,427	18,214	17,970	18,334	18,771	19,412	21,684	22,171	22,919	23,798
Customs . .	6,221	5,455	5,205	9,110	8,054	7,005	5,436	6,539	10,068	14,307
Other Revenues .	20,988	18,488	17,834	20,028	19,781	20,723	20,415	14,513	47,978	1,54,732
TOTAL .	1,10,204	1,03,571	1,02,309	1,08,142	1,07,521	1,08,307	1,09,339	1,18,137	1,45,283	1,42,143
					ALI RAJPUR.					
Land Revenue .	44,612	43,736	46,235	49,585	51,501	56,914	60,401	61,478	64,300	67,521
Excise . .	12,435	13,345	13,030	14,615	15,437	16,598	17,892	18,364	19,138	21,365
Customs . .	8,913	8,545	13,526	18,381	16,197	22,175	17,845	11,459	18,568	13,918
Other Revenues .	20,768	14,202	12,865	12,700	15,105	21,355	19,050	19,880	14,828	15,227
TOTAL .	86,728	79,828	85,656	95,281	98,240	1,17,042	1,15,188	1,11,181	1,16,834	1,18,031
					BARWANI.					
Land Revenue .	76,854	63,480	85,932	81,772	91,862	1,07,997	99,907	1,06,284	1,29,101	1,19,354
Excise . .	25,643	31,002	38,193	48,604	42,534	45,248	42,142	44,366	46,756	43,077
Customs . .	21,775	19,868	29,760	38,002	27,706	49,277	49,167	38,942	45,809	58,802
Other Revenues .	34,921	47,358	44,986	46,425	42,958	50,919	47,901	43,644	67,712	56,531
TOTAL .	1,59,203	1,61,708	1,98,871	2,14,803	2,05,060	2,53,441	2,39,117	2,33,236	2,89,378	2,77,764
					JOBAT.					
Land Revenue .	11,676	11,742	11,755	12,363	12,565	13,863	14,880	15,637	16,575	16,937
Excise . .	4,245	4,107	4,994	4,812	4,954	5,345	5,921	6,288	7,427	8,291
Customs . .	1,203	1,171	1,011	1,140	1,682	3,439	4,491	3,998	3,855	5,272
Other Revenues .	1,524	1,040	879	2,978	1,491	4,241	1,293	2,691	2,208	4,190
TOTAL .	18,648	18,060	18,639	21,293	20,692	26,888	26,585	28,614	30,065	34,690

A. F. DE LAESSÖE,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

IX.

Statement showing the percentage of expenditure of the States in the Bhopawar Agency for the last 10 years.

Heads.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
					DHAR.					
Palace . .	30·95	32·95	32·73	36·20	35·29	36·36	31·74	33·78	27·58	30·06
General Administration.	19·68	20·92	19·19	18·94	21·03	19·63	22·16	23·21	20·76	22·00
Police . .	5·29	5·12	4·77	5·26	5·63	5·51	6·21	3·89	3·62	3·59
Public Works .	10·41	9·64	11·62	9·78	6·46	6·44	6·14	7·03	10·74	8·32
Medical and Charity.	9·45	10·51	9·87	7·51	8·81	8·53	10·06	10·17	9·15	9·43
Education . .	1·11	1·28	1·24	1·19	1·29	1·24	1·27	1·32	1·18	1·30
Other Expenditure.	23·20	22·21	20·55	21·09	21·45	22·32	22·37	20·56	26·24	24·71
TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	6,91,634	7,13,633	7,62,865	7,39,547	6,86,721	7,17,002	6,85,988	7,57,832	8,58,059	8,34,283
					JHABUA.					
Palace . .	31·64	22·85	26·70	26·43	25·65	26·03	26·12	25·06	16·02	9·99
General Administration.	13·11	11·68	15·88	15·54	15·06	16·27	17·14	16·51	14·27	8·51
Police . .	11·79	11·79	17·87	18·10	17·83	17·90	18·83	17·47	15·13	8·69
Public Works .	2·31	·42	·25	1·23	·23	3·99	·27	·21	·32	·24
Medical and Charity.	7·31	6·13	7·60	9·01	8·57	8·73	9·15	8·47	7·15	4·28
Education . .	·48	·50	·86	1·00	·96	1·02	1·05	1·11	1·06	·59
Other Expenditure.	32·47	41·78	26·44	28·66	31·68	25·93	27·40	31·13	45·73	68·13
TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	1,02,188	1,03,544	1,02,392	1,05,992	1,09,130	1,07,541	1,07,904	1,20,758	1,44,952	1,41,423
					ALI RAJPUR.					
Palace . .	19·00	29·86	19·69	18·91	15·20	19·28	19·74	24·17	19·58	19·60
General Administration.	27·14	18·68	24·68	23·99	22·77	20·83	23·49	21·22	22·60	20·41
Police . .	18·48	16·11	19·34	16·34	12·95	15·43	17·96	15·26	15·46	14·46
Public Works .	3·48	3·97	3·84	1·15	3·23	4·70	5·83	16·89	19·06	20·10
Medical and Charity.	4·29	3·63	4·69	4·09	3·30	3·85	4·97	3·28	5·09	4·62
Education . .	1·16	1·13	1·62	1·46	1·02	1·23	1·53	1·45	1·65	1·57
Other Expenditure.	27·61	20·57	26·92	32·68	54·64	54·64	26·44	17·75	16·53	19·21
TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	82,909	95,226	74,838	74,261	96,674	85,856	78,947	97,404	98,574	1,08,347
					BARWANI.					
Palace . .	20·74	16·96	21·42	19·71	20·18	21·26	25·76	29·68	17·71	46·67*
General Administration.	16·90	16·86	18·97	15·95	27·59	19·68	15·77	19·82	24·99	17·36
Police . .	14·69	13·65	15·26	14·52	18·56	14·91	12·94	13·36	17·55	9·25
Public Works .	22·46	21·95	20·67	31·82	19·37	27·85	26·19	21·23	23·16	14·65
Medical and Charity.	3·64	1·99	5·10	4·11	4·99	4·13	3·58	3·87	4·88	2·84
Education . .	2·71	1·34	2·98	2·72	3·07	2·79	2·40	2·33	2·68	1·48
Other Expenditure.	18·84	24·50	12·90	11·13	11·27	9·58	9·48	9·79	9·13	7·71
TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	1,44,182	1,53,885	1,50,014	1,77,970	1,47,048	1,74,806	2,20,335	2,17,644	2,14,620	4,20,636
					JOBAT.					
Palace . .	27·02	27·66	27·06	22·16	23·16	21·00	26·08	25·49	45·07	40·40
General Administration.	23·46	21·43	23·10	22·29	21·06	21·98	19·22	20·76	17·61	16·90
Police . .	17·30	16·25	18·57	17·69	16·58	13·97	12·63	15·71	11·45	9·68
Public Works .	5·11	9·94	4·02	3·21	4·86	13·19	13·68	15·00	9·80	10·14
Medical and Charity.	7·23	4·82	5·22	3·16	3·77	3·25	3·53	6·14	4·34	2·96
Education . .	1·03	1·00	1·14	1·09	·93	·90	·89	·81	·68	·66
Other Expenditure.	18·83	18·87	20·87	30·91	31·06	29·73	23·82	16·05	11·15	19·10
TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	18,495	19,968	17,622	18,183	19,372	22,213	22,031	22,501	24,753	28,919

*Marriage.

A. F. DE LAESSÖE,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER V.

MALWA.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Statement shewing Accidents occurred between Ajnod and Kesorpura from 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897.

Month and Date.		Site of accident.	Nature of accident.
Month.	Date.		
April 1896	3rd	Mile $\frac{243}{10}$ between Nanganwan and Runija on 3rd April 1897.	Parting of No. 66 down goods at mile $\frac{243}{10}$ between Nanganwan and Runija.
„	7th	Between Neemuch and Harkiakhal	Two passengers jumped out of 55 up between Neemuch and Harkiakhal.
„	10th	Ratlam Station	A labourer named Majutodhi seriously hurt at Ratlam and died.
„	15th	Between Chambal and Barnagar	A boy fell out of 54 down between Chambal and Barnagar.
„	17th	Ratlam Station	A labourer named Chema seriously injured at Ratlam.
„	15th	Ditto	Derailment of horse box No. 2326 at Ratlam.
„	17th	Ditto	Derailment of T. B. No. 837 in Ratlam station yard on 17th April 1897.
„	18th	Between Barnagar and Runija	Parting of No. 72 down goods between Barnagar and Runija.
„	21st	Ujjain Station	A boy of 12 years sitting on edge of narrow pit at Ujjain killed by bund falling on him.
„	22nd	Ratlam Station	Light engine No. 226 from Marwani collided with shunting engine No. 185 near auxiliary signal at Ratlam.
„	29th	Between Tharod and Piplia	Bullock knocked off by engine of 54 down.
„	24th	Ratlam Station	Derailment of C. G. No. 1083 in Ratlam Station.
„	27th	Ditto	Damage to engine No. O 478.
„	28th	Mandsaur Station	Damage to right hand tongue rail of Point No. 9 at Mandsaur.
May	1st	Ditto	Derailment of C. G. wagon No. 2872.
„	4th	Mile 7-13 between Fatehabad and Ujjain	A calf knocked down by engine of No. 4 down mixed.
„	5th	Ratlam Station	Derailment of 5 B. G. wagons at Ratlam.
„	8th	Mile $\frac{148}{11}$ between Kesorpura and Neemuch	A buffalo run over between Kesarpura and Neemuch by engine of 73 up.
„	9th	Chambal Station	A male passenger run over by 54 down.
„	8th	Barnagar Station	Death of a male child at Barnagar on 8th May 1896.
„	12th	Between Nanganwan and Ratlam at mile $\frac{241}{16}$	A camel knocked off the line by engine of 68 down goods between Nanganwan and Ratlam.
„	15th	Ratlam Station	Signalman Krishnajiganga run over and killed by shunting engine.
„	15th	Fatehabad Station	Derailment of C. G. No. 5714 at Fatehabad.
„	17th	Mile 265-7 between Chambal and Barnagar	A buffalo calf run over by engine of No. 74 down goods.
„	20th	Mandsaur Station	Damage to tongue rail.
„	21st	Mile 204 between Dhodhar and Jaora	A cow run over at mile 204 between Dhodhar and Jaora.
„	22nd	Barnagar Station	Derailment of engine of 54 down at Barnagar.
„	23rd	Ratlam Station	Derailment of wagon Nos. 7199 and 3688 at Ratlam.
„	21st	Neemuch Station	Derailment of engine No. Q 505 in loco. yard at Ratlam.
„	24th	Ratlam Station	Damage to metre-gauge buffer stop and 3 ballast trucks Nos. 10703, 10662, and 10623.
„	23rd	Jaora Station	Fire in gangmens' hut at Jaora.
„	28th	Mile $\frac{287}{9}$ between Ajnod and Fatehabad	A cow knocked down by engine of 69 up goods between Ajnod and Fatehabad.
„	30th	Mile $\frac{262}{17}$ between Barnagar and Chambal	A cow knocked down by engine of 57 up between Barnagar and Chambal.
„	27th	Ratlam Station	Injuries to a pointsman at Ratlam.
June	2nd	Malhargarh Station	Parting of No. 70 down goods at Malhargarh.
„	7th	Ujjain Station	Derailment of wagon Nos. 6694 and 5358 at Ujjain.
„	12th	Mandsaur Station	Failure of engine of 67 up goods at Mandsaur.
„	15th	Jaora Station	An old woman died in the 3rd class waiting room at Jaora.
„	19th	Neemuch Station	Derailment of H. S. 10413 at Neemuch.
„	24th	Fatehabad Station	Failure of engine of 66 down goods at Fatehabad.
„	17th	Dhodhar Station	Failure of engine of 55 up at Dhodhar.
„	23rd	Mile $\frac{147}{6\&7}$ between Neemuch and Kesorpura	A cow and 3 calves knocked down at mile $\frac{147}{6\&7}$ between Neemuch and Kesorpura by engine of 54 down.
„	27th	Jaora North District Signal	Stone placed on line opposite Jaora north district signal at the time of 54 down.
July	3rd	Ujjain Station	Derailment of C. B. No. 86 at Ujjain.
„	6th	Ratlam Station	Derailment of T. T. S. Nos. 11131 and 11132 at Ratlam.
„	10th	Mile $\frac{12}{4}$ Ujjain branch	Failure of engine of No. 4 down at mile $\frac{12}{4}$ Ujjain Branch.
„	6th	Malhargarh Station	Injury to H. W. man Brijlal at Malhargarh.
„	13th	Mile $\frac{9}{16}$ between Fatehabad and Ujjain	A male passenger jumped out of 2 down mixed between Fatehabad and Ujjain.
„	16th	Ujjain Station	Derailment of No. 52 up goods at Ujjain.
August	8th	Ratlam Station	Derailment of wagon No. 5064 at Ratlam.
„	9th	Mile $\frac{223}{8}$ between Namli and Jaora	An old woman seriously injured by engine of 70 down goods between Namli and Jaora.

Statement showing Accidents occurred between Ajnod and Kesorpura from 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897—concld.

Month and Date.		Site of accident.	Nature of accident.
Month.	Date.		
August	12th	Mandsaur Station	An intending male passenger found dead at Mandsaur Station.
„	18th	Ratlam Station	A Muhammadan traveller found dead in the cooly-lines opposite the new B. G. engine shed at Ratlam.
„	24th	Ajnod	Cotter of Points No. 1 broken by engine of 73 up goods at Ajnod.
„	25th	Between Ratlam and Namli	A passenger jumped out of train between Ratlam and Namli after robbing a fellow passenger by 55 up.
„	28th	Ujjain Station	A man found dead in Ujjain station yard.
„	29th	Between Fatehabad and Chambal	Engine of 56 down mixed train parted between Fatehabad and Chambal.
„	29th	Neemuch	Loaded wagon No. 5846 derailed at Neemuch.
September.	23rd	Mile 250—3 between Runija and Nanganwan	Engine of 54 down M. Mail disabled at mile 250—3 between Runija and Nanganwan.
„	23rd	Mandsaur Station	A woman found dead in female carriage on arrival of 56 down mixed at Mandsaur.
October	5th	Mile 142 between Kesorpura and Neemuch	A man cut off by 54 down at mile 142 between Kesorpura and Neemuch.
„	16th	Ujjain Station	A man knocked down by Indian Midland Railway Engine No. 38 at Ujjain.
„	22nd	Ratlam Station	A third class passenger died from natural causes at Ratlam.
„	28th	Malhargarh Station	A girl died from natural causes at Malhargarh Station.
November	6th	Ujjain Station	A man found dead in station yard at Ujjain.
„	12th	Between Fatehabad and Ujjain	A calf run over by engine of 4 down between Fatehabad and Ujjain.
„	19th	Ratlam Station	Derailment of engine at Ratlam.
„	20th	Ujjain Station	Derailment of engine at Ujjain.
December.	2nd	Ditto	Engine passed on the wrong line at Ujjain Station.
„	9th	Between Nanganwan and Runija	A cow run over by engine of 86 down mail between Barnagar and Runija.
„	11th	Thorad Station	Parting of No. 69 up goods at Thorad.
„	20th	Mile 165—1 near Malhargarh Station	Stones thrown at 55 up M. mail near Malhargarh Station.
Jan. 1897.	1st	Ujjain Station	Derailment of B. G. wagon No. 2185 at Ujjain.
„	10th	Between Barnagar and Chambal	A boy jumped out of T. C. No. 1433 from 57 up between B. N. G. and Chambal.
„	13th	Dalanda Station	A woman found dead at Dalanda in female carriage of 56 down.
„	14th	Mile $\frac{146}{1}$ between Neemuch and Kesorpura	A large block of wood found on line at mile $\frac{146}{1}$ between Neemuch and Kesorpura.
„	25th	Between Malhargarh and Piplia	A passenger fell from 55 up between Malhargarh and Piplia.
„	30th	Neemuch Station	Derailment of P. van No. 10567 at Neemuch.
February.	2nd	Runija Station	Pointsman Sultan Bahadur run over by 66 down goods at Runija.
„	6th	Neemuch Station	Derailment of L. S. No. 7431 at Neemuch.
„	17th	Ratlam Station	Injury to cleaner Abdul at Ratlam.
„	22nd	Between Chambal and Fatehabad	Stones thrown at No. 57 up mixed between Chambal and Fatehabad.
March	6th	Ujjain Station	Derailment of engine No. C. 77 at Ujjain.
„	18th	Thorad Station	Brake van of No. 69 up goods left behind at Thorad.
„	18th	Neemuch Station	Derailment of engine C. 81 at Neemuch.
„	23rd	Barnagar and Runija	A man run over at mile $\frac{267}{7}$ between Barnagar and Runija.
„	23rd	Between Fatehabad and Ajnod	A donkey knocked down by engine of 85 up between Fatehabad and Ajnod.
		Ujjain Station	Derailment of engine No. 38 at Ujjain.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VI.

BAGHELKHAND.

I.

Statement showing the number of days the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, was on tour during 1896-97.

Name of Officer.	Number of days the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, was on tour during the months of													Remarks.
	April 1896.	May 1896.	June 1896.	July 1896.	August 1896.	September 1896.	October 1896.	November 1896.	December 1896.	January 1897.	February 1897.	March 1897.	Total.	
Captain A. F. Pinhey .	11	19	1	2	4	8	4	28	31	31	20	18	177	
Total .	11	19	1	2	4	8	4	28	31	31	20	18	177	

A. F. PINHEY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

II.

Annual Account of Receipts and Expenditure of the Nagod State for the year 1896-97.

Receipts.

No.	Major headings.	Minor headings.	Actuals from April 1895 to March 1896.	Estimate for 1896-97.	Actuals for 1896-97.
			Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1	Balance . .	Opening balance . .	45,998 15 11	33,000 0 0	38,260 3 11
2	Land Revenue .	Assessed villages . .	78,774 15 9	92,000 0 0	71,790 12 2
		Ubari	5,987 7 8	12,000 . 0 0	5,500 0 0
		Arrears . . .	4,470 14 11	7,000 0 0	9,805 13 0
		Miscellaneous . .	493 10 8	1,000 0 0	286 11 10
		Interest on arrears .	645 5 7		1,084 12 5
3	Forest . . .	Sale of bamboos . .	1,840 3 3	2,000 0 0	569 14 2
		„ lac . . .	635 13 7¼	2,500 0 0	3,366 8 10
		Forest produce . .	5,789 14 4½	5,500 0 0	2,766 6 7¼
4	Customs . .	Permit dues . . .	1,850 1 6¾	1,700 0 0	3,709 7 6
		Grazing fees . . .	381 2 7½	500 0 0	419 13 3
		Bayai	4,442 7 4½	3,800 0 0	4,241 5 6¾
5	Excise . . .	Sale of Opium . .	901 4 0	700 0 0	525 9 8
		Duty on sale of liquor .	1,079 10 1	1,300 0 0	1,269 10 4
		„ on drugs . .	560 14 11	500 0 0	461 15 6
6	Law and Justice .	Fines	2,901 10 11	2,500 0 0	710 4 3
		Sale of stamps . .	3,303 9 0	3,500 0 0	6,625 11 9
		Fees and talbana, etc. .	2,302 14 10	2,000 0 0	1,480 14 3
		Cattle pound . . .	1,059 7 9	1,000 0 0	1,151 3 9
		Unclaimed properties .	1,476 14 11	1,000 0 0	959 0 6
7	Cesses . . .	School	1,281 6 6	1,300 0 0	1,086 11 4
		Road	1,025 8 5	1,000 0 0	865 9 9
		Durgapooja . . .	900 1 2	900 0 0	896 11 9

Disbursements.

No.	Major headings.	Minor headings.	Actuals from April 1895 to March 1896.	Estimate for 1896-97.	Actuals for 1896-97.
			Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1	Revenue . .	Dewan's Office . . .	7,213 5 5	8,244 0 0	8,082 11 7
		Khaskalmi	179 11 9	180 0 0	179 7 6
		Record Office . . .	491 14 0	528 0 0	515 7 8
		Account Office . . .	1,776 7 0	1,908 0 0	1,884 4 2
		Treasury	842 11 0	864 0 0	842 2 6
		Tahsil Nagode . . .	1,898 13 7	1,956 0 0	2,088 7 7
		„ Unchehera . . .	1,470 12 2	1,572 0 0	1,393 3 6
		„ Dhanwahi . . .	501 5 5	534 0 0	531 15 6
		Patwari and Kanungo . .	3,533 14 9	4,400 0 0	3,620 0 9
		Postal charges . . .	287 0 10	384 0 0	378 3 2
2	Police . . .	Police	8,312 5 10	8,340 0 0	8,182 7 6
		Chaukidars	3,069 3 5	3,384 0 0	3,243 6 1
		Miscellaneous . . .	.....	896 0 0	100 11 7
3	Jail . . .	Establishment . . .	948 10 1	972 0 0	957 13 0
		Diet of prisoners, etc. . .	1,678 9 8	1,828 0 0	2,369 15 7
		Miscellaneous . . .	132 0 3	200 0 0	161 0 0
4	Education . .	Establishment . . .	619 15 9	900 0 0	834 6 6
		Miscellaneous . . .	129 0 6	100 0 0	43 10 9
5	Army . . .	Cavalry	2,174 3 4	2,280 0 0	2,213 15 6
		Artillery	276 13 0	270 0 0	256 5 3
6	Forest and Permit .	Establishment . . .	2,949 12 2	3,048 0 0	2,941 7 0
		Miscellaneous for lac, etc. .	3,449 1 ½	2,494 0 0	1,212 11 9
		Bayai	303 8 9	288 0 0	202 14 8

		Patwari . . .	4,234 11 6	4,400 0 0	4,182 8 4	7	Medical . . .	Hospital charges . . .	864 6 4	920 0 0	1,109 3 6
		Chankidari . . .	3,697 14 8	3,400 0 0	2,997 5 6			Vaccination charges . .	.....	260 0 0	855 0 0
		Rao and Naig . .	236 2 3	.....	204 12 4			Office establishment . .	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0
8	Miscellaneous . .	Miscellaneous . .	652 1 0	800 0 0	923 11 1			Miscellaneous . . .	124 13 0	320 0 0	966 9 9
9	Refunds and drawback	.....	.....	.....	7,933 8 10	8	Public Works .	Establishment . . .	446 11 0	540 0 0	527 0 9
10	Loans for Darbar .	.....	.....	.....	45,000 0 0			Works and repairs . .	11,640 12 9	8,700 0 0	5,234 10 6
								Sanitation	201 3 8	240 0 0	238 8 0
						9	Pension and grants .		178 8 6	152 0 0	146 0 0
						10	Political . .	Agency charges . . .	448 2 5	700 0 0	580 9 2
						11	Palace . . .	Personal allowance including menagerie charges.	1,919 11 3	49,100 0 0	1,663 14 3
								Guzardars	5,796 12 0	5,941 0 0	5,732 13 0
								Khairatees and Sadabartees .	949 10 8	939 12 0	1,014 0 6
								Temples	1,654 1 0	1,805 4 0	1,769 12 10
								Stable	6,640 5 5	8,000 0 0	7,300 2 8
								Shikarees	313 0 0	324 0 0	320 5 11
								Gardens	764 9 9	1,008 0 0	925 4 4
								Marriages of Sitpura girls .	9,699 8 0	.....	.....
						12	Debts . . .	Refund of debts and old salaries	40,354 5 11	35,000 0 0	49,586 6 5
						13	Excise . . .	Purchase of opium . .	847 10 8	880 0 0	.....
						14	Miscellaneous . .		1,471 3 3	2,500 0 0	1,679 6 8
						15	Extraordinary . .	Takavi and loans . . .	7,393 6 0	6,000 0 0	24,918 8 9
								Relief works . . .	4,717 0 0	4,000 0 0	33,776 12 0
								Poor-houses . . .	.....	.....	3,193 6 11
								TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	1,38,665 1 3½	1,73,200 0 0	1,84,075 5 0
		TOTAL RECEIPTS .	1,30,926 5 3½	1,52,300 0 0	1,80,816 14 3			Closing Balance .	38,260 3 11	12,100 0 0	35,001 13 2
		GRAND TOTAL .	1,76,925 5 2½	1,85,300 0 0	2,19,077 2 2			GRAND TOTAL .	1,76,925 5 2½	1,85,300 0 0	2,19,077 2 2

Countersigned.

A. F. PINHEY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

NAGOD,
ACCOUNT OFFICE;
The 6th April 1897.

HARI PUNT,
Accountant.

III.

Statement of Criminal Cases of Nagod State for 1896-97.

Nature of Crime.	Pending at the close of the last year.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.		Punishment inflicted.												Duration.	Average duration.	Remarks.
							Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Total.				Whipped.		Transported.		Sentenced to death.		Fined only.		Punishment inflicted.		Total.				
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			
Dewan's Court.																																	
Dishonestly receiving stolen property, 411	...	...	3	5	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	2	4	3	1·	
Theft, 379-380	...	...	30	74	30	74	1	3	...	...	...	...	6	28	23	43	30	74	...	...	7	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	25	23	43	42	1·4	
Defamation, 500	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·	
Committing affray, 160	...		1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12·	
Lurking house-trespass, 456-457	...	...	18	27	18	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	14	16	17	26	1	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	1	2	10	11	14	16	24	1·41	
Robbery, 392	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	11	11·	
Kidnapping, 363	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	
Concealment, etc., dead body, 318	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1·	
Cheating, 417	...	...	2	6	2	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	4	25	12·5	
Section 488, Act X of 1882	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	10·	
Escape from custody, 223-224	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	1·5	
Altering coin, etc., 249	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2·	
Using, etc., forge documents, 471	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·	
False charge of offence, etc.	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7·	
Rape, 376	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2·	
Criminal trespass, 447	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2·	
Lurking house-trespass, 454	...	...	6	7	6	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	5	6	7	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	5	5	6	1·	
Dacoity, 395-511	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3·	
Uttering, etc., of a woman, 500	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·	
Murder, 302	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14·	
Causing death, 304	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13·	
Criminal breach of trust, 408-409	...	...	3	6	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	2	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	3	44	22·	
Attempt to commit suicide, 309	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1·	
Fraudulent use of false weight, 265	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	3·	
Criminal breach of trust, 406	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·	
Person, etc., robbery, 394	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	3·	
Voluntarily causing hurt, 323-324	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·	
Giving false information, 182	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	1·	
Extortion, 384	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3·	
Section 109, Act X of 1882.	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·	
Total	..	...	90	168	90	169	1	5	...	...	2	5	24	64	61	92	88	166	2	2	13	25	...	...	...	...	5	11	43	56	61	92	267	3·034	
Assistant Dewan's Court.																																			
Theft, 379-380	1	2	112	219	113	221	1	1	...	...	...	...	39	85	73	135	113	221	...	...	39	82	...	...	...	...	9	18	25	35	73	135	109	·09	
Lurking house-trespass, 456,457	...	...	116	180	116	180	...	...	...	2	1	2	19	48	96	128	115	180	...	...	39	52	...	...	...	...	2	3	55	73	96	128	66	·57	
Dishonestly receiving stolen property, 411	...	...	15	27	15	27	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	15	9	11	14	27	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	3	4	4	8	9	11	19	1·35	
Criminal breach of trust, 406	...	...	9	11	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	3	3	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	3	3	17	1·8	
Disobedience to an order, 188	...	...	10	21	10	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	19	10	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	16	2	3	10	19	10	1·	
Assault, 353	...	...	3	5	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	3	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	1·	

| | | |

Statement of Criminal Cases of Nagod State for 1896-97—concld.

Nature of Crime.	Pending at the close of the last year.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of.												Pending at the close of the year.		Punishment inflicted.										Duration.	Average duration.	Remarks.
							Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Total.				Whipped.		Transported.		Sentenced to death.		Fined only.		Punishment inflicted.		Total.				
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.															
Tahsil Nagodh.																																	
Committing affray, 160	...	...	2	7	2	7	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·	
Assault, 352	...	...	11	15	11	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	...	6	7	11	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	...	...	6	7	11	1·	
Theft, 379-380	...	...	36	47	36	47	...	1	...	...	1	1	6	8	29	37	36	47	...	...	6	7	...	...	...	8	8	15	22	29	37	36	1·	
Dishonest misappropriation of property, 404.	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·	
Voluntarily causing hurt, 323	...	...	6	8	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	3	3	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	6	1·	
Mischief, 426	...	...	2	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·	
Criminal trespass, 447	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·	
Wrongful restraint, 341	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·	
House-trespass, 448	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·	
Total	...	...	62	90	62	90	...	1	...	...	1	1	23	41	38	47	62	90	...	...	6	7	...	...	...	17	18	15	22	38	47	62	1·	
Tahsil Dhanwahi.																																	
Voluntarily causing hurt, 323	...	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	3	·75	
Assault, 352	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	1·	
Theft, 379-380	...	...	14	21	14	21	...	...	1	1	3	2	2	10	8	8	14	21	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	8	8	16	1·14	
Dishonest misappropriation of property, 403.	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·	
House-breaking, 446	...	...	4	20	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	18	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	18	...	...	3	18	45	11·25	
House-trespass, 448	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1·	
Total	...	...	26	49	26	49	...	...	1	1	3	2	7	16	15	30	26	49	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	6	21	7	7	15	30	68	2·61	
GRAND TOTAL	3	4	655	1,107	658	1,111	2	7	1	3	21	42	239	464	393	593	656	1,109	2	2	112	187	...	...	...	...	95	163	186	242	393	593	1,279	1·94	

Countersigned.

A. F. PINHEY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

Dewan of Nagod.

IV.

Educational Statistics of the Baghelkhand Agency for the year 1896 97.

Name of States.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Total cost of education.	Average cost per boy.	Remarks.
			R a. p.	R a. p.	
Rewa	40	2,695	23,308 12 0	43 4 3	
Nagod	4	215	878 1 3	4 1 3	
Maihar	8	205	1,352 2 1	6 9 6	
Sohawal	4	100	606 0 0	6 1 0	
Kothi	1	100	452 0 0	4 8 0	
Jaso	1	20	240 0 0	12 0 0	
Total .	58	3,335	26,836 15 4	8 0 9	

A. F. PINHEY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

IV(A).

Educational Statistics of the Rewah State for 1896-97.

Name of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Total cost of education.	Average cost per boy.	Remarks.
			R a. p.	R a. p.	
Rewah High School . . .	1	438	9,699 3 6	22 2 3	
Venkat High School, Raghurajnagar	1	172	2,737 8 6	15 14 7	
Village Schools	31	1,824	10,872 0 0	5 3 5	
Rudimentary Sanscrit Grant-in-aid School	3	113			
Girl Schools	4	148			
Total .	40	2,695	23,308 12 0	43 4 3	

A. F. PINHEY, *Captain,*
Political Agent.

JANARDAN SINGH,
Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa.

IV (B).

Education.

No.	Name of Schools.	Number of Students.			Average daily attendance of pupils.	Expenditure during 1896-97.			Sources and amounts of income during 1896-97.				
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Teachers' salary.	Contingent and other expenses.	Total.	Grants-in-aid from British Government.	One per cent. cess and grants made from local funds and Native States.	Contribution and subscription.	Fees from pupils.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Nagod	25,916	...	25,916	92·89	436 10 8	40 13 9	477 8 5	...		...	...	
2	Unchehera	20,144	...	20,144	72·20	229 14 7	9 2 9	239 1 4	...		...	...	
3	Rehkowara	11,892	...	11,892	42·62	72 0 0	6 1 6	78 1 6	...	1,086 11 4	...	...	1,086 11 4
4	Patowara at Atra	2,180	...	2,180	7·81	72 0 0	11 6 0	83 6 0	...		...	...	
	Total	60,132	...	60,132	215·52	810 9 3	67 8 0	878 1 3	...	1,086 11 4	...	...	1,086 11 4

A. F. PINHEY, *Captain,*
Political Agent.

Dewan of Nagod.

V.

Statement showing the working of the Dispensaries in the Baghelkhand Agency for the year ending 31st March 1897.

No.	Dispensaries.	Remaining on 31st March 1896.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Result.				Remaining on 31st March 1897.
					Cured.	Relieved.	Otherwise.	Died.	
	Sutna Agency Hospital .	33	2,473	2,506	2,435	7	20	17	27
	„ Bazar „ . .	589	22,804	23,393	21,653	600	407	192	541
	„ Eye „ . .	...	5,894	5,894	5,300	121	190	...	283
	Sohawal Dispensary . .	176	4,119	4,295	4,205	30	50	10	...
	Nagod Hospital . . .	312	15,574	15,886	14,278	661	338	327	282
	Rewa Victoria Hospital . .	696	23,084	32,780	21,996	591	896	172	625
	„ Zenana „ . .	70	5,267	5,337	3,267	1,047	939	3	81
	„ Jail „ . .	50	1,967	2,017	1,998	...	3	9	7
	„ Military „ . .	29	1,443	1,472	1,440	17	3	1	11
	Mungawan Dispensary . .	322	10,682	11,004	8,208	1,106	1,312	82	296
	Teonther „ . .	183	7,389	7,572	7,194	177	82	16	103
	Burdee „ . .	72	6,873	6,945	6,782	...	28	42	93
	Ramnagar „ . .	104	9,759	9,863	9,546	89	51	101	76
	Chandia „ . .	205	5,610	5,815	5,563	3	143	4	102
	Sohagpore „ . .	83	2,902	2,985	2,802	4	82	9	8
	Manpore „ . .	314	9,394	9,708	9,120	245	150	25	168
	Pathrora „ . .	24	3,378	3,602	3,366	19	6	...	11
	Total .	3,262	138,612	141,874	129,153	4,717	4,200	1,010	2,794

VI.

Statement shewing the work done by the Vaccination Establishment during the year 1896-97.

States.	Primary Vaccination.				Re-vaccination.				Grand Total.	Percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination, excluding unknown.
	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.		
Total figures of the States of Nagod, Sohawal, Kothi, Chowbay Jagirs, Barowda and Jaso.	4,658	418	346	5,422	32	22	8	62	5,484	91·76
Total of the whole Rewa State.	31,938	1,573	2,161	35,672	59	14	15	88	35,760	95·30
Total .	36,596	1,991	2,507	41,094	91	36	23	150	41,244	94·84

Sutna ;
The 15th April 1897.

A. F. PINHEY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VII.

BUNDELKHAND.

Finances of the Bundelkhand States under management for 1896-97.

States.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus or deficit.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Baoni	1,40,784 0 7	1,11,939 6 1	S. 28,844 10 6	
Garauli	31,399 2 6	35,596 9 3	D. 4,197 6 9	

Statement showing the number of days the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, was on tour during 1896-97.

	Number of days the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, was on tour during the month of												
	April 1896.	May 1896.	June 1896.	July 1896.	August 1896.	September 1896.	October 1896.	November 1896.	December 1896.	January 1897.	February 1897.	March 1897.	Total.
Captain J. Ramsay .	7	27	22	...	...	...	3	5	30	29	27	15	165
Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard.	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
													170

Statement of cases of appeal tried by the Political Agent in Bundelkhand for the year 1896-97.

Name of Court.	Name of Subordinate Court.	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposal of decisions appealed against.								Remaining on 30th March 1897.
					Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for trial.	*Ex-parte.*	Arbitration.	By mutual agreement.	Modified.	Total.	
Political Agent and Sessions Judge, Bundelkhand.	Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong.	1	5	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
	District Judge, Nowgong Cantonment.	2	4	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	...

Educational Statistics of the Schools in the Bundelkhand Agency for 1896-97.

Name of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of scholars.	Total cost of education.	Average cost per boy.	Remarks.
			R a. p.	R a. p.	
Rajkumar College, Nowgong . .	1	17	16,895 15 0	995 10 0	
Nowgong Cantonment School . .	1	138	2,228 15 6	16 1 6	

C

NOWGONG;
The 26th April 1897.

J. RAMSAY, *Captain,*
Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

Statement showing the success obtained at Examinations by the various Schools in Bundelkhand during 1896-97.

Name of State.	Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University.					Class No. I, Central India Examination.				Class No. II, Central India Examination.				Class No. III, Central India Examination.				Remarks.
	Numbers sent up.	Numbers passed.			Numbers failed.	Numbers sent up.	Numbers passed.	Numbers failed.	Numbers absent.	Numbers sent up.	Numbers passed.	Numbers failed.	Numbers absent.	Numbers sent up.	Numbers passed.	Numbers failed.	Numbers absent.	
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.														
Chhatarpur	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	1	...	
Charkhari State	5	...	...	1	4	...	..	...	...	8	6	2	...	5	5	...	...	
Do. Private	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Panna	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Orchha (Tikamgarh)	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	5	2	3	...	6	4	2	...	
Nowgong Cantonment	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	4	4	...	...	
Do. Private	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rajkumar College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Bundelkhand Agency,
Nowgong;
The 26th April 1897.

J. RAMSAY, *Captain,*
Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

APPENDICES TO PART III

DEPARTMENTAL.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VIII.

A

Statement showing the total length of road communication of all kinds maintained by the Public Works Department, Central India Administration, during 1896-97.

No.	Road and Lines of Communications.	Metalled and bridged roads.	Unmetalled and bridged roads.	Fair weather roads.	Average cost of making the road per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the road per mile.	Remarks.
	Indore Division.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	
1	Agra-Bombay Road	195	...	...	7,723	180	
2	Mhow-Neemuch Road	115	...	...	10,678	198	
3	Ujjain-Agar Road	11½	...	...	7,082	377	Excess over average due to consolidation of repair metal collected last year and collection of renewal during current year.
4	Dewas-Ujjain Road	7	...	...	4,983	250	
5	Dewas-Ashta Road	7½	...	...	7,087	358	
6	Beora-Sehore Road	40	...	...	4,046	135	
7	Beora-Rajgarh Road	15	...	...	4,479	160	
8	Indore-Simrole Road	14	...	...	9,315	249	Due to consolidation of metal collected last year.
9	Mhow-Kheri Ghat Road	36	...	...	9,315	134	
	M. F.						
10	Dhar Branch Road 12 1 Tirla Road 7 0 Sirdarpore Road 5 4	24½	...	...	7,152 not known 4,941	197	
11	Sehore Local Fund Roads	10	...	...	not known	312	These have lately been taken over and require thorough renewal.
12	Indore Station Roads	21½	...	...	do.	298	
13	Malwa-Gujrat Road	¾	...	...	1,758	353	
14	Barnagar-Budnawar Road	7	...	...	3,886	436	
15	Jaora-Piplowada Road	11	...	...	5,126	105	(*a*) The excess over the average is due to the metal consolidation for renewal coat having to be artificially watered and improvements made in the drainage of some of the Residency Roads. (*b*) Consolidation of renewal coat for this short length has caused the excess over average in expenditure. (*c*) This is short length and greater portion of it has required collection of renewal coat, hence the excess on an average.
	Roads under construction.						
16	Namli-Sailana Road	10½	...	...	4,724	...	All these roads are under construction.
17	Khullghat-Dharampuri Road	6¼	...	...	3,383	...	
18	Kurwai-Kethora Road	5	...	...	3,761	...	
19	Road from Kurwai to the Betwa causeway.	1⅛	...	...	4,927	...	
20	Kulhar-Pathari Road (4 to 11 miles)	7	...	...	3,531	...	
21	Portion of Bagru-Udepur Road	¼	...	...	2,748	...	
	Total	546⅛	...	...	...	..	
	Deduct miles under construction	30⅝	..	...	..	...	
	Net number of miles maintained	515½	Average cost of maintenance per mile.		...	197	
	Nagod Division.						
1	Jhansi-Nowgong Road	14⅜	...	...	7,609	309	
2	Nowgong-Srinagar Road	20¾	...	...	5,260	117	
3	Nowgong-Sutna Road	100¼	...	...	9,823	191	
4	Banda-Saugor Road	59⅞	...	...	7,048	95	
5	Ditto Hira-Ghati Road	3½	...	...	4,772		
6	Great Deccan Road (67 to 111½ miles)	46 9/16	...	...	...	49	
7	Nagod-Kallinger Road	12	...	...	...	79	
	Ditto ditto	...	22¼	...	1,536	...	
8	Alipura and Hurpalpore Road	7½	...	...	5,075	387	
		264 13/16	22¼	...	...	...	

D. JOSCELYNE, C.E.,
Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General
for Central India and Rajputana,
Public Works Department.

B

Statement showing the total length of road communication of all kinds maintained by the Native States in Central India Administration during 1896-97.

No.	Road and line of communication.	Metalled and bridged road.	Unmetalled and bridged road.	Fair weather road.	Average of making the road per mile.	Average of maintaining the road per mile.	Remarks.
	Gwalior State.						
1	Agra-Bombay Road	247¾	...	...	...	...	
2	Gwalior-Sipri Road	30	...	...	...	...	
3	Jhansi-Sipri Road	45	...	...	...	...	
4	Gwalior-Etawah Road	59½	...	...	...	...	
5	Agra Loop Line	5	...	...	...	...	
6	Sipri Loop Line	5	...	...	...	...	
7	Short roads round Gwalior	10¼	...	...	...	...	
8	Dewas-Ujjain Road	16	...	...	...	...	
9	Dewas-Ashta Road	17¾	...	...	...	...	
10	Ujjain-Agar Road	35	...	...	...	...	
11	Mhow-Neemuch Road	55¼	...	...	...	...	
12	Neemuch-Nusseerabad Road	9¼	...	...	...	...	
13	Dhar-Sirdarpore Road	12¼	...	...	...	...	
	Total	548¼	...	...	...	...	
	Bhopal State.						
1	Dewas-Ashta Road	46	...	...	...	...	
2	Biaora-Sehore Road	22	...	...	...	...	
3	Sehore-Bhopal Road	23½	...	...	...	...	
	Total	91½	...	...	...	...	
	Rewa State.						
1	Sutna-Bela Road	22¾	...	...	...	...	
2	Diversion Road (Sutna Bazar)	1	...	...	...	...	
3	Agency Roads, about 10 in number	1½	...	...	...	...	
4	Umaria-Manpur Road	...	...	27	...	...	
5	Burhar do. do.	...	...	8	...	...	
6	Narrow hill road from Sutna-Bela Road to top of the hill.	...	...	5½	...	...	
7	Sutna River Road, portion metalled	½	...	...	...	...	
8	Do. do. kacha	...	...	1½	...	...	
9	Great Deccan Road within Rewa State	87	...	...	...	...	
10	Rewa to Govindgarh	11	...	...	...	...	
11	Bela to Govindgarh	12½	...	...	...	...	
12	Allahabad Road branching from the Great Deccan Road at Mangawan to the borders of Rewa State.	...	32	...	...	...	
13	Govindgarh to Ramnagore	...	...	17	...	...	
14	Ramnagore to Amarpatan	...	...	17	...	...	
15	Rewa to Teonthur *vid* Baikuntpur	...	...	36	...	...	
16	Nowgunj to Sihawal	...	...	17	...	...	
17	Govindgurh to Jhiria	...	...	4½	...	...	
18	Dabhowra and Teonthur Road	...	27	...	...	...	
19	Birsingpur and Dindoir Road, III Section	...	11½	...	...	...	
	Total	136¼	70½	133½	...	...	

D. JOSCELYNE, C.E.,

Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General for Rajputana and Central India in the Public Works Department.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IX.

OPIUM.

STATISTICAL RETURNS RELATING TO OPIUM.

RETURN—1. Prices of opium at Indore, Bombay and China.
2. Exports, Imperial and Provincial, and total value of Hundi Stamps used.
3. Provincial Exports—Details.
4. Cess Dues Collections.

RETURN 1.—*The Prices of Opium at Indore in 1896-97, together with the quotations of the Bombay and China markets.*

MONTH.	Total monthly exports from Malwa to Bombay for China.	INDORE.				BOMBAY.						HONGKONG.				SHANGHAI.				REMARKS.
		NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.		OLDER.		NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.		
	Chests.	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	
1896.		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
April	1,171	1,222	1,305	1,360	1,410	1,285	1,360	1,375	1,410	1,400	1,475	1,348	1,364	1,406	1,457	1,411	1,459	1,477	1,504	
May . . .	1,359	1,226	1,301	1,364	1,406	1,325	1,380	1,375	1,405	1,400	1,492	1,354	1,381	1,445	1,467	1,365	1,383	1,434	1,460	
June	2,783½	1,231	1,305	1,365	1,412	1,300	1,400	1,376	1,465	1,415	1,510	1,335	1,366	1,406	1,432	1,341	1,359	1,421	1,454	
July	2,063	1,193	1,258	1,320	1,355	1,300	1,372	1,360	1,409	1,395	1,475	1,348	1,363	1,400	1,417	1,354	1,387	1,481	1,536	
August	2,389	1,204	1,263	1,297	1,322	1,230	1,365	1,265	1,385	1,335	1,415	1,315	1,348	1,383	1,425	1,314	1,354	1,438	1,481	
September . . .	2,319½	1,204	1,259	1,284	1,315	1,220	1,285	1,265	1,360	1,335	1,385	1,262	1,317	1,346	1,407	1,296	1,322	1,426	1,441	
Octobe	2,864½	1,223	1,274	1,309	1,353	1,225	1,325	1,313	1,390	1,365	1,450	1,262	1,299	1,354	1,402	1,308	1,336	1,426	1,476	
November . . .	838	1,215	1,277	1,301	1,350	1,218	1,311	1,310	1,379	1,350	1,425	1,197	1,270	1,295	1,374	1,248	1,351	1,338	1,432	
December . . .	1,348½	1,211	1,268	1,293	1,341	1,200	1,281	1,265	1,325	1,325	1,385	1,282	1,282	1,315	1,332	1,325	1,344	1,394	1,409	
1897.																				
January . . .	2,225	1,153	1,214	1,263	1,303	1,095	1,276	1,248	1,315	1,325	1,375	1,273	1,301	1,290	1,318	1,302	1,380	1,354	1,415	
February . . .	1,576½	1,137	1,205	1,261	1,292	1,145	1,240	1,248	1,322	1,300	1,365	1,246	1,265	1,271	1,315	1,257	1,293	1,307	1,348	
March	2,043	1,131	1,205	1,249	1,297	1,145	1,260	1,230	1,322	1,325	1,370	1,216	1,265	1,264	1,315	1,200	1,268	1,306	1,351	
Total chests .	22,980½	Average price per chest.																		
Duty at R650 and R600 per chest.	.....	1,196	1,261	1,306	1,346	1,224	1,321	1,302	1,374	1,356	1,427	1,286	1,318	1,348	1,388	1,310	1,353	1,400	1,442	
Average chests . .	1,915																			

RETURN 2.—*Exports, Imperial and Provincial, 1896-97.*

AGENCY.	IMPERIAL.			PROVINCIAL.		
	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R650 and R600.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R700
			R			R
Indore	505	7,112½	43,75,275	182	808½	5,65,950
				4	29	Free.
Ratlam	140	1,977	12,02,025	34	62	43,400
				44	43	Free.
Dhar	20	173	1,06,125	...	...	...
Ujjain	363	4,256½	26,31,175	52	251	1,75,700
				5	12	Free.
Chitor	356	2,586½	15,92,650	45	173	1,21,100
				11	58	Free.
Jaora	59	790	4,84,325	...	...	...
Bhopal	41	413	2,58,200	...	...	...
Mandsaur	606	5,672	34,63,750	4	5	3,500
				6	10½	Free.
TOTAL	2,090	22,980½	1,41,13,525	387	1,299½	9,09,650
					152½	Free.
Total of the previous year's exports—						
1895-96	2,359	26,378½	1,71,46,025	369	1,392½	9,74,750
					167½	Free.
1894-95	2,609	30,765	1,87,54,325	306	1,217½	8,52,250
					146½	Free.
1893-94	2,340	28,005½	1,68,03,300	362	1,294½	9,06,150
					146	Free.
1892-93	2,337	28,601	1,71,60,600	393	1,380½	9,66,350
					170½	Free.
1891-92	2,572	32,503	1,95,01,800	403	1,405	9,83,50
					361½	Free.

NOTE.—Pass Duty on Imperial Exports—

R650 per chest from 28th June 1882.
R600 „ „ 5th July 1890.
R650 „ „ 11th December 1894.
R600 „ „ 23rd July 1896.

Hundi Stamps to the value of R10,086-10-0 were used in Malwa by the exporters, for Hundis, in payment of Government duties.

RETURN 3.—*Provincial Exports in 1896-97—Details.*

1896-97.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R700.
			R
To Bombay Presidency	94	269½	1,88,650
	70	131½	Free.
Madras Presidency	97	558	3,90,600
Berar-Hyderabad Assigned Districts	44	181	1,26,700
Hyderabad-Deccan	82	291	2,03,700
Mysore Government	...	20	Free.
Coorg Administration	...	1	Free.
TOTAL	387	1,299½	9,09,650
		152½	Free.

RETURN 4.—*Cess Dues Collections, 1896-97.*

SCALES.	Road Cess, at R1 per Chest.	Dharamsala Fund, at R1 per Chest.	Indore Agency Road Fund, at R3-10-0 per Chest.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Indore	7,921 0 0	...	...
Rutlam	2,039 0 0	2,039 0 0	...
Dhar	...	...	627 2 0
Ujjain	4,505 8 0	4,505 8 0	...
Jaora	790 0 0	790 0 0	...
Bhopal	413 0 0	413 0 0	...
Mandsaur	5,679 0 0	5,679 0 0	...
TOTAL	21,347 8 0	13,426 8 0	627 2 0

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER X.

A.—Civil Justice.

Class of Court.		Number of Suits.					Suits disposed of during 1896-97.					
							Value of suits.		Cost of conduct of suits.		Average duration of suits.	
		Pending at close of 1895-96.	Filed during 1896-97.	Total.	Disposed of during 1896-97.	Pending at close of 1896-97.	Total value.	Average value.	Total cost.	Average cost.	Total number of days.	Average duration.
							R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		
Resident, Gwalior	Regular suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Bhopal	Regular suits	9	5	14	7	7	14,765 7 2	2,460 14 6	570 9 0	95 1 6	6,412	916
	Execution of decrees	15	17	32	18	14	17,764 2 6	986 14 4	12 4 0	0 10 10	2,452	136·22
Political Agent, Bundelkhand	Regular suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Baghelkhand	Regular suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Malwa	Regular suits	1	2	3	2	1	532 11 2	266 5 7	40 8 0	20 4 0	93	46·5
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Bhopawar	Regular suits	20	94	114	73	41	4,030 9 4	55 3 2	303 1 0	4 2 4	4,287	58·72
	Execution of decrees	280	81	361	69	292	2,376 4 6	34 7 0	...	...	...	...
Political Assistant, Guna	Regular suits	11	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Regular suits	41	101	142	93	49	19,328 11 8	207 13 4	914 2 0	9 13 3	10,792	116·04
	Execution of decrees	295	98	393	87	306	20,140 7 0	231 7 11	12 4 0	0 2 3	2,452	28·18
Civil Judge, Indore Residency	Regular suits	17	8	25	21	4	38,369 11 6	1,827 2 0	1,971 9 0	93 14 1	960	45·71
	Execution of decrees	...	8	8	8	...	12,548 3 0	1,568 8 4	21 0 0	2 10 0	53	6 62
	Small Cause cases	...	176	176	171	5	14,139 0 0	82 10 11	1,350 6 5	7 14 4	3,015	17·63
	Execution of decrees	...	61	61	61	...	6,506 3 5	106 10 6	77 0 0	1 4 2	669	10·96
Superintendent, Sehore Bazar	Regular suits	20	333	353	321	32	17,279 1 9	53 13 3	1,459 0 5	4 8 9	1,822	5·67
	Execution of decrees	46	351	397	350	47	5,815 4 3	16 9 10	126 0 0	0 5 9	15,648	44·70
Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur	Regular suits	5	74	79	78	1	2,342 5 6	30 0 6	...	...	1,003	12·08
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamasdar, Manpur	Regular suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Regular suits	42	415	457	420	37	57,991 2 9	138 1 2	3,430 9 5	8 5 8	3,785	9·01
	Execution of decrees	46	359	405	358	47	18,363 7 3	51 4 8	147 0 0	0 6 3	15,701	43·85
	Small Cause cases	...	176	176	171	5	14,139 0 0	82 10 11	1,350 6 5	7 14 4	3,015	17·63
	Execution of decrees	...	61	61	61	...	6,506 3 5	106 10 6	77 0 0	1 4 2	669	10·96

MHOW	...	Regular suits	25	115	140	128	12	97,007 4 11	757 13 10	8,642 0 8	67 0 8	7,186	56·14
		Execution of decrees	16	246	262	246	16	1,05,616 14 11	429 5 4	499 10 0	2 0 5	3,207	13·03
		Small Cause cases	42	733	775	737	38	45,750 5 3	62 1 2	4,178 1 8	5 10 8	27,462	37·26
		Execution of decrees	25	907	932	894	38	57,569 14 1	64 9 6	1,408 0 0	1 9 2	14,197	15·88
	Railways	Regular suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Small Cause cases	6	60	66	60	6	2,642 0 6	44 0 6	320 0 9	5 5 4	729	12·14
		Execution of decrees	...	11	11	11	...	462 4 3	42 0 4	22 5 0	2 0 5	145	13 18
NEEMUCH	...	Regular suits	4	38	42	37	5	7,143 10 9	193 1 2	535 2 0	14 7 5	462	12 48
		Execution of decrees	...	41	41	41	...	13,150 0 0	320 11 9	93 0 0	2 4 3	65	1·58
		Small Cause cases	23	408	431	394	37	22,183 2 2	56 4 10	2,142 1 0	5 7 0	5,126	13·01
		Execution of decrees	...	256	256	256	...	16,190 10 2	64 6 8	527 9 0	2 0 11	355	1·30
	Railways	Small Cause cases	4	39	43	38	5	3,017 14 0	79 6 9	309 14 0	8 2 5	393	10·34
		Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Regular suit, District Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NOWGONG		Regular suits	9	52	61	61	...	8,699 8 2	142 9 10	724 0 3	11 13 10	1,763	28·90
		Execution of decrees	7	21	28	25	3	2,361 0 4	94 7 0	171 13 9	6 13 11	1,123	44·92
		Small Cause cases	16	163	179	173	6	5,941 5 8	34 5 5	776 7 6	4 7 9	3,682	21·28
		Execution of decrees	9	32	41	40	1	1,204 9 8	30 1 10	96 9 6	2 6 7	1,133	28·32
SIPRI (Political Assistant, Guna)		Regular suits	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Small Cause cases	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		Regular suits	39	205	244	227	17	1,05,850 7 10	466 4 9	9,901 2 8	43 9 10	9,411	41·45
		Execution of decrees	23	300	331	312	19	1,21,127 15 3	388 3 11	764 7 9	2 7 2	4,395	14·08
		Small Cause cases	95	1,403	1,498	1,406	92	79,534 11 7	56 9 1	7,726 8 11	5 7 11	37,392	26·50
		Execution of decrees	34	1,206	1,240	1,201	39	75,427 6 2	62 12 10	2,054 7 6	1 11 4	15,830	13·18
GRAND TOTAL		Regular suits	122	721	843	740	103	1,83,170 6 3	247 8 5	14,245 14 1	19 4 0	23,988	32 40
		Small Cause cases	95	1,577	1,674	1,577	97	93,673 11 7	59 6 4	9,076 15 4	5 1 10	40,407	25·62
		Execution of decrees	398	2,032	2,430	2,019	411	2,41,565 7 1	119 10 4	3,055 3 3	1 8 3	39,047	19·34

Nature of Crimes.	Pending at close of 1895-96.		Instituted during 1896-97.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1896-97.		Total.		Whipped.		Imprisoned only.		Imprisoned and whipped.		Imprisoned and fined.		Transported.		Sentenced to death.		Fined only.		Total.		Average duration of cases.	Total Number of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Murder and attempted murder	3	2	33	18	36	20	1	...	...	...	4	1	12	7	18	11	1	1	36	20	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	10	5	2	2	...	...	18	11	6·42	423
Culpable homicide	...	...	10	9	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	8	7	...	...	10	9	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	7	51·44	463
Dakaiti	...	...	104	19	104	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	4	49	13	...	...	104	19	...	...	22	9	...	...	14	2	13	2	...	...	...	...	49	13	26·26	499
Receiving stolen property	...	...	25	15	25	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	20	13	...	...	25	15	...	...	2	2	5	2	6	5	...	...	...	...	7	4	20	13	12·6	190
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	7	2	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	2	...	...	7	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	6
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	4	2	403	226	407	228	1	...	...	...	4	4	82	36	308	182	12	6	407	228	36	18	65	49	2	2	114	65	...	...	...	...	91	48	308	182	5	1,140
Miscellaneous offences	30	19	956	518	986	537	4	2	...	...	30	11	383	206	542	305	27	13	986	537	3	2	66	45	3	3	49	32	...	...	...	...	421	223	542	305	4·10	2,205
Total	37	23	1,538	807	1,575	830	6	2	...	...	38	16	540	257	949	533	42	22	1,575	830	39	20	170	116	10	7	185	105	24	8	2	2	519	275	949	533	5·93	4926
Cantonment Magistrate's Court.																																						
Murder	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti	...	...	7	1	7	1	1	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	2	1	138	93	140	94	...	...	...	...	1	1	32	15	107	78	...	...	140	94	21	18	55	34	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	25	107	78	5·26	495
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	40
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	3	3	351	269	354	272	...	...	...	...	4	3	63	33	283	234	4	2	354	272	45	36	206	171	14	11	1	1	...	...	...	...	17	15	283	234	4·20	1,144
Miscellaneous offences	27	10	1,416	642	1,443	652	...	...	...	...	39	19	765	314	579	288	60	31	1,443	652	3	2	70	56	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	504	228	579	288	5·63	3,524
Total	32	14	1,915	1,008	1,947	1,022	1	...	...	...	50	24	862	364	969	600	65	34	1,947	1,022	69	56	331	261	17	13	2	2	...	...	...	...	550	268	969	600	5·09	5,203
Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations.	1	1	1,630	1,009	1,631	1,010	...	...	...	...	15	3	165	80	1,441	917	10	10	1,631	1,010	...	...	31	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,410	899	1,441	917	1·38	1,399
Total — Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts.	69	37	3,453	1,815	3,522	1,852	7	2	...	...	88	40	1,402	621	1,918	1,133	107	56	3,522	1,852	108	76	501	377	27	20	187	107	24	8	2	2	1,069	543	1,918	1,133	5·46	10,129
Total — Breaches of Cantonment Rules.	1	1	1,630	1,009	1,631	1,010	...	...	...	...	15	3	165	80	1,441	917	10	10	1,631	1,010	...	...	31	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,410	899	1,441	917	1·38	1,399
GRAND TOTAL	70	38	5,083	2,824	5,153	2,862	7	2	...	...	103	43	1,567	701	3,359	2,050	117	66	5,153	2,862	108	76	532	395	27	20	187	107	24	8	2	2	2,479	1,442	3,359	2,050	4·02	11,528

C.—Criminal Justice.

Attendance of Witnesses.

Class of Court.	Number of persons.	Number of days.	Average number of days for each.	Number who have attended for one day only.
Resident, Gwalior	12	6	·5	6
Political Agent, Bhopal	152	152	1	152
„ „ Bundelkhand	162	73	·45	20
„ „ Baghelkhand	75	75	1	75
„ „ Malwa	80	150	1·87	61
„ „ Bhopawar	14	14	1	14
Political Assistant, Guna	11	2	·18	11
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	48	48	1	48
First Class Magistrate, Indore Residency	133	47	2·82	133
Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Central India (District Magistrate, Rajputana-Malwa Railway).	16	16	1	16
Superintendent, Sehore Bazar (Magistrate)	304	304	·1	304
Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur (Magistrate, 2nd class)	28	34	1·21	25
Railway Magistrate, 2nd class	402	402	1	402
Total	1,437	1,323	·92	867
Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow (District Magistrate)	496	2,297	4·6	414
Second Class Honorary Magistrates, Mhow	139	1,280	9·20	123
Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch (District Magistrate)	509	509	1	509
„ „ Nowgong „ „	710	718	1·01	702
Total	1,854	4,804	2·59	1,748
GRAND TOTAL	3,291	6,127	1·86	2,615

D.—Police.

Name of Office.	Paid by British Government.			Paid by Local, Municipal, or State Funds.			Total of all Grades.		
	Men of all Grades.		Cost.	Men of all Grades.		Cost.	Men of all Grades.		Cost.
	Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
			R a. p.			R a. p.			R a. p.
Indore Residency Police	...	...	...	...	47	4,981 0 0	...	47	4,981 0 0
Gwalior Residency Police	...	...	...	...	6	556 12 1	...	6	556 12 1
Bhopal Political Agency Police	...	...	...	1	58	5,225 14 10	1	58	5,225 14 10
Bundelkhand Political Agency Police	...	12	924 0 0	...	25	2,016 0 0	...	37	2,940 0 0
Baghelkhand Political Agency Police	...	23	2,520 0 0	...	...	...	...	23	2,520 0 0
Agar Police	...	...	...	...	7	516 0 0	...	7	516 0 0
Bhopawar Agency Police — Bhomia Police	4	53	6,492 0 0	...	...	...	4	53	6,492 0 0
Bhopawar Agency Police — Manpur Pergunnah Police	...	13	1,032 0 0	...	...	...	...	13	1,032 0 0
Bhopawar Agency Police — Agency Road Police	...	...	...	...	32	3,168 0 0	...	32	3,168 0 0
Total	4	101	10,968 0 0	1	175	16,463 10 11	5	276	27,431 10 11
Mhow Cantonment Police	...	...	...	...	135	17,105 9 3	...	135	17,105 9 3
Neemuch Cantonment Police	...	...	...	...	70	9,419 2 4	...	70	9,419 2 4
Nowgong Cantonment Police	...	...	...	...	50	4,034 4 0	...	50	4,034 4 0
Total	...	...	...	...	255	30,558 15 7	...	255	30,558 15 7
GRAND TOTAL	4	101	10,968 0 0	1	430	47,022 10 6	5	531	57,990 10 6

E.

Jail.

Name of Jail.	Number of Prisoners.								Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1897.	Expenditure during the year.						Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Annual average cost of Prisoners.
	In Jail on 1st April 1896.	Admitted during the year	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.		Rations of Prisoners.	Contingent Charges.	Clothing of Prisoners.	Fixed Establishment.	Extra Establishment.	Total.		
										R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.
Indore	322	462	784	3	...	23	440	466	318	10,657 15 1	783 7 1	1,442 8 3	3,057 2 6	4,720 0 0	20,661 0 11	326	63 6 0
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sehore — Convicts paid per Imperial Revenue under trial	17	119	136	44	...	...	78	122	14	607 1 3	145 6 8	18 2 11	296 5 2	22 9 3	1,089 9 3	18	60 8 6
Sehore — Prisoners paid from Local Funds	14	39	53	36	...	...	15	51	2	265 7 7	68 2 5	...	...	...	333 10 0	9	37 1 1
Nowgong	63	341	404	32	...	3	283	318	86	3,274 15 2	437 5 10	416 7 0	1,891 0 0	...	6,019 12 0	87·1	69 1 9
Sutna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agar	4	7	11	4	...	...	7	11	...	109 6 4	122 11 5	...	756 0 0	...	988 1 9	2·43	406 10 0
Bhopawar Agecy Jail — Sardarpur	13	51	64	13	...	1	33	47	17	731 0 6	182 11 3	71 15 3	204 0 0	...	1,189 11 0	19·63	60 9 8
Bhopawar Agecy Jail — Khalghat	...	16	16	...	...	...	14	14	2	64 12 9	8 4 9	18 9 3	...	...	91 10 9	1·80	50 14 10
Bhopawar Agecy Jail — Manpur	5	66	71	2	...	...	63	65	6	287 13 5	57 6 8	17 5 9	...	...	362 9 10	9·65	37 9 2
Guna	15	25	40	3	...	...	28	31	9	511 9 9	116 7 0	32 8 9	408 0 0	...	1,068 9 6	11·17	95 10 8
TOTAL	453	1,126	1,579	137	...	27	961	1,125	454	16,510 1 10	1,921 15 1	2,017 9 2	6,612 7 8	4,742 9 3	31,804 11 0	484·78	65 9 8
Cantonments.																	
Mhow	7	462	469	56	..	...	409	465	4	352 11 6	...	...	...	...	352 11 6	6·05	58 4 9
Neemuch	2	68	70	7	...	...	55	62	8	405 6 0	85 10 0	46 5 0	96 0 0	...	633 5 0	4·5	140 11 9
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	9	530	539	63	...	...	464	527	12	758 1 6	85 10 0	46 5 0	96 0 0	...	986 0 6	10·55	93 7 4
GRAND TOTAL	462	1,656	2,118	200	...	27	1,425	1,652	466	17,268 3 4	2,007 9 1	2,063 14 2	6,708 7 8	4,742 9 3	32,790 11 6	495·33	66 3 2

M.

Registration.

	Book I.		Book III.		Book IV.		Book V.		Total.	
	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
Indore . .	30	70 8 0	1	2 0 0	14	29 8 0	...	...	45	102 0 0
Mhow . .	126	673 8 0	5	15 0 0	12	60 8 0	...	...	143	749 0 0
Neemuch . .	36	189 0 0	1	2 0 0	22	41 8 0	...	...	59	232 8 0
Nowgong . .	19	35 0 0	1	1 0 0	12	18 8 0	...	...	32	54 8 0
Sehore . .	43	187 0 0	12	30 0 0	23	57 0 0	...	...	78	274 0
Sutna . .	...	...	...	...	3	2 0 0	...	...	3	2 0 0
Total .	254	1,155 0 0	20	50 0 0	86	209 0 0	...	...	360	1,414 0 0

F.

III.—Provincial Revenue.

Names of Funds.	Receipts.			Disbursements.									Balance on 31st March 1897.
	Balance on 1st April 1896.	Total Receipts during the year.	Grand Total Receipts.	Collection and management of superintendence.	Public Works proper.	Local Improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals, Dispensaries.	Grants to Sharers in Roads Dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Cantonment Local Funds.	30,219 0 10	2,10,878 5 0	2,41,097 5 10	30,951 5 7	65,776 0 0	5,318 11 9	30,558 15 7	4,200 0 0	7,427 0 7	...	65,159 4 11	2,09,391 6 5	* 32,297 12 3
II.—Political Agencies and Maunpore Pergunnah Funds.	73,700 13 4	1,36,561 13 11	2,10,262 11 3	13,176 0 0	41,748 14 11	28,246 11 11	16,423 12 3	13,421 0 0	3,331 10 9	...	22,297 5 7	1,38,645 7 5	71,617 3 10
III.—Fund raised for special purpose.	99,919 13 9	1,93,420 12 0	2,93,340 9 9	29,995 14 9	42,232 5 6	...	...	17,497 5 0	11,550 1 6	...	95,232 3 3	1,96,507 14 0	96,832 11 9
IV.—Collections from Local Road Dues, etc.	29,558 0 0	16,476 0 0	46,034 0 0	...	4,738 0 0	...	7,808 0 0	...	3,082 0 0	...	941 0 0	16,569 0 0	29,465 0 0
Grand Total	2,33,397 11 11	5,57,336 14 11	7,90,734 10 10	74,123 4 4	1,54,495 4 5	33,565 7 8	54,790 11 10	35,118 5 0	25,390 12 10	...	1,83,629 13 9	5,61,113 11 10	2,30,212 11 10

Note—(1) The difference between the closing balance of last return and the opening balance of this return is due to Resident at Gwalior having sent a revised account of the Gwalior Residency Local Fund for 1895-96 to the Comptroller, India Treasuries and R514-13-7 on account of closing balance of Sipri Cantonment Fund on 31st March 1896 being omitted, Sipri being no longer a cantonment and the balance at credit of the Fund being transferred to Military Department.

(2)* The Nowgong Cantonment Fund is overdrawn by R91-12-10.

F (A).

III.—Provincial General.

I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.

	R	a.	p.
Land Revenue, Abkari, etc.	55,433	1	8
Sale of Stamps	77,471	3	0
Imperial Fees and Receipts	2,950	4	3
Electric Telegraph	52,446	5	9
Postal (including Money Order) collections . .	13,82,790	0	2
Miscellaneous	25,088	11	6

II.—Payment by Native States.

Contribution to Contingent	2,22,262	2	5
Tributes assigned to British Government . .	3,33,048	8	5
Do. paid through do. . .	3,35,130	15	9
Fixed payment for Istimurar land . . .	29,368	6	2
Succession and Nazrana	23,832	0	2
GRAND TOTAL .	25,39,821	11	3

Staging Bungalow Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1896-97.

	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.			TOTAL.
	Receipts.	Total.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Furniture.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Under Public Works Department	2,595					
Under Political Agencies . .	...					
		2,595	1,949	176	1,176	3,301
TOTAL .	...	2,595	1,949	176	1,176	3,301

H.

Public Works from Local Funds.

Cantonments and Agencies.	Contribution to Public Works Department.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works calling for Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1. Indore Residency Bazar Fund.	...	6,353 11 9	7,915 14 2	14,269 9 11	
2. Sutna Bazar Fund . .	...	...	1 6 0	1 6 0	
3. Gwalior Agency . .	...	...	45 0 0	45 0 0	
4. Bhopal Agency . .	...	3,557 2 5	18,707 5 10	22,264 8 3	
5. Agar Bazar Fund . .	...	267 7 2	475 3 5	742 10 7	
6. Bhopawar Agency . .	...	500 0 0	1,092 0 0	1,592 0 0	
7. Guna Agency . . .	...	502 0 1	669 11 9	1,171 11 10	
8. Maunpore Pergunnah Road Fund.	...	...	...	...	
9. Maunpore Pergunnah School Fund.	...	...	...	...	
10. Maunpore Town Fund .	...	...	...	...	
11. Indore Agency Road Fund.	...	1,000 0 0	3,737 8 1	4,737 8 1	
12. Bundelkhand Agency .	...	19 0 0	1,568 7 10	1,587 7 10	
13. Mhow Cantonment .	...	15,640 2 6	41,431 3 4	57,071 5 10	
14. Neemuch Cantonment .	...	4,299 15 7	...	4,299 15 7	
15. Nowgong Cantonment .	...	3,013 10 1	4,349 9 3	7,363 3 4	
16. Malwa Dharamsalla Fund.	...	4,100 0 0	...	4,100 0 0	
17. Indore Residency School Fund.	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	
18. Indore Daly College Fund	...	...	1,969 5 6	1,969 5 6	
19. Abkari Fund . . .	20,000 0 0*	16,098 0 0†	...	36,098 0 0	* For roads and local improvements. † For Residency public miscellaneous improvements, etc.
Total .	20,000 0 0	55,351 1 7	82,012 11 2	1,57,363 12 9	

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XIII.

POST OFFICES.

I.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices (of all classes) and letter-boxes existing on the 31st March 1897.

Existing on 31st March 1896.					Existing on 31st March 1897.					Increase or Decrease.					Remarks.
Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	
12	69	213	294	199	12	72	226	310	220	...	+3	+17 —4	16	21	Imperial. Branch office opened 17.
...	...	10	10	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	District Dâk. Branch office closed and converted to Sub-office 4
12	69	223	304	199	12	72	236	320	220	...	3	13	16	21	Total. — Net increase 13

II.

Statement showing the distance over which mails were carried by railway, camels, tongas and runners during the year ending 31st March 1897 as compared with the previous year.

Description of mail lines.	Mileage on 31st March 1896.	Mileage on 31st March 1897.	Increase or Decrease.		Remarks.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
Imperial.					
Railways	1,328	1,412¾	84¾	...	
Camels, tongas and mail carts .	321	245	...	76	
Runner	2,919¼	3,159¼	240	...	
District Dâk.					
Runners	188	188	...	...	
Total .	4,756¼	5,005	324¾	76	

III.

Enumeration of articles delivered and money orders issued and paid during the past five years.

Year.	Letter.	Post cards.	Newspapers and packets.	Parcels, including value-payable articles.	Insured parcels.	Money orders issued.		Money orders paid.		Remarks.
						Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
							₹		₹	
1892-93	4,709,484	2,603,432	525,668	49,816	21,060	137,173	36,42,438	115,224	41,93,679	
1893-94	4,713,610	2,804,295	544,580	71,905	20,440	138,611	38,76,775	110,437	40,76,727	
1894-95	6,552,480	3,908,785	941,335	74,760	25,915	228,821	61,36,589	136,289	47,39,059	
1895-96	6,442,615	4,172,680	997,180	101,105	24,090	249,783	63,54,324	149,525	49,35,457	
1896-97	7,054,840	4,948,164	1,181,804	103,428	19,656	277,440	71,15,077	174,717	60,95,832	

III A.

Insured articles and ordinary parcels posted in the Rajputana Circle.

Year.	Insured articles.			Number of ordinary Parcels.		Remarks.
	Number.	Value.	Insurance fees realized.	Registered.	Un-registered.	
		R a. p.	R a. p.			
1895-96 . . .	17,837	57,79,480 12 1	14,497 13 0	38,783	1,627	
1896-97 . . .	17,808	54,06,615 13 10	14,164 12 0	44,966	4,173	
Increase or decrease . .	— 29	—3,72,864 14 3	— 333 1 0	+ 6,183	+ 2,546	
Percentage . . .	— ·17	— 6 9 11	— 2 4 9	+ 15·94	+ 156·48	

IV.

Showing the Highway robberies committed or attempted in the Rajputana Circle during the year ending 31st March 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	Date.	Locality.	Territory.	Parties concerned, implicated or suspected.	Nature and brief details of the property stolen.	Brief statement of the fact of the case and the result of the enquiry.	Remarks.
1	7th November 1896.	...	Bikanir .	Not known	Cash R400. Value of parcel R1.	On the night of the 7th November 1896, the mail despatched from Sujangarh for Bidosar and Dungargarh, was plundered by two highway men who shot the camel sowar escort dead, bound the runner hand and foot and decamped with the mail. The plundered mail was afterwards recovered, with the exception of R380 in cash and the contents of a parcel valued at R1. This dacoity is believed to have been committed by a gang, of which, so far, one member only had been arrested at the close of the year.	
2	24th November 1896.	...	Marwar .	Not known	Cash R7. Letters, etc., R7-2-1.	On the night of the 24th November 1896, mail runner, Amba, carrying the mail from Merta to Merta Road, was attacked by two highway men, who assaulted the runner with a lathi and snatched away the mail bag. The mail was valued at R14-2-1. The offenders had not been apprehended at the close of the year.	
3	27th November 1896.	...	Marwar .	Not known	Cash R1,700, insured articles R5,942, ordinary uninsured articles, so far as has been ascertained, R2,346-1-6.	On the morning of the 27th November 1896, the two mail camel sowars, conveying the large and important mails for Shekhawati side, were attacked, between Kuchaman Road and Kuchaman, by some five highway men, mounted on three camels. One of the sowars received a lathi blow on the back and the escort, a single footman armed with a lathi only, had both his legs broken by lathi blows. The entire mail was carried away by the robbers. Neither had the mails been recovered, nor the robbers traced, at the end of the year.	

CAMP ABU;
The 14th May 1897.

G. B. GROVES,
Dy. Postmaster-General, Rajputana.

Government of India Central Printing Office—No. 28 F. D.—27-10-97—272.—H. R.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCLX.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 101.

REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1897-98.

BY

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. W. K. BARR, C.S.I.,

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

FOR

1897-98.

PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

I held charge of the Central India Agency throughout the year under report.

Tour.—During the cold weather I visited Bhopal and Gwalior, and marched through the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand Agencies, passing through the States of Datia, Samthar, Orchha, Charkhari, Chattarpur, Panna, Ajaigarh, Nagode, Sohawal, Rewah, and Maihar. The object of my tour was to ascertain, from personal inquiry, the condition of the people and the prospects of the crops in that area of my political charge which had suffered most severely from the effects of famine. I found that the bountiful *kharif* harvest, which followed upon the favourable rainfall of 1897, had almost obliterated all traces of the recent distress, a season of plenty had succeeded the drought and famine of the previous year, grain was everywhere plentiful and cheap, the area under cultivation was equal to the average, and the promise of the *rabi* crop (since amply fulfilled) was good. All relief works were closed in October, and I had the satisfaction of seeing the people who had been saved from the famine working in their fields and showing but little sign of the period of trial through which they had passed.

After the completion of my tour I was able to submit my final report on the administration of famine in Central India in my letter No. 1422-A.G., dated the 24th February 1898.

I visited on my return to Indore the States of Dhar, Jaora and Rutlam.

Season and Crops.—The rainfall of 1897 was good and sufficient throughout the whole of Central India. Some anxiety was felt when the cold weather rain was so long deferred, but the showers that fell during February 1898 were of great benefit to the wheat crop; both harvests were much above the average in nearly all the States, and, although the price of wheat remained high during the year, *jowar* and *mukka*, the staple food-grains of the poorer classes, were everywhere plentiful and cheap.

Public Health.—In spite of the general prevalence of bubonic plague in the Bombay Presidency and in other districts bordering on Central India, there has been no outbreak of the pestilence in this Agency since the case (reported last year) of the village of Khandraoni in Gwalior, where a virulent form of the epidemic was stamped out by vigorous measures taken by the Gwalior Darbar under the supervision of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Crofts. All the States have co-operated in measures for warding off the plague, and cordial assistance

has been given to the medical officers maintained by the Government of India at the railway centres of Sutna, Rutlam and Ujjain, where the inspection of passengers and the segregation of suspected cases have been regularly carried out.

Cholera appeared during the progress of the famine in most parts of the Agency, but in other respects the public health was generally good throughout the year.

Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee.—The celebration of the Diamond Jubilee was the chief event of the year under report. In every town in Central India public rejoicings were held, and, in spite of the calamitous famine from which at that time so many States were suffering, the manifestations of loyalty were hearty and sincere, the Chiefs of Central India, without exception, did all in their power to mark the occasion, and not only were the usual observances of parades, salutes, illuminations, feasts, and distribution of charity general, but in nearly every State some useful public works were inaugurated and endowed in commemoration of Her Majesty's glorious reign.

The Frontier War.—One regiment of Central India Horse, composed of two squadrons from each of the regiments, was sent on service in the Kurram Valley under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Money in September 1897. On the completion of the Tirah Campaign the regiment returned to head-quarters at Goona and Agar, having well maintained the high reputation of the corps, and obtained the warm approval of the General Officer Commanding the Kurram Field Force.

The Gwalior Transport Corps also had the honour of serving with the Tirah Expeditionary Force and did excellent service. His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia, who was most anxious to be allowed to serve in the field, accompanied the Transport Corps to Kushalgarh and personally supervised and assisted in despatching it on service.

REVIEW OF REPORTS OF POLITICAL OFFICERS.

GWALIOR RESIDENCY.

Death of Major Ivar MacIvor.—The Central India Agency and the Government of India sustained a severe loss by the lamented death, from cholera, on the 3rd August 1897, of Major Ivar MacIvor, C.I.E., Resident at Gwalior. Major MacIvor was an officer of great ability, who had served with distinction in the Baluchistan Agency for many years, and who, during his incumbency of the important post of Resident at Gwalior, had shown zeal and capacity in the discharge of his duties, and by his frank and courteous conduct had won the affection and esteem of Maharaja Sindhia, who showed by his sympathy and the prominent part he took in paying the last signs of respect at the funeral of the Resident (as reported in my letter No. 7285-G., dated the 9th October 1897) how deeply he mourned the death of one who had been his friend and adviser. Major Pears, Political Agent at Ulwar, officiated as Resident at Gwalior after Major MacIvor's death until the 8th November 1897, when Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newill, the present incumbent, was appointed Resident.

Season and Crops.—Timely and well distributed rain, averaging 32·65 inches as compared with 24·11 inches in the previous year, gave abundant *kharif* crops, and allowed of the closing of famine relief works in November; the *rabi* harvest was also above the average, and the prospects of the country at the close of the year under report are generally good.

Maharaja Sindhia's visit to Calcutta.—His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia, attended by the Resident and some of his principal Sardars, visited Calcutta at the end of December 1897, and took part, as a Knight Grand Commander, in the Chapter of the Star of India held by the Grand Master of the Order on the 13th January 1898. General Kashi Rao Surve, Commander-in-Chief of the Gwalior Army, was at the same time decorated as a Companion of the Order.

Maharaja Sindhia's Tour.—His Highness, accompanied by the Resident, made a very useful tour through the northern districts of his State which had suffered greatly from famine, and personally inspected the subats, tehsils, and police posts.

Administration.—The Resident's report shows that the administration of the Gwalior State has been creditably conducted during the year, and I can testify to the Maharaja's personal exertions for the welfare of his people, and the intelligent supervision exercised by him in all branches of the administration. Colonel Pitcher's services as Director of Land Records and Member of the Board of Revenue deserve special recognition ; the revenue survey and settlements which are now approaching completion have already secured great benefits, not only to the revenues of the State, but to the zemindars and ryots.

Railways in Gwalior.—The Guna-Bina Railway, 73·58 miles in length, worked by the Indian Midland Railway, shows total earnings of R1,02,375, the *net* earnings payable to the Gwalior Darbar being R42,446. The Ujjain-Bhopal Railway, 112·82 miles, also worked by the Indian Midland Railway, yielded gross earnings amounting to R3,72,337, of which R1,27,852 have been paid to the Gwalior Darbar as share of profits.

Of railways under construction the Guna-Bara line has made good progress. It is hoped that the rails will be laid to Chabra, 40 miles, after the rains, and that the whole line to Bara, 74 miles, will be open for traffic by March 1899. The Gwalior State Light Railways (2′ gauge) from Gwalior to Bhind, and from Gwalior to Sipri, are well under construction. It is hoped that the railway to Bhind will be open for traffic by December 1898, and to Sipri by March 1899. These lines were commenced as famine relief works in 1897, and the total expenditure up to the end of the year under report is given as follows :—

	R
Gwalior-Bhind Railway	8,62,724
Gwalior-Sipri do.	18,02,000

Indore Agency.

The only notable public event of the year was the celebration of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee. This was observed by the 21st and 22nd of June being declared public holidays. On the 22nd His Highness the Maharaja held a darbar, at which I and my staff were present, and a salute of 60 guns was fired in honour of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. The time of the year being unsuited for them, there were no illuminations, nor festivities, at night ; but late in the year, on the 15th of November, His Highness the Maharaja invited the European society of Mhow and Indore to a banquet at his new palace at Barwaha, the grounds of which were brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. After the banquet, the usual loyal toasts were given ; and I presented His Highness with the ribbon and gold clasp conferred on him by Her Majesty in commemoration of Her Diamond Jubilee.

Season and Crops.—Though, as stated in last year's report, there was no scarcity in Malwa, the price of grain continued abnormally high till nearly the end of the year. As the new crops, which were plentiful, came upon the market, the prices of the different grains began to fall, and before the end of the year normal prices were ruling in the case of all grains, except wheat, which, from various causes, remained abnormally high. The prohibition against export has been removed in the case of all grains except wheat.

The representations made to the Darbar on the condition of the outlying *pargana* of Alampur, as mentioned in last year's report, were entirely successful. The Minister, who was deputed to visit the *pargana*, took energetic steps to organize the necessary relief works and other measures for alleviating distress. His Highness the Maharaja sanctioned ample grants of grain and money which were judiciously distributed, and the population were safely carried over the remaining months of scarcity.

His Highness's Tours.—In the months of August and September His Highness the Maharaja made a pleasure tour through Rajputana and Upper India, and again in October he paid a flying visit to the Horse Fairs at Hansi and Amritsar. At the end of December he started on a tour of inspection, which lasted about 20 days, through his districts of Rampura and Bhanpura.

Education.—Education, under the care and supervision of Mr. E. C. Cholmondeley, continues to make good progress, and the results, as tested by the University examinations, are highly satisfactory.

The Mint.—The Indore Mint remained closed to the public throughout the year, and the comparatively small amount of ₹12,91,785 were turned out. The machinery is to be improved at a cost of ₹20,000, and better coins, of uniform shape, size and weight, will in future be turned out. No copper coin was issued.

Administration.—The administration of the Indore State remained in the hands of the Minister Rai Nanak Chand, who conducted it with the same care and ability as last year. Law and order continue to be well maintained, the revenue is collected without difficulty, and the general condition of the State and its people is prosperous.

Dewas States.—Both the States of Dewas have continued under the supervision of the First Assistant. It gave me much pleasure to recommend the restoration of the powers of ruler (under certain restrictions) to His Highness Krishnaji Rao, Raja of the Senior Branch, and, on receiving the orders of the Government of India, I held a darbar at Dewas on the 1st March 1898, and installed the Raja with due ceremony. His Highness Maharaja Sindhia was present on the occasion.

His Highness Mulhar Rao, Raja of the Junior Branch, continues earnest and amenable, and will, I hope, fulfil his promises by making a careful ruler.

Bhopal Agency.

Bhopal.—The rainfall was slightly in excess of that of last year, the *kharif* crop was excellent, and the *rabi* good on the whole.

Prices of food-grains, which were very high, have fallen considerably and are now moderate.

Major Meade, who was appointed to officiate as Resident in the Persian Gulf, made over charge of the Agency, on the 17th May 1897, to Captain Newmarch, who has held charge since that date.

An important feature of the year has been the acceptance by all the States and Thakurs of the Agency of the rule, which had been found to work well in the Dewas States, regarding the indebtedness of jagirdars and other such persons. This rule prohibits the hypothecation by a jagirdar of his land or *tanka* beyond the period of his own life, and thus prevents the estate or *tanka* being left encumbered to the prejudice of his heir; if carefully observed, this arrangement, which has been voluntarily entered into by those who have adopted it, will have important and far-reaching results.

The new Vazir of Bhopal, Khan Bahadur Moulvi Abdul Jabbar, C.I.E., has much improved the tone of the administration, and better results still may be expected when he becomes familiar with, and gets a full grasp of, the work.

The Bhopal Coinage Act XI of 1897, mentioned in last year's report, was brought into operation in October 1897, and ₹70,99,192 Bhopali coins were converted into Government currency by the 10th March 1898.

Rajgarh.—Many complaints have been made during the year against the administration of the State; the Raja, though anxious to govern well, is unfortunately surrounded by incompetent advisers.

Narsingarh.—The young Raja, Arjun Singh, and his brother, Ram Singh, joined the Daly College during the year. The Superintendent, Lala Roshan Lal, has worked hard, and his administration promises to be successful.

The affairs of the State have been put into thorough order, and many public works and measures of improvement have been inaugurated.

Khilchipur.—The health of the Rao has been far from good, and the administration of the State has unfortunately suffered in consequence.

Efforts are being made to introduce the coinage of British India as the sole legal tender, and it is hoped that conversion of the coinage will be accomplished soon.

Maksudangarh.—The management of the Superintendent, Ghulam Kadir Khan, continues to be eminently satisfactory. The conversion of the currency into British Indian coin was carried out with energy and promptitude.

R7,000 have been set aside, from the year's savings, for investment in Government Promissory Notes.

Kurwai.—Nawab Munawar Khan died on the 4th December 1896. His brother, Yakub Ali Khan, was recognised as his successor by the Government of India and duly installed by the Political Agent on the 16th July 1897. The Nawab is being gradually instructed in the duties of administration by the Kamdar, Kudrat Ali, who is able and energetic, and continues to administer the State wisely.

Pathari.—The administration of the Kamdar, Hyder Hussein, was found unsuccessful, and he was allowed to retire, his duties being undertaken by Kudrat Ali, the Kamdar of Kurwai, in addition to his own duties. The change has been a good one, and the affairs of this little estate may be expected to steadily improve, though it will be many years before they can hope to be called flourishing.

Nawab Basoda and Hydergarh.—The new Nawab was installed by the Political Agent on the 19th October 1897. He is a careful and good ruler and has much experience, having taken charge of the State during his late father's long absences on travel.

Muhammadgarh.—The new Nawab was installed by the Political Agent on the 17th October 1897. He is a young man and as yet untried.

Sironj. The Political Agent reports that this *pargana* of the Tonk State has given much trouble; but a new Nazim has been appointed and other changes made which it is hoped will lead to an improvement.

Baghelkhand Agency.

The famine continued to increase in intensity until the monsoon burst in June. Fortunately the rain-fall, though below the average in quantity, was so favourably distributed that, by the end of October, the famine was practically at an end. All the officials engaged in combating the famine and distress continued to display zeal and perseverance throughout the whole period; the excellence of the work done by them was recognized by the Government of India by the conferring of the title of G.C.S.I. on His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa and suitable honours on the State officials of Rewa and Nagode.

Rewa.—The Maharaja wisely continues, without any important alterations, the system of administration developed during his minority. His Highness personally controls and supervises all the branches of administration and holds regular office hours for the disposal of State business, thereby setting a good example to his officials.

Negotiations for re-transferring the Umaria coal-fields to the Darbar have been proceeding during the year, and it is hoped they will shortly be completed.

Nagode.—This State still continues under management, and the Raja, though often advised to return, remains absent at Benares. The administration is conducted by Rai Bahadur Radhe Lal, and is in every way satisfactory.

It is satisfactory to note that, in spite of the continuance of the famine for a great part of the year, there was not a single case of dakaiti throughout the Baghelkhand Agency.

Bundelkhand Agency.

The favourable monsoon produced good crops, which soon put an end to the existing distress in the Agency, and the people and cattle are rapidly regaining health and strength.

Captain Ewbank, R.E., has been deputed for one year to draw up schemes of protective works in each State against future famine; it is hoped that future visitations will not involve such acute suffering and distress as the different States in this Agency have lately passed through.

Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee was suitably celebrated, and, among other commemorative works of public utility, a fund, to be called the "Victoria Famine Insurance Fund for Bundelkhand," has been started by certain Chiefs who have contributed to it according to their means.

Orchha.—I had the pleasure of meeting His Highness Maharaja Pratab Singh at Orchha during my tour and of congratulating him on his exceedingly successful administration of famine relief measures. The State continues to be well governed, and, in spite of the recent famine, its condition is prosperous.

Datia.—His Highness the Maharaja of Datia was appointed a K.C.S.I. in the new year's list of Honours.

Panna.—His Highness the Maharaja Lokpal Singh, of Panna, died on the 9th March 1898, and the succession of his son Madho Singh has since been recognized by the Government of India.

Ajaigarh.—His Highness the Maharaja Ranjor Singh of Ajaigarh, who was created a K.C.I.E. in May 1897, was duly invested with the Insignia of the Order by me on January 3rd, 1898.

Sarila.—The Raja, Pahar Singh, died suddenly on the 22nd February 1898. The question of the succession remains open, as there are hopes of an heir to the estate.

Bhopawar Agency.

The rainfall was well distributed and favourable to the crops throughout the Agency; but in Jhabua and Ali Rajpur and Jobat there was a scarcity of drinking water.

Dhar.—His Highness the Maharaja continues under medical treatment, but is able to transact business with his Minister Gopal Rao, to whom the executive work of the State is entrusted. The administration is well conducted, and at the close of the year a further investment of a lakh was made in Government Promissory Notes.

Jhabua. The Dewan, Rao Bahadur Narayan Rao Bhikaji, after 38 years, honourable service in the Jhabua State, is about to retire on pension, and arrangements are being made for the exercise of power by the Raja under the general advice of a competent Dewan.

Ali Rajpur.—The State continues to prosper under the able management of Ram Krishna Pant, the Superintendent.

Barwani.—The young Rana, Ranjit Singh, entered the Daly College this year, and was placed under the guardianship of Thakur Lachman Singh, of Bagsuri—an appointment which appears very satisfactory. The State is making steady progress under the superintendence of Khan Bahadur N. M. Khory.

Malwa Agency.

The crops in this Agency were good, with the exception of opium, and the prices of food-grains have ceased to be abnormally high.

One case of bubonic plague was reported in this Agency at Rutlam; this was the case of a beggar who travelled there on foot from an infected district.

Owing to the change in Jhallawar, the Chanmehla District of that State ceased to be under the control of the Political Agent in Malwa; the Jhallawar Vakil was, therefore, withdrawn from the Agency.

All the States in this Agency are introducing the British Indian currency, and have organized measures to facilitate this object.

Jaora.—The Nawab of Jaora continues his studies at the Daly College. The Minister, Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, continues to administer the State with ability and success. The improvement in the financial condition is marked, and all branches of the administration testify to the careful and just rule of the Minister.

Rutlam.—The Raja of Rutlam has left the Daly College and is now residing at his own capital, where he is learning the duties of administration practically under the guidance of Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustomji, the Dewan.

Other States.—The Raja of Sailana is ruling well and introducing reforms. The affairs of the Sitamau State are being much improved under the skilful management of the Kamdar Bulwant Rao Trimbuck, and the Raja wisely entrusts the management of affairs to him.

Education in Central India.

Mr. Gunion's report on the progress of education in Central India is satisfactory.

Public Works.

The total expenditure was approximately R2,66,000.

Three additional wards in the Central India Agency Jail are to be constructed, and materials for the purpose have been collected.

The most important works commenced or completed during the year were:—

Borar River causeway.
Bharar bridge.
Namli-Sailana road.
Kurwai-Kothara road.
Kurwai-Betwa causeway road.
Kulhar-Pathari road.
Khalghat-Dharampuri road.

The rate of percentage on works undertaken by the Public Works Department from local funds has been raised to 24½ per cent.

This rate precludes local funds from giving the Department any works for execution except those which cannot possibly be placed elsewhere.

Medical Department.

A new and more elaborate form for the Civil Administrative Medical Officer's report was introduced this year, which shows clearly and succinctly the immense amount of good which the numerous hospitals and dispensaries of Central India yearly confer upon the people, and the excellent work performed by the various medical officers. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Caldecott vacated the posts of Civil Administrative Medical Officer and Residency Surgeon, Indore, on his promotion to Surgeon-Colonel, and thereby severed a connection with Central India of twenty years' standing, during which time he had endeared himself to all who had had the good fortune to look to him as their medical adviser or to meet him as a friend.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Dane succeeded to the post of Civil Administrative Medical Officer, and Surgeon-Major Gimlette was appointed Residency Surgeon at Indore.

The Charitable Hospital at Indore continues to flourish, and its reputation is safe under the care and skill of Surgeon-Major Gimlette.

Postal Department.

The report on the working of the Postal Department is again submitted by Mr. Barton Groves, Deputy Postmaster-General, and the satisfactory nature of the report testifies to the able manner in which he has supervised his department. The system of selling cheap packets of quinine at the post offices in Central India was introduced as an experiment during the year, and will, it is hoped, greatly benefit the poorer classes.

W. E. JARDINE,
for *Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.*

Indore Residency;
The 13th June 1898.

The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India travelled during the year 1897-98;

September 1897	1 day.
October 1897	4 days.
November 1897	9 days.
December 1897	31 days.
January 1898	24 days.
February 1898	7 days.
	76 days.

PART II.

POLITICAL.

CHAPTER I.

GWALIOR.

Report of the Gwalior Residency for 1897-98.

I.—GENERAL.

Personnel.—During the year the Gwalior Residency sustained a great grief in the lamented death of Major I. MacIvor, C.I.E., whose loss was deeply felt by his many friends throughout the Gwalior State.

Major MacIvor was in charge till the day of his death. Colonel D. G. Pitcher, Director of Land Revenue Records in the State, then carried on the current work till the arrival of Major T. C. Pears on the 16th August, who continued to officiate till the 8th November, when I relieved him of his duties, and have been in charge for the remainder of the year.

2. *Limits of the Gwalior Residency.*—No changes have taken place during the year; the Resident has continued the direct administration of the small States which were formerly under the Political Assistant at Guna, whose duties are now restricted to the Cantonment of Guna and its immediate neighbourhood.

3. *Season and Crops.*—The rainfall was timely and well distributed. The average in the district was 32·65 inches against 24·11 inches of the previous year. The *Kharif* crops were abundant and allowed of the cessation of famine relief. Some anxiety was felt for the *Rabi* crops till the timely fall of nearly 3 inches of rain in February saved the gram and unirrigated wheat crops. A more than average harvest is now being realized.

4. *Public health.*—Epidemic cholera appeared about the middle of March, and was more or less frequent till the middle of October. Owing to the famine, diseases of the digestive and nervous system were more prevalent.

On the revival of bubonic plague in the Bombay Presidency, very stringent precautions, to prevent its spread, have been enforced by the Darbar under the superintendence of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Crofts. Segregation camps have been established, and special arrangements to prevent the re-booking of passengers from plague-infected districts at intermediate stations. So far the State is quite free from the disease.

5. *Tours.*—Colonel D. W. K. Barr, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, visited Gwalior on the 15th October, returning on the 17th. He again visited Gwalior on the 26th November and remained till 1st December.

Owing to the Investiture of the Star of India, held in Calcutta on the 13th January 1898, His Highness's touring was delayed till the 28th January, when I accompanied him through the northern part of the State, which had been much afflicted by famine. The districts of Sikarwari, Tawarghar, Bhind, Bhander, and Gird Gwalior were visited. We did not return till the 7th March, to be in time for the Holi festival. After the festival early in April, I visited Guna and most of the small States in its vicinity. My tour with His Highness was full of interest, as it was very gratifying to see the keen interest taken by His Highness in the working of the several departments and the condition of his subjects. He personally inspected, and very carefully, the subayats, tehsils, police thanas and schools, making himself well acquainted with the State officials and their modes of work.

II.—Political.

6. The celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India was observed with much *eclat* on the 21st and 22nd June ; both days were observed as general holidays throughout the State. A review of the troops was held when an Imperial salute of 60 guns with a *feu de joie* was fired; darbars were held at the Residency and the Jaibilas Palace, when a kharita from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India was presented by the Resident to His Highness, who in reply passed the following resolution to commemorate the auspicious event:—

(*a*) Remission of 60 lakhs of arrears of land revenue (afterwards augmented to 72 lakhs).

(*b*) Construction of a bund and lake to be called the Diamond Lake.

(*c*) Release of 302 prisoners.

7. Major Abdul Gani of the 2nd Imperial Service Lancers represented the Gwalior Darbar in Her Majesty's Mounted Guard-of-Honour on the occasion of the Jubilee celebrations in London. He was subsequently decorated with the 2nd class of the Order of British India.

8. On the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, His Highness attended the Investiture of the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire held at Calcutta on 13th January 1898.

At the same investiture General Kashi Rao Surve, Sardar Bahadur, Commander-in-Chief of the State Army, was decorated as a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

9. The Gwalior Transport Corps, consisting of 450 ponies and 150 carts, was placed at the disposal of the Government of India for North-Western Frontier service. His Highness accompanied the corps to Khushalgarh, and would have gladly gone across the border with them on service had not famine operations and the administration of so large a State demanded his presence at Gwalior.

The good services of the corps have been cordially acknowledged by the Government of India. It has just returned, not much the worse for its exertions on a long and trying campaign.

10. His Highness also placed at the disposal of the Government of India large quantities of pressed fodder for the use of the horses and transport animals serving in the Tirah Expedition.

11. During July, His Highness paid visits to the Agent to the Governor-General at Indore and to the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, at Agra. In December, he visited the Maharaja of Kapurthala and proceeded to spend Christmas at Lahore, where he exchanged visits with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

12. General Sir Baker Russell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., and staff, at the invitation of His Highness, came to Gwalior on 14th December. He inspected the Imperial Service Troops and the forces of the State, and expressed himself as much pleased with all that he saw. On the 17th His Highness, on the invitation of Sir Baker Russell, went to the Artillery Practice Camp at Jhansi.

13. In connection with the famine relief operations, the following titles were conferred by the Government of India on some of the State officials, who especially distinguished themselves in famine relief operations :—

Rao Bahadur on Ramkrishna Abaji, Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Rai Bahadur on Pandit Gopalram, Deputy Director of Land Records.

Rai Bahadur on Munshi Jugalkishor, Assistant Director of Land Records.

Rai Bahadur on Munshi Balmukund, Suba of Sikarwari.

14. *Imperial Service Troops.*—The Inspector-General visited Gwalior at the end of November and carried on his usual inspections. Several sowars

of the Imperial Service Cavalry competed successfully at the assault-of-arms held at Agra during February. A musical ride of the regiment was much admired.

III.—Minor States and Thakurates.

15. *Khaniadhana.*—Affairs have gone on much as usual. No further complaints against the administration have come to notice, excepting charges of harbouring dakaits, which, considering the situation of the State, is not to be wondered at. The Raja has given free permission to the Gwalior officials to follow up any dakaits within his territory; he is anxious to be rid of them, but is not strong enough to do much.

The Razinamah with Thakur Anrood Singh of Kandhari has not yet been accomplished, but I am hopeful it soon may be, as the Raja has promised me to be more conciliatory. Chatarjeet Singh, his uncle, is at present acting as Kamdar, but a better man is much needed, as the Raja is too weak to deal with Thakurs Mangal Singh and Anrood Singh, who are the principal malcontents in the State.

Sheopur-Baroda.—The Raja seems to be more reconciled to being subordinate to the Gwalior Darbar. He has visited Gwalior and paid his respects to His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia.

Agra-Barkhera.—Thakur Baldev Singh, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, has been entrusted with the management of the estate, subject to the general supervision of the Resident.

The estate debts, amounting to Government ₹23,366, have been liquidated by a loan from the Gwalior Darbar at 4 per cent., which is to be repaid by annual instalment of ₹3,000.

Kathon.—Nothing of importance has occurred in this small guaranteed estate. Thakur Pertap Singh (the acknowledged headman) is on friendly terms with all his brothers.

Petty States round Guna.

16. Raghogarh.—Raja Jaimandal Singh is almost beyond work. He is 80 years of age, and has to be carried about. His son, Bikramajit Singh, is nominally in charge of the State, but has not much influence against the Paswans (slaves) constantly in attendance on the Chief, who work for their own interests. No one has yet been appointed in the place of the late Kamdar, Rai Bahadur Munshi Tikaram, as the Chief is hard to please. A strong man is much wanted and is being arranged for.

The State has a balance credit of about ₹22,000 Government, and so far the annual expenditure is well within the receipts.

Gurrah.—Raja Balbhadra Singh has done his best to fall out with his Kamdar, Shujat Ali Khan; but I am glad to say is now more reconciled to his efforts to curtail expenditure and prevent the raising of loans. The total liabilities of the State amounts to ₹40,000, and I have ascertained that savings of about ₹6,000 yearly can be obtained by more careful management. The question of liquidating the State debt by annual instalments to the several creditors is under consideration.

Umri.—Raja Pirthi Singh takes an interest in his estate, and has no debts. Owing to scarcity, his expenditure slightly exceeded the income during the past year.

Bhadaura.—Raja Madho Singh is a weak Chief and has incurred debts amounting to ₹5,500, or a year's income. He is arranging for their liquidation by small annual instalments.

Parone.—Nothing of importance has occurred in this petty State. Raja Gajendra Singh manages State affairs and has no debts.

Dharnaoda.—Thakur Bheem Singh is a weak Chief, whose Thakurs are rather too much for him. His debts amount to about ₹6,000 (a year's income). He evinces no anxiety for their liquidation.

Sirsi.—Dewan Mehrban Singh is another weak Chief. His debts amount o R1,200, or about half a year's income.

Chabra is a pargana of the Nawab of Tonk. Nazim Hakim Muhammad Abdul Majeed has been in charge during the year, and has brought nothing of importance to my notice.

REVENUE.

17. The improvements inaugurated during the previous year in the revenue administration have been satisfactorily maintained. There were no changes among the members of the Board. Meetings were held regularly twice a week, besides several special meetings.

Nine thousand four hundred and twenty-eight cases were disposed of out of 11,433 cases, leaving 2,005 undisposed of at the end of the year. The Board continued to hold charge of the Department of Public Works.

The year opened in the midst of a disastrous scarcity. The demands for revenue under the different heads amounted to R1,66,51,761, and the collections to R1,21,23,102, leaving a balance of R45,28,659 of unrealized income.

Finances.—As the State official year closes on 5th June 1898, statements of accounts for 1896-97 have been submitted. The statement on the opposite page gives all particulars.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Gwalior State for 1896-97.

Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Expenditure.	Amount.	Total.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Opening balance at the beginning of 1896-97 including investments.	.....	10,16,66,530 14 4	1. Civil	57,68,263 1 0	
			2. Military	38,80,323 14 9	
1. Land Revenue	67,15,699 1 2		3. Karkhanajat	24,34,364 7 8	
2. Sewai Jama	50,70,404 10 7				1,20,82,951 7 5
		1,17,86,103 11 9	4. *Radkurz* (or refunds during the year of sums standing to the credit of various departments in previous year's accounts).	49,21,173 4 11	
3. *Muzmi* (or amounts recovered on account of advances made in previous years and from outstandings of unadjusted accounts).	80,81,834 15 2				
			5. *Tassalmat* (or advances made to several departments and requiring adjustments).	2,32,97,036 6 11	
4. *Izafat Jama* (or sums standing in the Sircar Treasuries to the credit of various departments).	1,52,31,776 8 4				2,82,18,209 11 10
		2,33,13,611 7 6			
			Total Expenditure .	.....	4,03,01,161 3 3
			Balance .	.....	9,64,65,084 14 4
			DETAILS. ₹ a. p.		
			1. Reserve Treasury . . . 3,24,61,835 0 7		
Total Receipts .	.....	3,50,99,715 3 3	2. In Working Treasuries . . 1,08,78,249 13 9		
			3. Investments 5,31,25,000 0 0		
			Total . 9,64,65,084 14 4		
GRAND TOTAL .	.....	13,67,66,246 1 7	GRAND TOTAL .	.....	13,67,66,246 1 7

18. Owing to the depreciation in the exchange value of the Chandori rupee (a coin in which State salaries are paid) and the diminished supply of Government rupees in the State markets, considerable pressure is now experienced. The question of how best to increase the supply of money for circulation is receiving consideration.

19. *Gwalior Gazette Press.*—The *Gwalior Gazette* is still the only paper published in the State. The income of the Press has increased from R18,795 to R21,683 and the expenditure from R13,969 to R16,372.

20. *Muafi.*—Muafi grants have continued to receive the close attention of the Revenue Board.

Last year there were 6,908 muafidars drawing R9,65,312; this year there are 5,934 drawing R9,63,561.

The total number of pensioners at the end of the year were 2,583 drawing R1,50,446.

Ninety-two claims of plot of land and cash by the heirs of muafidars were enquired into. In 27 cases the claim was decreed in full, in 18 cases in part, in 15 for life, while 32 were disallowed.

Forty-two claims to whole villages were filed, out of which 37 were decreed in favour of claimants as hereditary, and the remainder were resumed.

21. *Postal Department.*—Postal operations did not suffer much from the famine, but the plague in Bombay has seriously diminished business in registered and insured articles.

The Department is progressing steadily and expanding. The finances show a net increase of R12,500, which will be expended in providing accommodation for the postal servants. The receipt and despatch of letters and parcels have increased during the year to about 25 per cent. The money order system has also improved.

22. *Stamps.*—Stamped papers of a new pattern have been instituted, which afford all possible security against fraud. The stock of stamps of the old pattern have been called in and destroyed. All stamped papers are now sold for only Government rupees. In spite of the scarcity of the year, the income has slightly increased.

23. *Land Records, Survey, Settlement, and Famine.*—Colonel D. G. Pitcher, Director of the Land Records Department, brings to notice—

About $\frac{1}{3}$rd of the total land area in Gwalior State is cultivated, $\frac{1}{2}$ is culturable, and $\frac{1}{6}$ is barren, and that out of the land under cultivation only about $\frac{1}{13}$th is irrigated.

In Malwa Prant a plough represents R51 of rent, in Gwalior Prant R41, and in Isagarh Prant R20.

Rapid progress has been made in the working of the Malwa Prant.

Surveys have been carried on in the Mandsaur and Amjhera districts of the Malwa Prant and in numerous Istmurari villages scattered over the State.

The incidence of expenditure per square mile throughout the State is calculated at R16-10-0, or about $\frac{1}{10}$ of the cost incurred by previous settlement officers. The resettlement of the Bhander District has been completed. The work has been carried on almost entirely by the existing local staff, supervised by selected officers from the Land Records Department.

24. *Forests.*—The forests of Karahal and Surwaya have continued under management. They will never, it is said, produce timber, but will afford a cheap fuel supply for the Sipri and Sheopur Railways. Cultivators residing within forest limits are allowed, for their personal use, to cut grass and wood. The cutting of green wood is restricted. Dry wood and grass are sold to outsiders, and grazing permitted.

25. *Famine.*—Towards the end of the previous year, the work of superintending famine relief operations fell upon the Director and his Assistants. Famine affected the State severely until the rain fell in July and then less severely till the *kharif* crops came into the market.

The famine operations have been so fully explained by Colonel D. G. Pitcher, the Director of Land Records, and Central Officer, Famine Relief, in

his report of 20th December 1897, a copy of which has been forwarded for the information of the Government of India, that I need only allude to the brief summary of results given by him, *viz.*:—

	₹
I.—Amount allotted by the Darbar for all forms of relief	29,05,378
II.—Amount actually expended, excluding establishments, tools, and plant and expenditure by the Department, Public Works, and by the Guna-Bara Railway on works requiring skilled labour	20,79,767
III.—Arrears of revenue up to end of Samvat 1952 remitted	72,00,000
IV.—Amount remitted for Neemuch District	27,184
V.—Amount advanced to other States in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand	11,98,800
	Persons.
VI.—Number relieved at unskilled labour in units of a day	10,706,938
VII.—Numbers gratuitously relieved in units of a day	2,535,420

26. I would add that, while touring with His Highness during last February in the most severely affected district in the north of the State, we were much gratified at seeing but few traces of distress, and hearing that more than half of those who had emigrated southwards on account of scarcity had already returned to their homes.

IV.—Railways.

27. *Guna-Bina Railway.*—This Railway, 73·58 miles in length, completed and opened for traffic in September 1895, at a cost of ₹49,98,917, has been worked during the year by the Indian Midland Railway. The total earnings to 31st December 1897 were ₹1,02,375-11-4, while the net earnings payable to the Gwalior Darbar amounted to ₹42,446-7-0. The revetment walls at the Sindh bridge, which were showing signs of failure, were satisfactorily re-built before the rains of 1897. It is expected, on the opening of the Guna-Bara extension, that the traffic earnings will show a heavy increase.

28. *Guna-Bara Railway.*—Mr. H. B. Taylor, Chief Engineer, reports that good progress has been made with the construction of the further extension of the Guna-Bina Railway to Bara; it is expected to open for goods traffic some 40 miles of the line, as far as Chabra, a large trade centre, as soon after the rains as the rivers will permit of being crossed by diversions. The whole line to Bara, 74 miles, it is hoped, will be open for all traffic by March 1899.

In the Gwalior section all earthwork and minor bridging is complete and the rails laid, so that construction trains are running. The large bridge over the Parbati river is nearly complete as to masonry, but the girders are not expected to reach India in time for erection before next monsoon. This delay is unfortunate, and is due to the engineering strike in England. The station buildings at Rothiai and Dharnaoda are well forward, and the ballast supply is close on completion.

29. *Ujjain-Bhopal Railway.*—The total earnings on this line are represented at ₹3,72,337-5-11, of which ₹1,27,852-14-4 has been paid to the Gwalior Darbar for their share of net profits.

30. *Gwalior State Light Railways.*—The plans and estimates of the Gwalior-Bhind section have been forwarded to the Government of India for approval. Those of the Sipri section will soon be ready for despatch.

The total expenditure on the Bhind Railway has been estimated at ₹8,62,724, and on the Sipri Railway at ₹18,02,000.

Mr. H. D. Williamson, Divisional Engineer, is in charge of the works under the professional supervision of Mr. H. B. Taylor, Engineer-in-Chief, Guna-Bara Railway.

The Gwalior-Bhind section passes through an easy country. The earthwork is complete. All minor openings are in hand, and it is hoped to have the rails into Bhind during the monsoon, and the line opened for all traffic by the end of the year.

The Gwalior-Sipri section has some very heavy work on the Ghats and the earthwork is about half complete. Many culverts are in hand, and ballast collections well forward. The rails and rolling stock are now being shipped from home. It is hoped to shortly lay some 20 miles of track as far as the heavy Ghats at Paniar. It will take some 6 months to get through the heavy rock cutting at the top of the rise, and by this time the road should be ready for rails right into Sipri. The line should be open for traffic by March 1899.

V.—JUDICIAL.

31. *Resident's Court.*—The annexed returns show the judicial work done by the Resident during the year.

There were no original civil suits.

Thirteen criminal cases were instituted, in which 33 persons were concerned. There are no cases pending. A reservist of the Native Army was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 396, Indian Penal Code.

The decision of the Lower Courts was upheld in two appeals against decisions of the Railway Magistrate, and one of the Political Assistant at Guna.

32. *Gwalior State.*—Mr. C. V. Vaidya, M.A., LL.B., Chief Justice, Gwalior State, brings to notice that there have been no changes in the Judicial Tribunals during the year, and submits the following table showing the work done:—

		Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed.	Pending at end of year.
Civil	1896	5,287	19,678	24,965	20,856	4,109
	1897	4,109	15,669	19,778	15,876	3,902
Criminal	1896	3,059	34,783	37,842	33,792	4,050
	1897	4,050	41,432	45,482	41,875	3,607

It appears that civil work declined, but that criminal work increased as might be expected during such a year of scarcity.

The Sadar Adalat disposed of 521 civil and 458 criminal suits showing a decrease from the previous year.

Of 399 civil appeals, in 192 cases the orders of the Lower Courts were confirmed, in 57 modified, in 59 reversed, 36 were remanded, 9 compromised, and 46 otherwise disposed of.

Of 296 criminal appeals, in 135 cases the decision of the Lower Courts was confirmed, in 63 modified, in 26 reversed, 37 were remanded, and 35 were otherwise disposed of.

There were 20 reference cases:—

15	cases of murder,
1	case of dakaiti,
1	„ housebreaking,
1	„ kidnapping,
1	„ criminal trespass,
1	„ grievous hurt,
20	

involving in all 33 persons; out of these 14 were sentenced to imprisonment for life, 1 to 14 years, 3 to 5 years, 8 were acquitted, 2 (belonging to Siledari Beda) were sent to the Irregular Force Department for punishment, 1 was released with a warning, 31 were remanded, and 3 sentenced to death. The sentences of death in 2 out of the 3 cases were confirmed by the Huzur Darbar.

The Prant Judges disposed of 1,298 civil suits and 1,643 criminal cases.

The Zilla Adalats disposed of 3,844 civil suits and 8,535 criminal cases.

The Pargana Adalats disposed of 10,213 civil suits and 31,239 criminal cases.

Fines to the extent of R1,33,620-10-10 were imposed during the year, of which R74,489-9-9 were realized.

There were 6 cases of Treasure Trove during the year, resulting in a total fine of R779-12-6. Of this sum R569-12-6 were credited to the Darbar treasury, and R210-0-0 were handed over to the owners.

VI.—Police.

33. The detachment of the Thagi and Dakaiti, consisting of 1 Inspector, 1 Deputy Inspector, 2 Duffadars, and 4 Najibs, is still attached to the Gwalior Residency, to work in the Petty States under the political control of the Resident.

VII.—Dakaiti.

34. There has been a considerable increase partly owing to the prevailing scarcity during the year, and especially so in the Isagarh and Chanderi district. One hundred and forty-nine dakaitis have been brought to notice as occurring between 1st March 1897 and 28th February 1898. There were 104 cases in the previous year. Half the cases were detected and about 20 per cent. of the offenders.

Three organized bands of dakaits in the Tawarghar District, led by Zimmipal, Debia Gora, and Jagpal, have been crushed, as also the formidable gang of the Lohari Thakurs.

Owing to the active operation of the Dholpur Darbar in suppressing their Gujars on the Chambal, close to the Gwalior border, no Gujar gangs have visited Central India or the Gwalior State during the past year. Fifty-two dakaits asked for by the Gwalior Darbar have already been handed over by the Dholpur Darbar; of these some have already received long sentences of imprisonment.

With reference to the increase of dakaiti in the Chanderi and Isagarh districts, His Highness has personally organized extensive operations against the amnestied and other dakaits. Troops from the Imperial Service Lancers and the State Infantry have been sent to Karera, where a successful campaign is now going on. Five leading dakaits have already been shot, and upwards of 70 dakaits and 30 harbourers have been arrested.

His Highness has been greatly assisted by the use of the Snider rifles which were kindly placed at his disposal by the Government of India for the suppression of dakaits.

In the petty States and Thakurates under the Gwalior Residency, the following cases have been reported:—

Sirsi	3
Raghogarh	2
Umri	1
Agra-Barkhera	3
Chabra	3
Dharnaoda	3
Bhadaura	1
Gurrah	3
Total	24

The cases were mostly technical dakaitis, attributable to the prevailing scarcity; seven cases of cattle-lifting are included in them.

VIII.—Educational.

35. Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, Inspector-General of Education, submits the following information:—

That he accompanied His Highness on tour through the northern districts of the State, when His Highness personally inspected the principal schools.

Of the anglo-vernacular middle schools inspected by me, the only one which can be regarded as being in a satisfactory state is Bhander, in which the attendance and tuition are both fairly good. On the other hand, the Gohad and Bhind schools are very backward, and it seems impossible to induce more than a very small percentage of boys to study English even up to the middle standard. The same remarks apply to the anglo-vernacular middle schools all over the State in a greater or less degree. As regards the quality of the teaching, it is generally best in mathematics and worst in English reading (the pronunciation being generally bad) and in geography. The vernacular departments of the anglo-vernacular middle schools are usually in a flourishing state, though in some places the attendance might be much larger. Inspectors have been instructed to pay attention to the weak points in these schools.

The district authorities, with a few honourable exceptions, have been most apathetic regarding the progress of the schools in their districts, in spite of orders issued by the Darbar. Without more co-operation from these persons, rapid progress cannot be expected.

The number of the State educational institutions was 261 against 242 of the previous year, *viz.* :—

		1896-97.	1897-98.
	Lashkar and Ujjain Colleges	2	2
Secondary	High Schools at Lashkar, Ujjain and Morar	3	3
	Middle Schools	18	8
Primary	For boys	212	228
	For girls	...	1
	Aided Schools	5	7
Special	Service School	1	1
	Law School	1	1
	TOTAL	242	261

Thirteen new primary schools were opened during the year, and four more will shortly be started.

A new class to teach the local laws of the State has just been added to the former law class.

The Service School has made satisfactory progress as regards tuition during the year, but the attendance, especially of the lower classes, has been irregular. The average monthly number on the rolls was 108 against 99 last year, and the average daily attendance was 41 against 54.

A girls' school was opened at Ujjain in January last, the first of its kind in the Gwalior State. About 50 girls were present on the occasion of the inauguration ceremony, and since then the number on the rolls has risen to 115, with an average attendance of 67. So far it has been a great success.

The total number of pupils attending the different colleges and schools was 13,772, as compared with 13,724 in the previous year. The prevalence of famine throughout nearly all the districts of the State prevented any notable increase in attendance.

The following table shows the classification of the pupils according to their religion and caste :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Hindus	12,060	12,323
Muhammadans	1,571	1,384
Europeans and Eurasians	...	...
Native Christians	1	14
Parsis	2	51
Others	90	...
TOTAL	13,724	13,772

Of these—

1896-97.	1897-98.	
1,383	1,346	were learning English.
11,747	12,043	„ „ vernacular languages.
594	383	„ „ classical „

The number of teachers employed was 542 against 512 last year.

An increase of R2,823 was sanctioned to the Educational Budget during the present year. The Budget was distributed as follows:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	R	R
Administration	10,260	10,620
Inspection	8,904	9,000
Tuition	1,12,725	1,16,208
Scholarships	11,310	11,304
Miscellaneous	22,958	21,848
TOTAL	1,66,157	1,68,980

This does not include the pay of the Inspector-General, which brings the total up to R2,00,000.

The grant for scholarships was distributed as under—

Colleges	2,256	
Law School and Engineering class	1,764	
Secondary Schools	5,112	
Primary Schools	2,172	
		11,304

The results of the prescribed examinations of colleges and schools for the year 1896 and 1897 are shown below:—

		1896.		1897.	
		Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.
Allahabad University.	Bachelor of Arts	17	11	18	9
	First Examination in Arts	35	17	29	15
	Entrance Examination	33	14	32	20
	School Final Examination	...	...	2	1
	Middle Vernacular	59	24	55	10
	Central India Schools Examinations	99	73	63	38
Munshi	Persian Examination, Punjab University.	1	1	1	1
Sanskrit	Punjab University	6	3	5	4
	Benares Sanskrit College	39	27	46	29
	TOTAL	289	170	251	127

The chief decrease is in the Central India Schools Examinations, which is owing to the abolition of the first class examination. The Middle School Examination was everywhere disastrous, and accounts for most of the failures.

Physical education was maintained as usual in the Colleges and was extended to 6 schools, which were supplied with simple gymnastic apparatus and Indian clubs.

Mr. Johnstone further brings to notice that no new school building was completed during the year, and no progress made with the Victoria College at Gwalior or with the Madhava College at Ujjain, and adds:—

The work of the Department has been conducted by the officials as a whole in a satisfactory manner. The Principals of the two Colleges, Pandit Pran Nath and Pandit Bapu Narayan Dhekné, M.A., and their colleagues have worked with their usual zeal and efficiency. The Inspectors too have generally been active in touring through the districts under their charge.

IX.—Public Works.

36. The member of the Board of Revenue in charge, Public Works Department, submits a report for the year from 1st June 1897 to 31st May 1898. The organization remained the same as during last year.

The Budget grant for the year including R40,000 for the Miscellaneous Department and one lakh for Irrigation works, both new and repairs, amounted to 8 lakhs. Only $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were available for expenditure on roads and buildings.

On account of famine, most of the important works had to be set aside, and all funds available were surrendered to meet the expenditure on relief works. The maintenance of the roads was neglected to a great extent. Whatever money came in from the allotment for the renewal of roads was spent on extra earthwork and on extending berms, by which means relief was afforded to the unskilled famine people.

On account of famine, no arrangements for the construction of tehsil buildings, police thanas, and post offices, all much needed, could be made.

If the present depreciation of the Chandori currency continues, some concession will have to be made to the contractors, or works will have to be carried out departmentally.

37. Irrigation works were carried out under the supervision of Mr. T. W. Armstrong. The total expenditure amounted to R34,679.

In February last the Irrigation Division was transferred to the Land Records Department, who report that R2,80,500 were expended on scattered works for affording irrigation for over 17,000 bighas of land, on the principle of collecting material by contract, and of constructing masonry and other works upon which the safety of the dam or weir depends, by hired departmental labour.

X.—Boundary Dispute.

38. In April 1897, Lieutenant Cooke, of the Central India Horse, settled a boundary dispute between $\frac{\text{Khejra}}{\text{Gwalior}}$ *versus* $\frac{\text{Moadpur.}}{\text{Dharnaoda.}}$

During the recent cold weather Lieutenant Luard has settled 10 disputed cases in the petty States round Guna.

In five cases, the Gwalior Darbar was concerned. The Gwalior Darbar has also agreed to settle amicably 13 other cases. Seven disputes are still pending.

XI.—Medical.

39. The State Medical Department has continued to make satisfactory progress under Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Crofts. The Memorial Hospital, it is hoped, will be completed by the end of this year. No new hospitals were opened.

The total number of new cases (both "Intern" and "Extern") treated during the year was 150,319 as compared with 133,932 treated in 1896, thus showing an increase in the total number treated of 16,387.

The total number of in-patients treated during the year was 2,724, of whom 1,469 were cured, 667 were relieved, 208 were discharged, 304 died, and 84 remained under treatment.

Of the 304 deaths, 118 occurred in the men's dispensary, 33 in the women's hospital, Lashkar, and the rest in out-district dispensaries. The average daily number of in-patients treated was 13,046.

The total number of out-patients treated was 147,575 against 131,765 in 1896, the daily average being 1,232·03.

The diseases which caused most admissions into hospitals are in the following table in their order of frequency, as compared with 1896:—

	1896.	1897.
1. Malarial fever	19,187	28,093
2. Skin-diseases	18,055	185,972
3. Diseases of lungs and respiratory system	12,628	13,243
4. Dyspepsia and diseases of digestive system	15,554	13,191
5. Diarrhœa and Dysentery	Not shown.	9,235
6. Ulcers	8,685	8,589
7. Eye diseases	6,900	7,093
8. Rheumatic affections	6,684	6,907
9. Venereal diseases	3,407	5,136
10. Diseases of the ear	4,626	4,442
11. Diseases of the nervous system	3,657	3,663
12. Local injuries	4,099	3,260
13. Worms	Not shown.	2,697

The total number of major surgical operations performed during the year was 345, against 336 in the year preceding. Of these 282 were cured, 38 were relieved, 11 were discharged, and 10 died.

The number of minor surgical operations performed during the year was 5,535 against 6,097 in 1896.

The results were:—

Cured	5,271
Relieved	146
Discharged otherwise	116
Died	2

Epidemic cholera appeared about the middle of March, and was more or less frequent up to the 15th of October, on which date the last reported case occurred. Five thousand nine hundred and forty cases were reported, of whom 2,830 died. Owing to a very large number of people flocking in to attend the Mohurrum at Lashkar to obtain food distributed at that festival, cholera became prevalent especially in June; every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and it gradually grew less and disappeared altogether.

40. Fifty-six thousand five hundred and thirty-six children were vaccinated during the year as compared with 56,389 in 1896, thus showing a small increase; the details are:—

	1896.	1897.
Males	30,437	29,848
Females	25,952	26,688
TOTAL	56,389	56,536

Classified according to castes or creeds, the figures stand as below:—

	1896.	1897.
Christians	8	8
Muhammadans	1,624	1,532
Hindus	34,472	34,183
Other castes	20,290	20,812
TOTAL	56,389	56,536

Of these 51,799 were successful against 52,539 in the preceding year; 4,737 against 3,850 in 1896 were unsuccessful.

XII.—Miscellaneous.

41. During the year under report two Wilayaties were deported from Gwalior to Peshawar.

Railway Accidents.

42. Ten cases of railway accidents were reported during the year, in which five men and three women were killed and two boys were injured.

Gwalior Residency;
The 3rd May 1898.

J. H. NEWILL, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Officiating Resident at Gwalior.

CHAPTER III.

BHOPAL.

Administration Report of the Bhopal Political Agency for the year 1897-98.

The rainfall for the year was 41·08 inches, measured at Sehore, as compared with 40·41 inches last year.

The famine, which threatened almost every State in the Agency, has been described in a special report on the subject. It is sufficient to note here that with the ripening of the *kharif* crops, which were almost without exception excellent, all anxiety ceased. The *rabi* has on the whole been good, and the prices of food-grains are now moderate.

Major Meade made over charge of the Agency to me on 17th May 1897, and I have been in charge of it ever since. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Dane has been the Agency Surgeon throughout the year.

I have, during my annual tour which began on 15th October and ended on 10th March, visited every State and made the acquaintance of every Chief in the Agency.

A very important feature of the year has been the acceptance, by all the States and Thakurs of this Agency, of the Dewas rule about the indebtedness of jagirdars and other such persons.

This rule provides that, whatever debts a man, such as a jagirdar, tankadar or the like, may incur during his lifetime, the debts die with him, his heir is under no obligation to discharge them, and the land or tanka, which is transmitted to the heir, cannot be encumbered thereby.

As soon as the meaning and object of this rule was well understood, it was in most cases eagerly accepted by those concerned. The rule has been widely proclaimed in the Agency, and, if it is properly maintained, will certainly produce very salutary and far-reaching results. It has received the approval of the Government of India, and is of course prospective, not retrospective.

Her Majesty's Jubilee was everywhere honoured as it deserved. A special report has been submitted of the rejoicings and acts by which the occasion was celebrated in the various States and estates of this Agency.

POLITICAL.

Bhopal.—Her Highness the Begam has enjoyed fairly good health throughout the year, and has not been away from Bhopal.

The water-supply of the Bhopal city has been improved, and the town is now supplied from the upper and purer lake. A second water-wheel and a second set of pumps are, however, still necessary, for, in case of any failure in the apparatus now working, a population of about 80,000 persons would have to fetch their water from the lakes instead of having it supplied to them in pipes.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barr, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, visited Bhopal on the 23rd November 1897 in the course of his annual tour, exchanged visits with Her Highness the Begam, and discussed certain matters of State with Her Highness and the Minister, besides giving interviews to the leading officials and others who wished to see him.

Lieutenant-General Sir Baker Russell, commanding the Bengal Army, visited Bhopal and Sehore in January 1898, when he inspected the Bhopal Battalion and the Victoria Lancers (the Imperial Service Cavalry of Bhopal). During his visit he was entertained with her usual liberality by Her Highness the Begam, who held a darbar in his honour.

Lieutenant-General Sir Baker Russell said he was much pleased with what he had seen of the Victoria Lancers, and would make favourable mention of them to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

With the death of Imtiaz Ali and the arrival of his successor Khan Bahadur Maulvi Abdul Jabbar, C.I.E., the complaints which had been so frequent and systematic against the revenue administration of the State ceased, and during the year under report nothing further has been heard of them. Many changes in the personnél of the administration have been made with advantage, and some still remain to be made.

There is no doubt that the tone of the administration has improved considerably since the new wazir assumed office, and when he becomes more familiar with the work and has more leisure, better results may be expected.

Miss Barnard has continued to do good work at the Lansdowne Maternity Hospital, and I have reason to believe that her skill is much appreciated by her patients.

A new dispensary has been begun at Ashta, and will supply a growing want at that place, where the medical accommodation has long been defective.

If the Government of India approve the proposal to place the medical institutions of the State under the control and supervision of the Agency Surgeon, great and beneficial improvements may be expected at very little, if any, greater cost than is now incurred.

Orders have been issued by Her Highness the Begam for the construction of a new jail to accommodate 1,000 prisoners. The plan and the site have been approved by the Agent to the Governor-General, and the work will be advanced as funds permit. The present jail is altogether unsuited for its requirements, and the new building on a high, dry and breezy site will in every way be worthy of a State like Bhopal.

Mr. Cook, the State Engineer, has done good work to the extent of the means at his disposal, and a new bund which he has made during the year on the road from Bhopal to Shamsgarh has had the effect of deepening the big lake at Bhopal and thereby increasing and improving the water-supply of the inhabitants.

Satisfactory measures for the detection and prevention of plague have lately been adopted at Bhopal.

Since writing the foregoing, I have received an interesting report from the Minister of Bhopal on the administration of the past year. I submit his report herewith.

Regarding Minor States.

Rajgarh.—Complaints against the administration of this State have been many and serious, but, although inquiries have been made into them, they have not been substantiated. I agree with my predecessor that the Chief is anxious to govern well, but I think he has many bad and incompetent advisers, and until they are removed and a competent Kamdar is appointed, there is not much hope of improvement in the administration.

Narsingarh.—During the year under review the Raja, Arjun Singh, his brother, Ram Singh, and two sons of leading Thakurs joined the Daly College at Indore.

The administration has been carried on during the year by the Superintendent, Lala Raushan Lal, under the orders of the Political Agent. Owing to frequent changes in the subordinate staff, great difficulty was experienced in elucidating and regulating the accounts of the State, but they have at last been brought into order and a systematic and detailed budget for the current year has been prepared. The State is solvent, and a considerable expenditure is contemplated on public works which are badly needed. With this object an experienced Engineer, Mr. Chitale, has been engaged, and it may confidently be expected that the next year will show good results.

The administration of civil and criminal justice has been organized and regulated. Two experienced officers selected by Colonel Pitcher, Director of Land Records in the Gwalior State, have been lent by the Gwalior Darbar to Narsingarh with the object of effecting a land revenue survey and settlement. A large class of patwaris has been trained, and the work of survey is about to begin.

Telegraph offices will shortly be opened at Narsingarh and Pachore, and communication effected with the main telegraph line along the Agra-Bombay Road. These will be combined postal and telegraph offices, and the State will provide the buildings free of cost, besides giving the usual guarantee.

The expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries has been largely increased under a system of re-organization prepared by the Agency Surgeon, from which great improvement may be expected.

The Bhatiani Rani, a widow of the late Raja Mahtab Singh, died on 2nd July 1897, when her jagir of about R10,000 lapsed to the State.

Veterinary-Colonel Queripel, Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, very kindly purchased two Arab stallions for the State, which will be utilized for breeding purposes with a view to supplying the requirements of the State and improving the breed of horses in Narsingarh.

Mirza Afzal Beg, a Deputy Inspector of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, has been placed in charge of the police, who are gradually being re-organized.

Lala Raushan Lal has worked hard and well, and his administration promises to be successful.

Khilchipur.—In this State many different currencies have hitherto obtained, but during the last year efforts have been made to adopt the silver coin of British India as the sole currency and legal tender. I hope soon to be able to report that the conversion is complete.

The health of the Rao has been far from good, and perhaps it is due to this that the administration has not been so satisfactory as it might otherwise have been, but if the heir-apparent, Bhawani Singh, were given more extended powers, this might be remedied.

Three of the Rao's younger sons joined the Daly College during the year.

Maksudangarh.—I have nothing but good to report of this State. The management of the Superintendent, Ghulam Kadir Khan, continues to be eminently satisfactory.

He showed great promptitude and energy in the conversion of the currency, and he has this year put aside R7,000 for investment in Government Promissory Notes.

I regret to say that friction with the Sironj Pargana of the Tonk State still continues and is due largely to the want of proper control over the police in that pargana.

Kurwai.—Nawab Munawar Ali Khan died on the 4th December 1896. His brother Yakub Ali Khan was recognized by the Government of India as his successor and was duly installed by me on 16th July 1897. Under the advice and guidance of Kudrat Ali, the Kamdar, he has been lately engaged in learning and trying to perform the duties of some of the subordinate officers in the State with a view to qualifying himself for its administration whenever it may be considered necessary to entrust him with such powers.

The Nawab was married during the year to the widow of his deceased brother, but owing to the wise and sensible advice of his father, Khan Bahadur Mazhar Ali Khan, no great expenditure was incurred on the wedding ceremonies. The Nawab will do well to follow his father's advice in other matters.

The Kamdar, Kudrat Ali, has done very well indeed. He is able, energetic, sensible and moderate. Of the State debt R15,000 have been paid off on account of the principal and R18,088-7-6 on account of the interest. The administration is carefully supervised, and the revenue is likely to increase.

Pathari.—In this little estate the administration of the late Kamdar, Hyder Hussen, was not successful. He was, therefore, allowed to retire when his duties were undertaken by Kudrat Ali, the Kamdar of Kurwai, in addition to his own. The change has been an improvement. The Nawab fell into the hands of bad advisers at one period of the year, and it was found necessary to remove him and his family from Pathari to Sehore. Here a house has been

rented for him, and during the next year it will, I hope, be possible to increase his allowance and the allowances of the other members of the family. Though the Nawab no longer tries to interfere in the administration of his estate, his conduct still leaves much to be desired in other respects.

The conduct of the heir-apparent affords a pleasing contrast to this. Being unwilling to remain idle, he applied to me for some employment, and is now working in the Pindara jagirs as an assistant to the Amin Hashmat Khan, who is in charge of the Jabria and Piplianagar jagirs. He is working well and cheerfully without any remuneration, and the experience he is gaining will surely be useful to him when he succeeds to his estate.

The debts of Pathari have been scheduled. They amount to R62,313, while the annual income is but R9,765. Arrangements have been made to pay off the debts by annual instalments of R4,000, and the instalment for the year under review has been paid. The number of creditors is now 4, and the balance of debt remaining unpaid is R58,313.

Nawab Basoda or Hydergarh.—Nawab Umar Ali Khan, the Chief of Basoda, died on 11th June 1896, and his son Hyder Ali Khan, having been recognized by the Government of India as heir to his father, was duly installed as Nawab by me on 19th October 1897.

A dispensary has been opened at Basoda during the year, towards which Basoda contributes R150 and Muhammadgarh R100 per annum.

An out-agency in connection with the Indian Midland Railway was opened during the year at Basoda, but a difficulty at once arose in the confusion of names, there being a station on the railway close to Nawab Basoda, but called Ganj Basoda. It has therefore been decided at the Nawab's suggestion to substitute the name of Hydergarh for Nawab Basoda.

The present Nawab is a careful and good ruler, and has had much experience of administration, because he used to take charge of the State during his father's long absence on travels.

Muhammadgarh.—Nawab Hatim Kuli Khan was installed by me as Nawab on 17th October 1897. He is a young man whose future is in his own hands.

Sutalia.—The ruler of this estate is another young man, who has yet to give proof of his qualities. He has received a fair education, and begins life with much in his favour. Beyond the conversion of the currency, there is nothing special to record about Sutalia.

Sironj.—This pargana of the Tonk State gives much trouble to its neighbours. The police administration has been very unsatisfactory, and there is absence of proper co-operation with adjoining States in the matter of the extradition of criminals who find a refuge in this pargana after stealing the cattle of their neighbours. A new Nazim has, however, lately been appointed and a few other changes have been made, from which it is hoped that better results will ensue.

Gwalior.—A portion of the Gwalior State is within the political limits of this Agency. All political relations with the Gwalior Darbar have been most satisfactory, and the Gwalior Vakil at Sehore is a very creditable representative of that State.

Indore.—The Indore Vakil has been changed during the year. The relations between this Darbar and the neighbouring States have been satisfactory, but in one or two cases of extradition there has been considerable delay.

Dewas.—The pargana of Sarangpore, which is jointly shared and administered by the Dewas States, falls within the political limits of this Agency. All relations with this pargana have been most satisfactory.

Dhabla Dhir.—The Thakur, Chand Singh, sent his boy to the Daly College for a short time during the year, but withdrew him after a few weeks, because he could not bear to be separated from his only son. The boy is now at the Sehore High School, and will, it is hoped, again join the Daly College at some future date. There are disputes in the family regarding allowances, but they will shortly be settled.

Dhabla Ghosi.—Here, too, there were disputes in the family about allowances, but I have effected an amicable settlement, which has received the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General.

The Pindara Jagirs.—These petty holdings give an amount of trouble out of all proportion to their size or importance. Piplianagar (the half share belonging to Yusuf Muhammad Khan), Jabria Bhil and Jabri are still under the management of an Amin, Hashmat Khan, who has lately been assisted by Abdul Rahim Khan, heir to the Pathari estate. Debts to the extent of ₹7,113 have been paid off during the year. The balance of debt remaining is approximately ₹4,000, but the claims of all the creditors have not yet been fully examined.

Hashmat Khan has been entrusted with 3rd class magisterial powers in order to enable him to dispose of petty cases arising in his charge, and has done good work during the year. The conduct of Yusuf Muhammad Khan leaves much to be desired.

Khajuri.—This jagirdar is heavily indebted, and has received several warnings during the year.

Piplianagar.—Masum Bakhsh, the jagirdar's son and heir, has not behaved well during the year, having been implicated in more than one objectionable case.

Revenue and Finance.

The great feature of the year has been the conversion of the currency in the States of Bhopal, Narsingarh, Rajgarh and Maksudangarh and in the petty Thakurate of Sutalia.

The measures connected with this conversion have been described in detailed reports on the subject, and it is only necessary to record here that the silver currency of British India now prevails in all these States and is their sole legal tender.

A similar conversion is approaching completion in the Khilchipur State, and when that is done, the silver currency of the whole Agency, with the exception of certain outlying portions of Indore, Gwalior and Tonk, will be uniform with that of British India.

Judicial.

The appended statements A and B show the cases, civil and criminal, disposed of by the Political Agent and the Superintendent of Sehore during the year under report.

Dakaiti.

A special report on this subject has already been submitted, and to that there is nothing to add.

It may, however, be specially brought to notice here that towards the end of the year there were several dakaitis in the neighbourhood of Silwani in the Bhopal State. I first came to know of this in the course of my annual tour in that part of the country, and personally brought the matter to the notice of Her Highness the Begam, who at once gave suitable orders. The result of the action taken is not yet known.

The Moghia settlements in the Agency were inspected partly by me and partly by Mr. Waterfield, Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti. Special reports of those inspections have already been made.

On the whole, I am of opinion that the settlement of criminal tribes is progressing favourably, though there are defects in certain places.

Sehore.—As soon as the anxiety regarding the famine allowed, I took up the question of a water-supply at Sehore. This has been referred to experts, and I regret to say that the estimated cost (₹1,35,000) of a systematic supply is prohibitive. Still an improvement has been made by enlarging the bund which existed in one part of the stream flowing through Sehore and by making a removeable bund of planks in another part of that stream. This will, it is

believed, increase the well supply in the neighbourhood of the stream, but the other portions of the town are still threatened with scarcity during the hot season. The subject is still engaging my attention.

Khan Bahadur Ahmad Hussen, who had been Superintendent of Sehore since 10th April 1877, retired in December 1897 on a medical certificate. His place has been taken by Mr. Sharman, late Assistant Opium Agent at Chitor.

Mir Muhammad Khan, B.A., who was temporarily headmaster of the Sehore High School, gave up the post for private and domestic reasons. He has been succeeded by Mr. Bhagwan Dass, M.A., who was formerly headmaster of the Shahzada School at Delhi. The total number of boys on the rolls on the 31st March 1897 was 333; the average daily attendance during the year was 280, and the cost of the school was approximately R9,500. During the year 1897, eleven boys appeared for the Entrance, 13 for the middle and 15 for the junior examinations, with the result that 4, 2 and 8 passed, respectively.

A few minor changes have been made in the Girls' School, but there is nothing special to record. The numbers on the 31st March 1897 were 92, and the average daily attendance during the year was 74·44. The cost of this school was R940 during the year. Although the loss of Mrs. Mears is much felt, the school has done creditably under its present headmistress, Rukhia. No fees are charged.

Orders regarding the re-organization of the police are still awaited, and until they are received, very little improvement is possible. The force is in a bad condition. Several members have been convicted of criminal charges during the year, and proofs have been abundant that there was hardly any discipline in the force.

Boundaries.

There has been no Boundary Settlement Officer, and the establishment has been reduced to one Sarishtedar on R15 per mensem, who conducts the correspondence regarding the construction of pillars and the payment of Amins.

There are still two pending cases to be decided, but they are both unimportant. In one of them between Gwalior and Basoda, the States concerned have agreed to accept my arbitration as final, and that case will be decided this month. The other between Rajgarh and Narsingarh had been amicably settled by the Diwan of Rajgarh and the Superintendent of Narsingarh, but at the very last moment before signing the map, Ishri Bakhsh, the Kamdar of Rajgarh, withdrew from the agreement, left the site of the dispute and made objections, so that the case will now have to be decided in the ordinary way. I propose to attempt a settlement during my next annual tour.

Medical.

Detailed reports on hospital and vaccination work have been separately submitted by the Agency Surgeon to the Civil Administrative Medical Officer. In the Agency, 236 major operations were performed during the year. In the preceding year the number was 225.

The experience of my annual tour is that vaccination operations have been very successful in the Agency, except in the eastern districts of Bhopal below the Vindhyas, where there has been much neglect and indifference. I induced several leading officials and jagirdars to undergo the operation publicly as an encouragement to the more ignorant people. Having been publicly vaccinated themselves, they will now be in a better position to ensure the vaccination of others.

All the wells in the camping grounds on my annual tour were disinfected prior to the arrival of my camp by permanganate of potash with the object not only of protecting the camp, but also of familiarizing the people with a preventive of disease against which there is in some quarters considerable prejudice at present.

L. S. NEWMARCH,

The 29th April 1898. *Political Agent in Bhopal.*

CHAPTER IV.

BHOPAWAR.

Report of the Bhopawar Political Agency for the year 1897-98.

I.—General.

1. The rainfall, which was general and well distributed throughout the Agency, was favourable to the growth of the *kharif* (autumn) and *rabi* (spring) crops; but in Jhabua, Ali Rajpur and Jobat the want of drinking water is felt, and the outturn of *rabi* crop was half the average in these places. Some damage was done by locusts, and hail-storms also occurred.

2. Mr. A. F. DeLæssöe held charge of the Agency to the 4th November 1897, when he proceeded on one year's furlough making over the charge of the office to Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Duke, Agency Surgeon, Bhopawar. Captain W. H. M. Stewart assumed charge of the Agency on 4th December 1897.

3. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Duke held the appointment of the Agency Surgeon throughout the year.

4. The Political Agent visited Jhabua, Jobat, Ali Rajpur and Barwani, and received the Agent to the Governor-General in Dhar in February on the occasion of a private visit of Colonel Barr to His Highness the Maharaja. The officers of the Malwa Bhil Corps, as well as the Agency Surgeon, were on tour as usual.

II.—Political.

5. *Gwalior.*—No report is received from the Darbar regarding this portion of the Agency.

Indore.—No report is received from the Darbar.

6. The Maharaja Holkar has re-opened the question of the Thandla-Pitlawad Exchange case (settled during the year 1896-97) by laying claim to 4,358 bighas of land, alleged to have been wrongfully awarded to the Jhabua State. Necessary enquiry has been set on foot to decide the points at issue.

7. *Dhar.*—His Highness the Maharaja, who continues under medical treatment, secured the services of Dr. R. J. Hall as Resident Physician with effect from the 15th September 1897. His Highness's health remains the same. No material improvement may, I fear, be looked for.

8. The heir-elect Oodeyjee Rao is making steady progress in physical and mental training. He is an intelligent and promising boy.

9. Colonel D. W. K. Barr, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, paid a private visit to His Highness the Maharaja in February 1898, accompanied by the First Assistant. The Minister Gopal Vishwas Rao made a tour of inspection, visiting Nalcha, Sultanpur, Dharampuri and Kuksi.

10. The revenue survey in the Dhar State has made steady progress. Its operations have been extended to—

(1) Dharampuri.
(2) Mandu.
(3) Sundersi.
(4) Nimanpur.

11. *Jhabua.*—Dewan Rao Bahadur Narayen Rao Bhikaji, who has served the Jhabua State for a period of 38 years, firstly as Vakil in the Bhopawar Agency and for the last 15 years in the capacity of Dewan, is shortly to relinquish his duties and to retire on pension.

12. It is under contemplation to invest the Chief Raja Udey Singh with powers of administration.

13. Rai Bahadur Munshi Jowala Pershad, the late Dewan of Jhabua, who was granted a jagir village in recognition of his services, died in November 1897. His son Govind Pershad succeeded him as jagirdar, the jagir being hereditary.

14. *Ali Rajpur.*—Owing to the death of Rana Sarup Singh, of Jobat, Sadar Amin Waman Rao was transferred to Jobat to take up the appointment of Superintendent, *vice* Kamdar Ram Chunder Rao transferred to Ali Rajpur as Sadar Amin, with effect from the 1st November 1897.

15. Rani Anand Kunar Zadecha, widow of Rana Rupdeoji, and Dhan Kunar, widow of Rana Vijeydeo, died during the year under report. Their two villages, Ghongsia and Bharatki Chowki, yielding an annual revenue of R800, lapsed to the State.

16. Rana Pertab Singh, who studies in the Daly College, visited the State during the summer vacation.

17. The State continues to prosper under the able management of Ramkrishen Pant, Superintendent, assisted by Sadar Amin Ramchunder Rao. The State enjoyed immunity from dakaiti.

The cash balance at the close of the year amounted to R1,65,000.

18. *Barwani.*—The young Rana Ranjit Singh of Barwani was sent to the Daly College, Indore, to prosecute his studies under the guardianship of Thakur Lachman Singh of Bagsuri, in the Ajmere District. The Rana was brought to his capital in December 1897, on the occasion of his birth-day ceremony. The appointment of the Thakur appears a very satisfactory one.

19. Rani Dhan Kunarba, the mother of the Rana, has suffered family bereavements, consequent on the death of Rana Sarup Singh of Jobat, her sister's husband, and that of her brother, Hamir Sing, by cholera when returning from Jobat on a visit of condolence. Besides this, 7 or 8 persons of her father's household died at the same time. She, however, readily complied with the Agent to the Governor-General's proposal to send her son to Indore. She is shortly to visit Guzerat owing to the death of her father.

20. The youngest Rani, Rup Kunwarba, with her young son, the Rana's half-brother, is in good health.

21. Owing to the constant friction and dissensions between the Indore Darbar authorities of Chikalda and the Barwani officials, the *Trestle Bridge* across the Nerbudda was shifted from Bhilkhera to Ekara. The question of the right to erect bridges of Barwani is under consideration, and a report will, it is hoped, be shortly submitted.

22. Private debts of the late Rana, Inderjit Singh, were paid off to the extent of R4,190 out of his private purse. After liquidating his personal liabilities there will remain a balance sufficient to meet the cost of constructing two chutrees (domes) over the tombs of the late Rana and his brother Jeswant Singh (his predecessor).

23. Superintendent Khan Bahadur N. M. Khory made an inspection tour in Anjar Pargana from 29th November to 11th December 1897, and again from 14th to 26th March 1898, through Silawad, Jalgone, Pati, accompanied by Mr. St. Joseph, the new Forest Officer. He started and improved several works of irrigation and public utility. The State is making steady progress under his superintendence.

24. Revenue Survey was in progress in Jalgone and Rajpur; 1,43,027 bighas of land have been surveyed at the total cost of R5,571.

25. Mr. Clabby, whose term of service as Forest Officer in Barwani had expired, was succeeded by Mr. St. Joseph of the Central Provinces in February 1898.

26. It is hoped that the Forest Department will, under certain rules which have been framed by the Agent to the Governor-General, prove a success in the future, and source of fresh income to the State. The Bhils, however, are difficult to deal with, and for the above results to be attained it is absolutely necessary that State officials should co-operate with the Forest Department.

27. *Jobat.*—Rana Sarup Singh died at Jobat on 2nd August 1897. His son, named Inderjit Singh, now 10 years of age, has been recognized by the Government of India as his successor. The State will remain under superintendence during the minority of the Rana.

28. Waman Rao Bapuji, late Sadar Amin of Ali Rajpur, who had formerly held the appointment of the Superintendent of Jobat for a period of 15 years, during the minority of the late Chief, has been selected Superintendent of the Jobat State on a salary of R200 per mensem. He assumed charge of the office from Kamdar Ramchunder Rao on 1st November 1897. The affairs of the little State are prospering under his management, and he appears to be a quiet and able official. Owing to the extravagance of the late Rana, debts to the extent of R11,878 accrued, which, it is hoped, will be liquidated in the course of 2 years.

III.—Trade.

29. The number of chests of opium which passed the Dhar scale was 299 against 173 in the preceding year.

30. The estimated volume and value of traffic on the Agra-Bombay Road have been given in Appendix II attached.

IV.—Judicial.

31. The appended statements show cases, civil and criminal, disposed of by the Political Agent, Deputy Road Superintendent, Agra and Bombay Road, 3rd class Magistate, Sardarpore, as well as by the Native State tribunals.

V.—Police.

32. There is nothing particular to mention regarding the strength and constitution of the Bombay-Agra Road Police, the Bhoomiah Police, and the Manpur Police.

33. The Dhar Police force comprises :—

Officers	56
Sowars	35
Constables	296
Watchmen	628
	1,015

75 additional constables were entertained during the year under report to prevent grain riots.

34. The strength of the Barwani Police was :—

Officers	35
Clerks	12
Orderlies	13
Constables	204
Sowars	25
Bhil Naiks	10

On Brij Behary Lall, Police Inspector, retiring from the service, two posts were created, *viz.*, (1) Inspector and (2) Deputy Inspector.

35. Kotwal Juggannath Pershad Singh was invested with the powers of a 3rd class Magistrate for purposes of bazaar administration in Sardarpur and petty judicial cases.

VI.—Dakaiti with serious Crime.

36. The number of dakaitis reported during the year was 89, and the number of property plundered amounted to R17,620-1-3, against R5,776 in 1896-97.

37. Five sepoys of the Malwa Bhil Corps, whose complicity in the crime of committing dakaiti at Deola (2½ miles from Sardarpur) was established, were sentenced by the Court of the First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, to terms of imprisonments ranging from 1½ to 3 years with hard labour.

VII.—Education.

38. The schools at Dhar and Barwani with English classes continue to do good work. In other schools only elementary education is imparted. At Jhabua an anglo-vernacular class to teach English has been started during the year under report with eight pupils on the roll, under the supervision of a newly-appointed Head Master, Balkrishna Nilkanth Damle, an undergraduate of the Bombay University.

VIII.—Public Works.

39. *Roads.*—The following roads, culverts, etc., have been completed or put in repairs by the Public Works Department :—

1. *Khul Ghat Dharampuri Road* is now completed and opened for traffic.
2. *Agra-Bombay Road* from Mhow to Bhoreghar.

(*a*) The causeway across the Borar River at 60th mile, commenced last year, has been completed and its approaches improved.

(*b*) The embankment of Sindhkhal causeway in 63rd mile and Kalka Dewi Mulla at 37th mile have been improved, and pavement of the Nimrana causeway in 57th mile extended.

3. Mhow-Neemuch Road, Barnagar, Badnawar Road, Dhar-Tirla and Sardarpur Road have been kept under thorough repairs, and dâk and inspection bungalows maintained in fair order.

40. *Dhar.*—A small branch road connecting Sultanpur with the Agra-Bombay Road has been completed.

The new kutcheri buildings at Kuksi and at Dharampuri are approaching completion.

41. Jhabua has agreed to pay a contribution of R16,845, or ⅙ of the total estimated cost of R1,01,075, towards construction of the section of the road from Meghanagar Railway Station to Jhabua, the Government of India having undertaken to meet the outlay required for the completion of the road to Sardarpur.

42. A dâk bungalow has been constructed by the Jhabua Darbar half way between Meghanagar and Jhabua, as well as a rest-house for travellers.

43. Rupees 19,218 have been spent by the Ali Rajpur State in public works. Of this, R12,715 were spent in original works and repairs to buildings, R2,733 in repairing roads and communications, and R3,770 in digging and deepening of wells.

The following original works have been taken in hand in the Barwani State :—

1. Dewan's House.
2. Library and Public Offices.
3. Operation Room.
4. Distillery.
5. Sowars' Lines.
6. Malwa Bhil Corps Lines.

Roads to Julwania and Rajghat metalled.

The roads from Barwani to Pansemal, a distance of 36 miles, was taken in hand as relief work.

IX.—Boundaries.

44. There is practically no boundary case requiring settlement except the Nerbudda River boundary dispute between Barwani on one side and

Gwalior, Indore, and Dhar on the other, which is now under appeal in Agent to the Governor-General's Court, against the decision of the late Boundary Settlement Officer, Lieutenant R. Kennion. Memoranda of appeals preferred by the parties concerned, Dhar excepted, have been sent to the Political Agent for an expression of his views. The matter will receive early attention.

X.—Medical.

45. The largest dispensary in the Bhopawar Agency, *viz.*, Dhar, is under the care of the Residency Surgeon, Indore,

46. During the year under report cholera prevailed in parts of the Agency, chiefly at Amjhera.

47. Improvements have been carried out (1) in the Barwani Dispensary, where an operation room has been added; and (2) at Ali Rajpur, where servants' quarters and an out-shed for Bhils have been put up.

48. A new dispensary has been built and completed at Bang by the Gwalior Darbar. This will be opened in May 1898.

49. Some further improvements have been made in the Victoria Hospital at Sardarpur.

50. With a view to the prevention of plague, strict measures have been adopted as to inspecting travellers at certain points coming from the affected localities; and Dr. Duke has been recently asked if, in his opinion, they stand in need of supplementing considering the spread of the epidemic.

XI.—Miscellaneous.

51. To commemorate the rejoicings on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, on the 22nd June 1897:—

(i) At Dhar His Highness Maharaja Anand Rao Powar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., sanctioned construction of water-works for the town of Dhar;

(ii) Granted a piece of land rent-free to the Canadian Mission for opening a special hospital for treatment of females;

(iii) Rent-free grant of land was sanctioned to the Victoria Indian Orphanage Society of Manitola, for the construction of an orphanage.

52. In Jhabua two buildings—1st, Jubilee Dispensary, and the 2nd, Jubilee Dharamsala—were constructed in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee.

53. At Ali Rajpur a foundation-stone was placed by the Political Agent, Bhopawar, of a causeway across the stream to be called Victoria Bridge, as a memorial to the Diamond Jubilee of the 60 years reign of Her Majesty.

54. A piece of land has been given to the Roman Catholic Priest Father F. Charles, near Thandala (Jhabua); and a similar concession has been granted to the Canadian Missionaries at Amkhunt (Ali Rajpur) for the construction of a dispensary and a garden.

55. This land is, of course, not alienated, but is granted by the State for a specific purpose. So far as can be seen, the missionary work in this agency is mainly directed to the improvement of the Bhils' morality and their intelligence

W. STEWART, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

CHAPTER V.

MALWA.

Report of the Malwa Agency for 1897-98.

I.—General.

Season, crops and health.—The rainfall recorded at Neemuch was 28·04.

Although this was below the average, it proved sufficient for the *kharif* and *rabi* crops, but was insufficient for the opium crop.

The prices of food-grains for the first half-year were abnormally high as in the previous year of almost famine prices. But after the makai crop was harvested, the prices of food-grains began to fall, and owing to a full jowar crop there was a further fall in prices. The rabi harvest of wheat and gram was also good, and the prices have now again a downward tendency, which has afforded great relief to the poor.

The cotton crop has been an average one. Opium cultivation has suffered much from scarcity of water in the wells, and the prices of the drug continue stationary.

Locusts appeared in some districts, but did not do much injury.

The general health of the people has been good. There was, however, cholera as usual in the rainy season; 1,400 cases reported from the Native States, of which about 750 were fatal.

There was one case of bubonic fever at Rutlam, which was imported by a beggar who travelled there on foot. No other cases have occurred, owing partly, no doubt, to the stringent precautions which were taken by the Darbars at the request of the Political Agent regarding segregation.

Movements of Officers.

Captain C. A. Kemball left Neemuch for Jhallawar on 15th May, and Major R. H. Jennings took over charge from him on 17th May at Jhalrapatan. Major Jennings held charge of the Agency till 14th March, when he was relieved by Captain W. M. Cubitt.

Lieutenant C. E. Luard, Boundary Settlement Officer, Gwalior, has recently been deputed to settle boundary disputes in this Agency.

Annual Tour.

Major Jennings left Neemuch on 4th December, and visited Bhatkheri and Rampura. He returned to Neemuch from Rampura on 14th December and again marched with his camp on 19th December to Jaora, *viâ* Mandsaur. From Jaora he visited Rutlam, Sailana, Piploda, again Jaora and Sitamau and returned to Neemuch on 24th January.

The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India visited Jaora on 25th and Rutlam on 26th February. He was met by the Political Agent.

Mr. C. S. Bayley, General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti, visited this Agency in November, accompanied by Mr. Waterfield, Assistant General Superintendent.

II.—Political.

The Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India was celebrated on 21st and 22nd June amid great rejoicings throughout this Agency by all native rulers, Thakurs and the people. The Native Chiefs and others marked their loyalty by erecting various useful memorials in honour of the occasion.

The relations between the Political Agent and the native officials in the Gwalior, Indore, Dewas and Pirawa districts in this Agency have been cordial.

Owing to the change in Jhallawar, it was decided that the Political Agent, Malwa, should cease to exercise political control over the Chaumehla district of that State, and the Vakil of that State at this Agency was, therefore, withdrawn in September.

JAORA.

His Highness the Nawab continued his studies during the year at the Daly College and is still under the care of his Tutor, Captain the Hon'ble A. F. Napier.

The State is being ably administered by Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan during the minority of His Highness.

The Agent to the Governor-General was pleased to open, on 25th February, the Zenana Dispensary built in commemoration of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress's Diamond Jubilee.

The Victoria Institute erected in memory of the Diamond Jubilee was opened by Major Jennings, the Political Agent, in January.

The istumrardar guaranteed Thakurs in this State, whose villages were attached by the Darbar in 1895 owing to their insubordination, have had the villages restored to them on a full apology being tendered by them to the Darbar for their past misconduct.

The other body of Thakurs in this State known as " Mulhargurh " Thakurs continue, however, obstinate, and their villages in consequence still remain under attachment, and in some cases, where there are minorities, under management of the Darbar.

The financial condition of the Jaora State is very satisfactory. There is a proposal to invest 2½ lakhs in Government paper ; this represents part of the savings effected under the present administration.

To promote and carry into effect the currency reform in this State, the Darbar has imposed a duty of 25 per cent. on all import of silver other than the British Indian coin.

RUTLAM.

His Highness the Raja has been permitted to give up his studies at the Daly College, Indore. He now resides at his capital, where he is learning the general principles of administration under Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rastamji, the Dewan, who has managed the State with ability during His Highness's minority. This practical training will, it is trusted, prepare His Highness to carry on the administration with confidence and some knowledge as soon as the powers to do so are granted to him.

His Highness visited Alwar and Kishengarh in December on the occasion of the marriage of His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar with the daughter of His Highness of Kishengarh.

In consequence of the indebtedness of the jagirdars to the Darbar, they were served with notices in April 1897 to pay their debts in accordance with easy terms which were offered them. These terms were that they should pay all arrears within two years by annual instalments. Most of the Thakurs paid the first instalment in full; some 9 small Thakurs, however, failed to comply, and their villages have been taken under management by the Darbar.

Those who paid the first instalment have received a notice to pay the second instalment by July 1898. In their cases interest has been remitted.

Rutlam, like Jaora and for the same reasons, has also imposed 25 per cent. duty on import of silver other than the Government coin.

SAILANA.

Since his succession to the State in 1895, His Highness has introduced various reforms in his State.

A judicial officer has been appointed as stated in last year's report. Pandit Narain Vishnu Phadke, B.A., LL.,B., was selected for this post, and seems to give satisfaction in the performance of his duties.

During the greater part of the year His Highness was ably assisted by his Dewan, Mr. Pyare Lal, Barrister-at-law.

This gentleman resigned his post in December. The Raja has now appointed another gentleman, Pandit Rajkishen, a Kashmiri Brahmin, who lately held responsible posts at Jaora, as his Dewan.

His Highness has paid ₹45,000 towards the liquidation of the debts of the late Raja.

His Highness has also paid the second instalment of the nazarana on his succession to Government. Some public works were started by the Darbar to afford relief to the poor during the prevalence of high prices.

The Rutlam-Sailana agreement of 1887, regarding the collection of sayer dues whereby Sailana has annually to pay to Rutlam ₹18,000, has caused dissatisfaction, and representations have been made by Sailana to modify it. The matter is receiving due consideration.

The death of Her Highness Shri Ba Sahib, grandmother of the Raja, occurred during the year.

His Highness appears to take great interest in the administration of his State, and personally exercises supervision in all departments.

Sitamau.

The State continues to be well managed by the Kamdar, Mr. Balwant Rao Trimbak, and the financial condition of the State has much improved. The greater part of the State debts have been liquidated by the Kamdar.

Though His Highness takes little interest in the work of his administration, he seems to acquiesce in the present arrangement.

Her Highness Maji Bhatianiji has liberally contributed towards some of the public works under construction in the State.

Piploda.

The Thakur continues to manage his estate well.

There was a minor dispute between this estate and Jaora State regarding the customs dues in Piploda, which has been settled.

The marriage of the Thakur's third sister with the Thakur of Bagli took place during the year.

The Thakur's second infant son died.

Lalgarh.

This estate is still under the supervision of this office. The young Dewan of Lalgarh has not yet been placed in charge of his estate.

Sadakheri.

The widow of the late Thakur Bahadur Singh was reported to be with child last year. A son was born in April and was recognized by Government. He died on 12th August, and the question of a successor was under consideration. In the meantime, the deceased's elder uncle, Thakur Sadul Singh of Tarkheri, continues to manage the estate under the supervision of this office.

Chapanair.

Thakur Mehtab Singh of Chapanair, an estate in the Panth Piploda Pargana under this Agency, having died, the question of his son's succession to the estate is under consideration.

Mandawal.

The financial affairs of this Thakurate are being well managed by the Jaora Darbar under the supervision of this office.

SHAJAOTA.

The affairs of the Thakur of Jaora have been confided to the management of the Darbar, and the estate is improving and is under the supervision of this Agency.

III.—TRADE.

The import and export trade suffered owing to plague in Bombay; owing to the reduction of the Government export duty on opium by ₹100 per chest, a slight impetus was given to the export trade of Malwa opium; but merchants still complain that they cannot compete with China-grown opium owing to exchange; the trade is therefore slack.

IV.—JUDICIAL.

The Political Agent tried 7 criminal cases in his Court. Statement B is attached.

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

There was one appeal preferred in a railway criminal case in which the Lower Court's proceedings were confirmed.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRACY, NEEMUCH.

There were 5 appeals in criminal cases in which the Lower Court's proceedings in 4 cases were confirmed and in one case reversed. There was one application for revision which was rejected.

There were 4 civil appeals in which the Lower Court's proceedings were confirmed.

The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India confirmed the sentence of death in a murder case committed in Rutlam. The prisoner was executed there. Sailana: The Agent to the Governor-General confirmed a sentence of transportation in a murder case in this State.

V.—POLICE.

Pirawa (Tonk).—The police arrangements in this outlying pargana of Tonk in this Agency have been improved.

In Gwalior and Indore districts, the escort arrangements on Government postal lines have frequently been reported as deficient. The attention of the Darbars has been called to this.

VI.—DAKAITI.

The following cases have been reported:—

Gwalior	10
Indore	3
Jaora	1
Rutlam	1
Sailana	2
Sitamau	...
Piploda	...

No mail robbery has been reported. Postal runners have, however, reported that they have occasionally had reason to believe that they have been watched on the road by would-be highway-men. The States have been called to report on this.

In the Agar and Mehidpore districts some grain riots were committed on the village Baniahs and others by the people during the period when high prices were prevalent. But this ceased when the makka crop was harvested, and the prices began to fall.

VII.—EDUCATION.

The Educational Department in Jaora has been re-organized.

A new school was opened at Sanjit in this State.

The Rutlam High School continues to show satisfactory results.

The Sailana and Sitamau Schools impart an Elementary Education.

VIII.—Public Works.

Public works on a large scale have been under construction in the Jaora State. The total expenditure this year is expected to amount to about a lakh of rupees including expenditure on His Highness's residence at Indore and additions to the palace buildings at Jaora.

The Zenana Dispensary and residence of the female doctor have been completed.

A new High School is under construction. The jail has not yet been completed. The Jaora Hospital building has been extended by the construction of a new operation room.

A new road from the city to the railway station at Jaora has been made, and a causeway over the river at Jaora has been completed.

The new jail at Rutlam was completed during the year.

A metalled road has been constructed from the dâk bungalow at Sailana to the palace.

A tank has been constructed to the west of the Sailana town, and the Maleni has been bridged.

The palace in Sailana is being re-built on an extensive scale. The Darbar of Sailana recommends the extension of the Namli-Sailana Road to Dhani-Piplia on the Banswara border, both in the interests of trade and travellers.

The Kamdar of Sitamau has been able to build a new school-house. A female hospital and a guest-house are under construction in commemoration of Her Most Gracious Majesty's Diamond Jubilee.

Irrigation.

The Jaora State has provided R40,000 for sinking new wells and constructing dams across nullahs.

IX.—Boundaries.

Lieutenant C. E. Luard, Boundary Settlement Officer, Gwalior, is engaged on the settlement of some disputes in this Agency.

X.—Medical.

No medical officer has yet been attached to this Agency.

A zenana dispensary has been established at Jaora, and a dispensary has been opened at Piploda.

XI.—Local Corps.

The guards of the 2nd Central India Horse are stationed at Mahidpore, Mandsaur and on the Ujjain-Agar and on the Agra-Bombay Roads passing through this Agency.

XII.—Miscellaneous.

No Vilaities have been deported during the year to Peshawar.

The following returns are appended :—

A.—Civil Justice.
B.—Criminal Justice.
C.— Do. Witnesses.
Fa.—Provincial General.
I.—Post Office.
K.—Military.

Neemuch;
The 11th May 1898.

W. M. Cubitt, *Capt.*,
Political Agent in Malwa.

CHAPTER VI.

BAGHELKHAND.

Administration Report of the Baghelkhand Agency for the year 1897-98.

I.—General.

1. Captain A. F. Pinhey held charge of the Agency during the year. Surgeon-Major G. H. D. Gimlette was in medical charge up to 6th December, when he was succeeded by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Weir.

2. The famine mentioned in last year's report continued to increase in intensity until the monsoon burst in June, when persons at once began to leave the relief works and return to their villages. The rainfall proved to be so favourable to the crops that by the end of October the famine was practically at an end. The winter rains were somewhat late, but proved very useful to the *rabi* crops. The table in the Appendix I will show that the rains, though favourably distributed, were below the average. Both the *kharif* and *rabi* crops, except rice and wheat, were above the average. Late sown rice suffered a little, while the wheat crop was only an average one on account of the lateness of the winter rains.

The "mahua" crop, which is one of the chief articles of food for the lower class of agriculturists, promises well.

A large flight of locusts in October caused some damage in a restricted area, and frost is also accountable for partial injury to the *arhar* crop in Nagode and the adjoining portions of Maihar and Rewa.

3. *Public Health.*—The outbreak of cholera noticed in the annual report for 1896-97, though kept well in hand and prevented from spreading, continued to claim victims until July and finally disappeared in August, when only 3 cases were reported.

Fever was also prevalent during the months of September and October, but without any appreciable loss of life.

There was also an outbreak of small-pox during the year, but it was not attended by great mortality except in the Maihar State and in the portions of Rewa and Nagode adjacent to it. About these portions of Rewa and Nagode the Agency Surgeon reports as follows:—

"There is not the slightest doubt that, had it not been for their proximity to Maihar, the death-rate would have been as small as in the rest of the Agency. Maihar is notorious as a State where vaccination is not permitted, the ruler having hitherto proved amenable neither to argument nor to persuasion in this matter."

4. *Movement of Officers.*—The Agent to the Governor-General visited the Agency during the cold weather, entering it on the 3rd January from Panna in Bundelkhand and leaving it at Sahdol on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway on 22nd January. During this tour the Chiefs of Baraundha, Maihar, Sohawal, Kothi, Jaso, Paldeo, Pahra, Taraon, Bhaisaunda and Kampta met the Agent to the Governor-General at Sutna. Formal visits were exchanged with the Maharaja of Rewa at Rewa, and also with the Maihar Chief at Maihar.

5. A party of astronomers, consisting of the Astronomer Royal, Mr. Christie, and the Professor of Astronomy at Oxford University, Mr. Turner, and also the Madras Astronomical party, visited Sahdol in Rewa in January to observe the total eclipse of the sun. The Darbar made all arrangements necessary for local supplies and guard; and it is understood that the observations taken were satisfactory.

6. The Political Agent remained constantly on tour during the hot weather and paid occasional visits to Rewa and Nagode and other important places in the district during the rains in connection with famine operations. During November and December he marched with his camp through Nagode, Jaso, Kothi, Sohawal and the Chaubey jagirs. In January he accompanied His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa to Calcutta, and in February marched from

Sahdol on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway through the Sohagpur and Ramnagar districts to Rewa and Sutna.

7. *Political Agent's Office.*—The Political Agent is much indebted to the Head Clerk Har Prasad and Mir Munshi Hanuman Prasad and the rest of the office establishment for their industry and readiness to perform the extra work that was required of them during the famine.

II.—Political.

8. The satisfactory manner in which famine operations were conducted in this Agency has been fully recognized by the Government of India. The title of G.C.S.I. was conferred on His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa on the occasion of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, and he was formally invested by His Excellency the Viceroy at a large chapter of the two Indian Orders held at Calcutta on 13th January.

In the Gazette of 1st January Lal Pertab Singh, Assistant Diwan and late Famine Commissioner of Rewa, received the title of Rao Bahadur, while that of Rai Bahadur was at the same time conferred on Munshi Devi Prasad, Magistrate of Rewa, Babu Ganga Prasad, State Engineer, Babu Lal Behary, B.A., Vakil of Sutna, Babu Radhe Lal, Diwan of Nagode, and Chaubey Radha Charan, Jagirdar of Pahra.

9. A darbar was held at Sutna on 21st June to celebrate Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee. The Maharaja of Rewa, the Rajas of Baraundha, Maihar and Kothi, and the Jagirdars of Jaso, Paldeo, Pahra and Kampta, and the Obaridars of Nagode were present.

The occasion was observed by all the classes of the people in Baghelkhand as one of rejoicing and thanksgiving, in spite of the pressure of famine and general distress.

10. *Rewa.*—His Highness the Maharaja has introduced no important changes in the administration of the State, being wisely content to continue the system which had been carefully developed during his minority. The intimate connection that had for so long existed between the Political Agent and the various officials of the State proved most useful and salutary for purposes of Famine Administration, and no objections were ever raised by the Darbar to instructions being issued direct from this office whenever it was considered advisable or necessary to do so.

The Diwan and Commander-in-Chief continue to discharge their duties satisfactorily, while the tact and capacity for work shown by Lal Janardan Singh, who is the principal medium of correspondence of every kind between this office and the Darbar, prove the Maharaja's wisdom and foresight in having chosen him as his Private Secretary.

The good work done by the Rewa officials during the famine was suitably acknowledged by the bestowal of "khillats" by His Highness at a darbar held at Rewa on 6th October. The assistance rendered by various Sardars was similarly rewarded by the grant of various privileges at a second darbar held at Rewa in honour of the Maharaja's investiture with the insignia of the G.C.S.I. after his return from Calcutta.

Negotiations regarding the Umaria coal-fields have been proceeding during the year, and it is hoped that some suitable arrangement will very shortly be arrived at for transferring them to the Darbar.

11. *Nagode.*—This State is still under management, and the Raja continues to live at Benares, though repeatedly advised to return. The Diwan, Radhe Lal, who has received the title of Rai Bahadur, continues to work most satisfactorily.

12. *Maihar.*—The Diwan, Babu Dinanath, has become very old, and has taken leave preparatory to retirement. A second grandson was born to the Raja in November. The Raja manages his small State fairly satisfactorily as far as can be ascertained, but he seldom consults the Political Agent. There appears little chance of his ever becoming reconciled to his eldest son and heir.

13. *Baraundha.*—The prohibition imposed on the Chief against his attendance at the Agent to the Governor-General's darbar has been formally withdrawn.

III.—Trade.

14. Export trade in linseed is again as brisk as ever after a lull of some four years. There has also been a marked export of "Hurra" from Unchehra (Nagode), much to the benefit of the people of that district.

IV.—Revenue and Finances.

15. *Rewa.*—Expenditure on account of the famine was fairly anticipated in the Budget Estimates framed in March 1897. It was impossible, however, to estimate requirements for loans and takavi, and the State visit of His Highness to Calcutta in January had not been foreseen.

Appendix III will show the present state of the finances.

16. *Nagode.*—See Appendix IV. Only ₹16,000 worth of old debts could be paid off, while ₹45,000 had to be borrowed between January and April 1897 for famine relief operations. The late *kharif* and the present *rabi* crops, however, have been above the average, and the year closed with a balance of ₹40,000. With favourable seasons all old debts should be paid off in two years.

V.—Judicial.

17. Fifty-two persons, concerned in eleven cases, were tried in the Agency Courts, details of which will be found in Appendix B.

18. *Rewa.*—One thousand six hundred and eighty-seven cases involving 3,925 persons were tried during the year. The Darbar reports that there has been an appreciable decrease in the number of offences affecting property; of 4,208 civil cases filed, 3,610 were disposed of and 598 remained at the end of the year; and out of 6,944 revenue cases, 5,434 have been disposed of.

The Rewa Jail was maintained in excellent order. There was, however, an extraordinarily heavy death-rate chiefly from diarrhœa. This was investigated by the Agency Surgeon, who made several *post-mortem* examinations, and came to the conclusion that the mortality was owing to the debilitating effect of the famine on the prisoners prior to their reception into the jail; 345 prisoners remained on 1st April 1897; 775 were admitted; 75 died; 826 were discharged and 219 remained on 31st March 1898. There were three executions at Rewa Jail in the course of the year.

19. *Nagode.*—A statement of cases disposed of is attached as Appendix V. There were no dakaiti or murder cases in the year.

The jail is maintained in good order. The female ward has been finished, and was inspected by the Agent to the Governor-General on his visit to Nagode. A pucca cook-room is under construction.

VI.—Dakaiti and other Serious Crimes.

20. No dakaities occurred in the States under this Agency during the year.

The persons mentioned in last year's report as having been arrested in the Kampta case were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Crime at Chitrakote has practically ceased since this gang was dispersed.

VII.—Education.

21. Statements for Rewa and Nagode will be found in Appendices VI and VII. An English teacher is required for the growing wants of Nagode, and his salary has been provided for in the estimates for 1898-99.

VIII.—Public Works.

22. The earthwork of the Sutna-Rewa Light Railway was practically completed by famine labour, and more than sufficient metal had been broken by the commencement of the monsoon. The terms on which the East Indian Railway Company will assist in completing this project, and will work the line for the Darbar when completed, have been finally settled, and the alignment and plans drawn up by the State Engineer have been inspected by the Railway Engineer, Mr. Collet, at Jubbulpore. The construction of bridges is now being taken in hand by the State Engineer, and an estimate for the permanent way is being drawn up by Mr. Collet.

A large number of "bandhs" made during the famine are to be consolidated and provided with masonry sluices and dams by the Public Works Department of the State.

23. *Nagode.*—The road from Nagode to Unchehra has been partly metalled and bridged during the year. Funds for its completion have now been sanctioned. The jail has, as already noticed (paragraph 19), been enlarged by the erection of a female ward outside the main wall. Bandhs built during the famine are being consolidated and made permanently useful.

IX.—Boundary.

24. There has been no Boundary Settlement Officer in this Agency during the year, and no progress could, therefore, be made towards the settlement of the 5 cases pending at the beginning of the year.

25. The boundary case between Rajola (Kamta) and Kotaria (Baraundha), settled by the Boundary Settlement Officer, Mr. Peart, in 1893 and reinvestigated by Mr. Winter in 1896, was sent back for further investigation to the Political Agent, who, after careful enquiry on the spot, was obliged to differ from the opinion of the Boundary Settlement Officers. The Political Agent's decision has been finally accepted by the Agent to the Governor-General, and orders for the erection of pillars have been issued.

X.—Medical.

26. The Agency Surgeon's report for 1897 was submitted with this office No. 572, dated 9th February 1898, to the Civil Administrative Medical Officer, Central India.

The Department continues to maintain its reputation for efficiency under the able supervision of Surgeon-Major Gimlette and latterly of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir.

The Rewa Darbar's report under this head runs as follows:—

> Surgeon-Major Gimlette has gone to Indore as Residency Surgeon. He has carried with him the high appreciation of the Darbar and gratitude of the masses for improvements and excellent work in the Medical Department during the last eight years.

Hospital Assistants Ahia Ali Khan and Sarju Prasad deserve special mention for having successfully managed the Rewa and Sutna dispensaries and the poor-houses attached to those places during the famine.

XI.—Miscellaneous.

27. Throughout the year precautions were taken to prevent the admission into the Agency of persons suffering from bubonic plague. Especial precautions were taken in the end of March at Chitrakote. So far no case has occurred in the Agency.

Sutna;
The 25th April 1898.

P. A. WEIR, *Surgn.-Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

CHAPTER VII.

BUNDELKHAND.

Administration Report of the Bundelkhand Agency for the year 1897-98.

I.—General.

Captain Ramsay held charge of the Agency from 1st April 1897 to the 11th August 1897, from which date, up to the 31st March 1898, Captain Colvin continued to be in charge.

Charge of the Cantonment Magistrate's office was held by Lieutenant C. B. Thornhill from the 1st to 27th April 1897, after which date, and during Lieutenant Thornhill's absence on medical certificate, charge of his office was held by the following officers and for the dates mentioned :—

From 28th April to 14th June 1897, by Lieutenant L. C. Jones.

From 15th June to 9th August 1897, by Lieutenant W. F. Tayler.

From 10th to 17th August 1897, the current duties were carried on by Lieutenant C. E. Luard.

On the 18th August 1897, Lieutenant C. B. Thornhill resumed office and continued in charge till the 31st March 1898.

2. The average rainfall is 48·8 inches. During the year under report the fall amounted 48·60.

This rainfall was, however, very unevenly distributed, some 18·22 inches falling in 24 hours on the 20th June, whilst long breaks occurred especially towards the end of August and throughout a great part of September which gave rise to some little anxiety. The heavy fall of the 20th June resulted in the masonry bridge of the Bharar nullah being completely swept away, and communication with the railway was for some little time seriously disconnected. The Nowgong poor-house, which was at that time located on a site near the bridge, was also washed away without, however, causing any serious injury or loss to the inmates, for whom a new poor-house was immediately started in a more suitable position. The bridging of the Bharar nullah with an iron girder bridge is now occupying the attention of the Executive Engineer, Nagode Division, and it is hoped that this work will have sufficiently approached completion for uninterrupted communication with the Indian Midland Railway to be restored before the commencement of next rainy season. The rainfall on the whole was general throughout the Agency and has resulted in an excellent *rabi* crop, notwithstanding the long cessation of rain during September, and the fact that during the cold weather most parts of the Agency have been visited by locusts which, however, except in Jigni, did comparatively little or no harm.

3. During the months of November and December the Agency was visited by the Agent to the Governor-General, who, forming his camp at Datia on the 1st December, marched through the whole length of the Agency from Jhansi to Sutna visiting *en route*, besides Datia, Samthar, Orchha, Charkhari, Chhatarpur, Alipura and Panna States. The Maharaja of Bijawar had an interview with the Agent to the Governor-General at camp Bamitha between Chhatarpur and Panna, and the Maharaja of Ajaigurh, who met the Agent to the Governor-General's camp at Pararia, was formally invested with the insignia of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. Whilst in Nowgong the Agent to the Governor-General had interviews with the jagirdars of Dhurwai, Lughasi, Jigni and Garrauli. The Agent to the Governor-General left the Agency at Pararia, on the 3rd January 1898, and proceeded to Sutna to visit the Baghelkhand Agency.

4. The Political Agent was in camp for 238 days in the year. Of this period 133 days may be regarded as covering the annual tour, while the rest of the time was spent in supervising famine relief operations of the States and distributing relief to the poor.

All the States in the Agency were visited by the Political Agent during his cold weather tour with the exception of the Husht Bhaia jagirs, Bihat and Naigawan Rebai. In all parts of the Agency the agricultural outlook was most hopeful, the rapidity with which both the people and the cattle recovered their normal strength, health and condition after the late famine was most noticeable, and by the months of November and December it was hardly possible to believe that they had suffered, as they most undoubtedly had done.

5. Captain Ewbank, R.E.'s deputation to Bundelkhand for one year from 16th November 1897 has been sanctioned with a view to his drawing up schemes of protective works in each State as safeguards against future famine. It is proposed that in each State schemes for such works, with all necessary surveys and details as to cost and labour required, shall be drawn up, and that of these works the States shall carry out any which they think likely to be most remunerative at any time when funds are forthcoming, whilst others shall remain as relief works to be taken up in case of future famines. In this work Captain Ewbank has been making good progress, though much of the period for which he was deputed was unavoidably wasted owing to the delay in obtaining necessary surveying instruments and office and camp establishment and equipments, and it is hoped that sanction may eventually be obtained to the year's deputation being allowed to count from the 1st of January, before which date Captain Ewbank was unable to regularly settle down to work. The work is a most important one in the interests of Bundelkhand, and will prove a source of enormous benefit to the States if funds are forthcoming at any time to give it full effect.

II.—Political Review.

Orchha.—Notwithstanding the great loss and inconvenience to which this State has been put during the past years of scarcity, and despite the fact that the desirability of the measure has on several occasions during that time been urged upon the Maharaja, little or nothing has been done by the Darbar towards getting rid of their present coinage and adopting Government currency, though a promise has recently been given to the Political Agent that the Maharaja will give the question his serious consideration.

On the 25th December 1897, Raja Bahadur Bhagwant Singh, the eldest son of the Maharaja, was, more or less clandestinely, married to a daughter of the Thakur Sahib of Wadhwan. This marriage was secretly arranged in all its details between Raja Bahadur Bhagwant Singh and the officials of the Wadhwan State, and was entirely opposed to the wishes of the Maharaja of Orchha, and was eventually carried out in the face of the strongest opposition and protest on his part. Since his marriage the Raja Bahadur has resided out of the Orchha State, and his father has so far refused to recognize either his son or the marriage; it is, however, probable that the Maharaja will eventually relent, and be reconciled to the course which events have taken.

On 19th December 1897, a daughter was born to Rao Raja Sawant Singh, the Maharaja's second son, who was married in 1896 to the daughter of Kunwar Kalyan Singh.

The Maharaja of Orchha has been approached by the Maharaja of Bijawar with a proposal that the latter should adopt Rao Raja Sawant Singh. As this, however, will form the subject of future correspondence, it is not necessary to enter further into the details of this proposal in this report.

The administration of the Orchha State has throughout the year worked smoothly and well.

Datia.—The currency question in this State remains in *statu quo*, and nothing has been done, though the importance of it has constantly been urged on the Darbar, who, like Orchha, have promised to consider the question seriously.

In the *Gazette of India* of the 1st January 1898 the Maharaja of Datia was appointed to be a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, whilst at the same time the title of Rao Bahadur was conferred upon his Kamdar, Janki Pershad.

Samthar.—The Chief of this State, Raja Bir Singh Deo, has, during the year under report, been granted the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction, and the sanad conferring the same has been duly made over to him.

Certain friction, which has, since the death of the present Maharaja's father, existed between the Jhansi and Samthar police, culminated in a series of serious charges being brought against the Samthar Darbar by the Superintendent of Police, Jhansi. This matter has, however, formed the subject of a separate report, and need not be entered into here.

Panna.—His Highness Maharaja Lokpal Singh, of Panna, died on the 9th March 1898 of a stroke of paralysis, aged 48 years. The question of the succession of his only son Madho Singh and the steps to be taken for the future administration, will form the subject of a special report, upon which final orders will be awaited. Madho Singh seems mentally and physically equal to succeeding his father, though he will probably at first require some little assistance and guidance whilst the trial of all heinous offences is being carried out by the Political Agent. Work on the Saugor-Katni line in the Raipura Perganah is still in progress.

Ajaigarh.—Maharaja Ranjor Singh was invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire by the Agent to the Governor-General on the 3rd January 1898. Nan Nihal Singh, Nazim of the Ajaigarh State, has had the title of Rai Bahadur conferred on him for his services to the State.

The finances and administration of the Ajaigurh State are not altogether in a satisfactory condition, and will be reported on separately hereafter.

Bijawar.—During the year under report this State has been taken under superintendence. In the month of March the Nizamat buildings and records were destroyed by fire. The occurrence appears to have been purely accidental, but an inquiry is being held and a further report is awaited.

Chhatarpur.—The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred in the first of January Gazette on Lala Bansi Dhar, the Dewan of the State. The administration of this State has worked quietly and well.

Baoni.—His Highness the Nawab Riazul Husain Khan's son, whose birth was reported in last year's Annual Report, died on the 14th November 1897. Munshi Raza Husain, the Superintendent of the State, has been granted the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction.

Sarila.—The Raja, Pahar Singh, died suddenly on the 22nd February 1898, aged about 22 years. His son, whose birth was reported in last year's Annual Report, having predeceased his father on the 20th October 1897, the State has been left without any direct heirs, nor had the late Raja adopted. The widow, however, of the late Chief is *enceinte*, and the question of succession has not, therefore, been raised for the present. The arrangements for the future administration of the State have been reported, and sanction of the Government of India is awaited.

Jigni.—The widow of the late jagirdar, Lachman Singh, and her Kamdar, Bala Pershad, have been granted the title of Rani and Rao Sahib, respectively, as personal distinctions.

Gaurihar.—The jagirdar, Shamle Pershad, has been granted the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction.

Political Pensioners.—Government has continued the pension enjoyed by Nirbhe Singh, the grandson of the ex-Raja of Banpur, and whose death was reported last year to his brother, Pahar Singh, for the support of the family, but have, however, reduced it from ₹500 to ₹300 per mensem.

Kunwar Nouratun Gir, a Goshain political pensioner formerly, drawing ₹129-10-6 per mensem, died on the 18th November 1897. The question of the disposal of this pension is awaiting the orders of the Government of India.

III.—Trade.

There is practically no trade in the Agency, everybody's time being fully occupied in earning sufficient by agricultural labour to obtain sufficient food

to live on. The small trade in iron that formerly existed in Panna and Bijawar furnishes no statistics. Apart from the quality of the iron, which is doubtful, it has never flourished, and it is impossible that it should ever do so unless those States are opened up by light feeder railways. Should this ever be done, the Panna State ought to be able to do a good trade in stone—and stone of excellent quality, which abounds in that State—whilst their forest land, with the possibility of removing timber, would repay careful cultivation.

IV.—Judicial.

Vide Appendices A, B and C.

The jail administration shows satisfactory work, and the general management and discipline reflect great credit on Lieutenant Thornhill, who devotes much time and trouble to its interests. Jaggannath Pershad, the Daroga, is a trained jail official. He was formerly assistant jailor in the Jubbulpur Central Jail, and the experience that he gained there has been of much service to Lieutenant Thornhill in helping him to maintain order and discipline and in increasing the income derivable from jail manufactures which are steadily improving. All prison clothing, blankets, dhurries, ropes and silver work are now manufactured in the jail, and the articles turned out are good and are beginning to find a very fair market. The institution was visited by the Agent to the Governor-General during his cold weather tour.

Appendix E contains all detailed information regarding the prisoners.

V.—Police.

No orders have yet been received regarding the incorporation of the Nowgong Agency and Cantonment Police in a general police force for Central India. The strength and particulars of the force may be seen in Appendix D. The force has undergone no change during the year under review.

VI.—Education.

The year opened with 17 boys on the rolls of the Rajkumar College and closed with 15:—2 of the students, Mohan Singh of Samthar and Hirde Shah of Tikumgarh having discontinued their studies—and no new boys having joined. The College has, since the 10th May 1897, when Mr. Mather left, laboured under the serious disadvantage of having no proper or duly qualified Principal. Mr. Mather, the Principal, who proceeded on furlough in May, died during the voyage home, and no one has been appointed in his place. The condition of the College is by no means satisfactory, and the question of its amalgamation with the Indore College has been raised, and this, together with the whole future of the College, is at present under the consideration of the Government of India, and orders are awaited.

No examination has been held during the past year by an officer of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Education Department, as has been done in one or two years formerly.

VII.—Dakaiti.

The number of dakaitis reported during the year was 29 against 34 committed during the last year. They have been divided between the States as shown below:—

Orchha	3
Datia	10
Samthar	2
Panna	8
Bijawar	5
Garrauli	1
Total	29

Orchha.—All the three dakaitis were in border villages, and all of them are untraced up to date. The number of men concerned was 33, of which none have been arrested. The property stolen amounted to R228-9-6, of which none has been recovered.

Datia.—Of the 10 dakaitis committed 4 appear to have been committed by the Gwalior gang and the remaining 6 by local *badmashes.* Of the latter, 2 were found to be the work of famine-stricken people robbing merely for the sake of food.

There were 167 men concerned, and of these 14 only have been arrested in 4 dakaitis and are under trial in the Datia Darbar. The property stolen amounted to R10,676, of which only R59 was recovered; nearly* R10,000 worth of property was carried away in the border dakaitis of Digoan and Ghuksi, which are believed to have been committed by well-known gangs of Gwalior, leaving only about R1,140 to be distributed amongst the other dakaities which occurred.

* R9,536.

The unsatisfactory proportion of arrests to the numbers concerned is due partly to the fact that the men who committed two of the dakaitis were famine-stricken people, who, subsequent to the perpetration of the crime, ceased to be dakaits in the true sense of the word, and having dispersed ceased to exist as a gang, which could easily be traced, and partly to the fact that in two of the dakaitis supposed to have been committed by Gwalior gangs, very large numbers were concerned, who made good their retreat into Gwalior territory. Of the 10 dakaitis committed in this State 8 were in border villages.

Samthar.—The 2 dakaitis committed in this State were in border villages. The accused were local *badmashes.* From a total of 51 men concerned, 20 have been arrested and sentenced by the Darbar to various terms of imprisonment. The property looted amounted to R627, of which R4 only were recovered.

Panna.—Eight dakaitis were committed in this State. These dakaitis are the work mostly of famine-stricken people and local *badmashes.* The failure to institute timely and sufficient relief measures for the famine stricken people in this State may be regarded as the cause for all these crimes.

The men concerned were 65, of which 7 have been arrested for two dakaitis and are under trial.

The property plundered amounted to R467-8-0, of which none has been recovered.

Bijawar.—The dakaitis committed in this State were the work of local *badmashes.* Of the 5 dakaitis, 3 have been worked out. Of the persons numbering 29 arrested for the three dakaitis, 22 have been released for want of evidence and 7 are still under trial.

The total number of men concerned was 42, and the property plundered amounted to R246-6-9, of which R18-9-6 were recovered.

Garrauli.—A dakaiti was committed in this small *jagir* in a village about 6 miles from the Cantonment of Nowgong. This has been proved to be the work of an organised gang of Gwalior consisting of 15 men, none of whom have so far been arrested. Of the property taken in the dakaiti amounting to R647-14-6, nothing has yet been traced or recovered.

Pancham Singh and three of his accomplices were sentenced to be hanged by the Chhatarpur Darbar for shooting Ganeshju's son, and the sentences have been duly carried out.

Mr. Waterfield, the Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department, who was deputed to assist the Darbars, owing to the prevalence of dakaiti on the western border of the Agency in the early part of last year, worked out six dakaitis, three of which had occurred in Datia and three in Orchha.

The Gwalior Darbar having taken strong measures for suppression of dakaiti in their territory, a gang of dakaits moved across the border into Bundelkhand. It was, however, closely watched, and, before steps could be taken to effect a capture, the gang got warning and returned to Gwalior, having committed some dakaitis in the Hamirpur and Jhansi districts *en route.* As a precautionary measure against the Gwalior dakaits entering the limits of this Agency, extra chowkis were posted on the Gwalior-Datia border, and the strength of the sepoys at the chowkis was increased by the Orchha and Datia

Darbars, and by the Amin of Alampur at the advice of the Political Agent, by whom a Deputy Inspector of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department was deputed to assist these States in taking preventive measures.

VIII.—Public Works.

Notwithstanding that survey and estimates have been completed for the connection of Nowgong Cantonments with Harpalpur by a light railway, the matter does not seem to progress further, and it is not known whether the construction of this line has been included in the Railway Estimates for the year. With regard to the suggestion made by the Indian Midland Railway that the light railway from Harpalpur to Nowgong should be extended to Chhatarpur, though possibly with better years, the money for this extension might be provided by the Chhatarpur State, still it is obvious that nothing can be done in this direction until work at all events is commenced on the original portion between Harpalpur and Nowgong. Statistics as to traffic between Chhatarpur and Nowgong are in the meantime being carefully collected. The Indian Midland Railway have also asked for traffic returns between Chhatarpur and Panna, and from Raipur near the Saugor-Katni line to Panna, and through Panna by Bisramganj to Atarra on the Jhansi-Manikpur Section of the Indian Midland Railway, and the statistics asked for are being obtained. It is, however, beyond doubt that none of the States concerned are in a financial position to themselves make these railways unless very considerable assistance and concessions are offered to them by the Indian Midland Railway.

Charkhari has intimated that it is not in a position to make the line, for which a proposal was submitted between that State and Mahoba, whilst with regard to the scheme of connecting Tikamgarh with either Lalitpur on the Jhansi-Itarsi line, or with either Barua Saugor, or Mow on the Jhansi-Manikpur line, both the State and the Indian Midland Railway are engaged in trying to more accurately gauge the possible return on these respective schemes.

Both the Charkhari and Chhatarpur States have kept up work in their respective States in the continuation of the Mahoba-Lunri road to Chandla, whilst the latter State has also continued to make improvements on the Lunri-Mahoba road and the road from Kajraha to Ganj.

Three offsets from the Betwa Canal, commenced last year in the Baoni State, have been completed during the year under review.

A telegraph line sanctioned during the year between Nowgong and Chhatarpur has been completed, and telegraphic communication established between the two places.

A scheme for canal irrigation in the Banda District having been started with head-works in the Ken River, and a preliminary survey sanctioned, permission was obtained from the States concerned, at the request of the officer in charge of the survey, to dig a few trial pits with a view to testing the sub-soil strata along the approved line. Mr. Dupins, the officer deputed for this survey, has commenced work in this direction.

IX.—Boundaries.

There are no boundary cases waiting settlement, nor has there been any Boundary Settlement Officer in the Agency during the year.

X.—Medical.

The Office of the Agency Surgeon has been held during past year by the officers and for the periods stated :—

1st April to 19th June 1897—Surgeon-Captain Gee, I.M.S.
20th June to 7th July 1897— „ „ Farmer, A.M.S.
8th July 1897 to 1st February 1898—Surgeon-Major Nicholson, A.M.S.
2nd February to 25th March 1898—Surgeon-Captain Gee, I.M.S.
26th March to 31st March 1898— „ „ Mathew I. M.S.

This constant change of hands is enough in itself to emphasize the necessity that exists for the services of a permanent Agency Surgeon, had not the matter on several particular occasions been forced upon the attention of the Political Agent.

In case of any severe epidemic disease occurring in any part of the Agency, the outbreak would have to be dealt with entirely by the Political Agent without any professional assistance. Under existing arrangements, it is impossible for the officer in charge of the Agency work to be spared from his military duties to superintend or advise upon any serious outbreak of disease at any distance beyond cantonments limits.

Apart from any such emergency, the daily work in the hospital suffers from the constant change of hands and especially so when, as during the past year, for a great part of the year the work of the hospital and Agency has been in the hands of officers of the Army Medical Staff who have freely admitted to the Political Agent that they have been unable to understand and to make themselves understood in the vernacular. The matter has been frequently urged in annual reports, but will now, in view of the experience of the past year, be submitted separately for orders. The Agency is a large one, and there is as much scope for the services of a permanent Agency Surgeon as in any other Agency, whilst the fact of the Agency being composed of several small States instead of one big one makes his services no less necessary or the value of life of less importance.

The average daily attendance of out-patients treated in the hospital has been 45·92 against 46·04 last year, whilst the daily number of in-patients has fallen from 32·91 in last year to 22·07 this year. These figures, which are considerably above the average of previous years, are mainly to be ascribed to the famine conditions which prevailed throughout great part of the year. The financial condition of the hospital is not on a satisfactory condition, and will form the subject of a separate report.

Cholera prevailed in various parts of the Agency, more noticeably in Samthar and Panna, though nowhere was the outbreak a very virulent one. The number of cases and deaths reported were, respectively, 17·13 and 12·40.

XI.—Miscellaneous.

Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee was observed with all due loyalty throughout the Agency, and the occasion was commemorated by general rejoicings and the inauguration of various acts of public utility on the part of the Chiefs. Prominent amongst these was a scheme started by the Maharaja of Orchha, who headed the list with a donation of ₹5,000, for establishing a fund to be called the Victoria Famine Insurance Fund for Bundelkhand, to which the sum of about ₹17,000 has already been subscribed. With regard to this fund, a separate report has been submitted.

XII.—Famine,

All the officers marginally noted, who at various times were deputed to this Agency on famine duty and rendered the very greatest assistance to the Political Agent throughout, have been re-transferred from the Agency with the exception of Captain Ewbank, who joined the Agency on 26th March 1897 and who has now, since the 16th November 1897, been specially deputed to prepare schemes in the various States of protective works against future famine.

1. Captain W. Ewbank, R.E.
2. Lieutenant L. A. Forbes.
3. Lieutenant E. Barnes.
4. Lieutenant C. E. Luard.
5. Assistant Surgeon P. A. McCarthy.

In the face of Captain Ramsay's detailed report on famine operations in Bundelkhand and the brief supplement to that report as to operations subsequent to it, there seems no necessity to allude further to the matter in this report.

The usual appendices are herewith attached.

J. COLVIN, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

CHAPTER VIII.

Administration Report of the Public Works Department in the Central India Agency for the year 1897-98.

CIVIL WORKS—IMPERIAL.

1. *Revenue.*—The realization of the year, as far as is known at present, was ₹10,517. The budget estimate figures were ₹10,100 and those of the revised estimate ₹10,300. The actual of the year 1896-97 was ₹10,923.

2. *Expenditure.*—The following statement shows the original budget, Imperial grant, revised estimate, and approximate outlay as far as is known at present. The supplementary accounts for March 1898, when received, may cause some alterations:—

	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate or final grant.	Approximate as far as known.
	₹	₹	₹
Expenditure in India	2,72,000	2,66,000	2,63,577
„ in England	...	...	...
Loss by exchange	...	...	...
TOTAL .	2,72,000	2,66,000	2,63,577

The expenditure in India was distributed under the following sub-heads. The figures are approximate outlay:—

	₹
Civil buildings, works and repairs	24,443
Communications ditto	1,38,881
Establishment	98,893
Tools and plant	4,256
Suspense	2,896
	2,63,577
Probable lapse	2,423
TOTAL .	2,66,000

Besides the above, the following expenditure was also incurred during the year:—

	₹
Contribution from Native States	10,533
Ditto Local Fund	32,743
Ditto Civil Department Budget . .	2,680

3. The following were the most important works completed or undertaken during the year under review :—

CIVIL BUILDINGS—MAJOR WORKS.

(I) *Jail Buildings.*—Materials have been collected for the construction of three additional wards in the Central India Agency Jail at Indore at a cost of about R4,000.

MINOR WORKS.

(II) *Jail Buildings.*—A cell for the condemned prisoners in the Central India Agency Jail at Indore was constructed during the year at a cost of R890.

(III) *Improving the Treasury strong room at Nowgong*, by fitting it with iron racks and replacing its iron grated door by a new one was undertaken and completed during the year at a cost of R854 against an estimated cost of R854.

(IV) The cactus hedge fence around the Superintending Engineer's bungalow and the Public Works Department store-yard at Indore were removed and wire fencing substituted for the former and a compound wall has been constructed for the latter, at an estimated cost and expenditure of R1,185.

COMMUNICATION—MAJOR WORKS.

(I) *Borar River Causeway.*—This causeway, which is situated on the 60th mile of Agra-Bombay Road south of Indore and was in progress from the preceding year, has been completed during the year at a cost of R7,382 against the estimated cost of R7,533.

(II) *Bharar Bridge.*—This bridge, which is situated on the Nowgong-Jhansi Road, was washed away on the 19th June 1897, and was put in hand in December 1897 at an estimated cost of R28,191. The expenditure during the year was about R9,292. The work is in good progress, and will, it is hoped, be ready before the rains of 1898.

MINOR WORKS.

(III) Putting up stone posts and fixing wrought iron gas pipes over the Ken River causeway on Nowgong-Sutna Road during the year at an estimated cost and expenditure of R1,028.

REPAIRS, IMPERIAL.

4. All the buildings and roads in charge of this Department were maintained in good order, as far as was practicable, with the funds available.

5. Of the works executed from Local Funds, the following were the principal ones :—

CIVIL BUILDINGS—MINOR WORKS.

OPIUM CESS COLLECTIONS.

(*a*) The well of the opium godown at Indore was deepened during the year at an estimated cost of R558. The expenditure of the year was R441.

COMMUNICATION—MAJOR WORKS.

OPIUM CESS COLLECTIONS.

(1) *Namli-Sailana Road.*—A work in progress of the preceding year and estimated to cost R61,661. This road has been completed and opened for traffic during the year. The expenditure of the year is about R1,845.

(2) *Kethora-Kurwai Road.*—This is also a work in progress from the preceding year and estimated to cost R23,411. This road has been completed and opened for traffic during the year. The expenditure of the year is about R1,300.

(3) *Road from Kurwai to Betwa Causeway.*—This work was in progress from the preceding year. The estimated cost is ₹6,827. It was completed and opened for traffic during the year. Approximate expenditure during the year was ₹400.

(4) *Kulhar-Pathari Road.*—Estimate ₹27,556. This is a work in progress from the preceding year. A sum of ₹8,915 was spent during the year on the road. Earthwork, causeways, and retaining walls have been completed, metal collection completed, except in the 7th and 11th miles where it is in rapid progress.

ABKARI COLLECTIONS.

(5) *Betwa River causeway.*—Estimate ₹21,260. This work was commenced in the previous year and finally completed this year. The expenditure of the year is about ₹1,236.

TOLL COLLECTIONS.

(6) *Khulghat-Dharampuri Road.*—This work was in progress in the preceding year and has been completed and opened for traffic during the year at a cost of ₹21,935 against an estimated cost of ₹22,838.

MINOR WORKS—OPIUM CESS COLLECTION.

(i) *Bagru-Udaipur Road.*—The work on this road has been in abeyance during the year, as the question of its realignment at the Bareth Railway Station is still under consideration.

DEWAS CONTRIBUTION.

(ii) Dewas-Bagli Road. A proposed road from Dewas to Bagli was surveyed during the year at a cost of about ₹1,252.

REPAIRS.

6. All buildings and roads of the above local funds have been kept in good order, to the extent of funds available.

ESTABLISHMENT.

7. P. E. Raven, Esq., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, South Berar Division, took over charge of the Indore Division, on the afternoon of the 3rd January 1898, from F. M. Scott, Esq., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, who was transferred to the Rajshaye Division in Bengal Presidency.

Rai Sahib Gyan Chandra Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, and Officiating Executive Engineer, Nagode Division, retired on pension in June 1897, and was relieved by Rai Sahib Ganga Ram, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, from Burma as a temporary measure.

The usual statements of roads are attached.

D. JOSCELYNE, C.E.,

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department, Rajputana and Central India.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CHAPTER IX.

OPIUM.

The Imperial Pass Duty on Malwa opium was reduced from ₹600 to ₹500 per chest, with effect from the 27th October 1897.

This reduction, however, did not prevent a further decline in the number of chests exported to China, the actual decrease amounting to 4,316 chests.

The reasons for this continued decline appear to be that China has succeeded in developing the home manufacture of opium and in establishing the popularity of the indigenous article, thereby seriously diminishing the demand in Bombay; while the great rise in value of the British India rupee as compared with the silver coinages current in China, and the continued fluctuations in their exchange value have rendered the trade a very precarious one for the Bombay merchants. There is, moreover, little doubt that the continuance of the plague in that city has also been a partial cause of the decrease in exports, as it is reported that several of the larger opium merchants have closed their establishments in Bombay.

The Provincial exports are also slightly less than those of the previous year.

In November 1896, Mr. Hastings was again deputed to Indore for the purchase of the Malwa opium for the Bengal Government; 4,023 maunds of crude opium equivalent to 3,019½ maunds at 90 per cent. consistency were purchased during the season.

There was a marked improvement in the quality of the drug, while owing to the general fall in price throughout Malwa and the early formation of a reserve of Hali rupees, which are the general medium of purchase, the cost was considerably less.

Mr. Hastings brought his season's operations to a close in August 1897. But as the rate of Hali was at that time very favourable, the Government of India, on the recommendation of the Agent to the Governor-General, sanctioned his continued deputation at Indore, with a view to purchasing a further reserve for the ensuing season.

This operation was very successfully conducted and should show a considerable saving to Government.

The Sub-agencies at Ujjain, Rutlam, Mandsaur and Chitor were inspected by the Deputy Opium Agent in March 1898, and were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

The total number of chests exported during the year was:—

*Chests.	Duty. ₹
10,322 at ₹600	61,93,200
8,342½ at ₹500	41,71,250
Total 18,664½	1,03,64,450

Imperial.

Chests 18,664½*
Duty . . . ₹1,03,64,450 at ₹600 and ₹500 per chest.

Provincial.

Chests 1,219½
Duty . . . . . ₹8,53,650 at ₹700 per chest.
Chests . . . . . 206½ free of Pass duty.

The figures for the preceding year (1896-97) being:—

†Chests.	Duty. ₹
6,504½ at ₹650	42,27,925
16,476 at ₹600	98,85,600
Total. 22,980½	1,41,13,525

Imperial.

Chests . . . . 22,980½†
Duty . . . . ₹1,41,13,525 ₹650 and ₹600 per chest.

Provincial.

Chests	1,299½.
Duty	₹9,09,650 at ₹700 per chest.
Chests	152½ free of Pass duty.

II.—Stocks and Outturn.

The stock in hand is estimated at about 60,000 chests and the outturn of the season 1897-98 at 20,000 chests.

III.—Returns.

The annexed statements 1 to 4 contain information regarding the prices of opium, the exports from Malwa and the revenue collections.

CHAPTER X.

JUDICIAL.

I.—Civil Justice.

During the year under report 2,626 suits were filed in British Courts in the Central India Agency against 2,298 in the previous year. Of these, 1,620 were Small Cause Court suits.

At the close of the year there were 308 suits pending against 200 in the previous year.

The value of the suits disposed of during the year 1897-98 amounted to R2,00,067-3-3, or R76,776-14-7 less than the total value of the suits disposed of during the year 1896-97.

Decrees numbering 1,979 and valued at R2,33,827-5-4 were executed during the year under report against 2,019 decrees valued at R2,41,565-7-1 executed during the previous year.

The average duration of regular suits was 33·60 against 32·40 days in 1896-97.

The average time taken to dispose of Small Cause Court suits was 19·70 against 25·62 in the previous year.

The average costs of regular suits and execution of decrees have decreased from R19-4-0 and R1-8-3 to R8-14-1 and R1-3-3 respectively.

The average cost of Small Cause Court suits has increased from R5-1-10 in 1896-97 to R5-8-5 in the present year.

The average time taken during 1897-98 in executing decrees is 14·28 days against 19·34 days in the previous year.

II.—Criminal Justice.

The total number of criminal cases instituted during the year 1897-98 was 2,959 against 2,824 cases instituted during the previous year. Of these, 1,225 related to breaches of Cantonment Regulations as compared with 1,009 in the previous year.

The average duration of cases has increased from 4·02 in the previous year to 5·22 in the year under report.

In all 2,999 cases were tried and disposed of during the year 1897-98, leaving 27 cases to be tried at the close of the year.

Three thousand two hundred and sixty-nine witnesses were examined during the year 1897-98 and detained on an average of 1·35 days each during the same period.

III.—Police.

The total number of British police maintained during the year in the Central India Agency was five mounted and 510 foot, at an annual cost of R59,537-12-2.

IV.—Jails.

Buildings.—With the exception of a new ward for 60 prisoners and a cell for a condemned prisoner, no additions or alterations have been made in the jail buildings since the last report. The usual annual repairs have been executed by the Public Works Department, and the buildings are in good condition.

Conduct of the Jail Officials.—The conduct of the jail officials and subordinates has been uniformly good. They all have performed their respective duties satisfactorily.

Health of Prisoners.—The general health of prisoners has been satisfactory. The total number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital as in-door patients was 899, out of which 13 died; five of these deaths were due to cholera.

Food.—Food of good quality has been supplied.

Clothing.—Sufficient and suitable clothing is supplied to convicts.

Employment of Prisoners.—With the exception of life convicts and those sentenced to more than 10 years' imprisonment, the prisoners are sent out to work in gardens.

Conduct of Prisoners.—On the whole, the conduct of prisoners has been good, and they behaved fairly well.

Escapes.—No prisoner escaped during the year.

Manufactures.—The outturn of articles manufactured in the jail was ₹2,302-15-10. A commission of ₹10 per cent. on the net cash profits of the manufactured articles is granted to the jail employés, as usual.

Expenditure.—The expenditure during the year exceeded the budget allotment by ₹1,000-1-8 on account of the high price of food.

The state of Jail Garden.—Convict labour was employed in the jail garden. It did not supply sufficient vegetables for the requirements of the jail owing to scarcity of water. There is no well in the garden. The state of the garden is fair.

General Observations.—The state of the jail has been satisfactory throughout the year. Discipline has been well maintained.

V.—Registration.

Four hundred and ten documents were registered during the year, and the amount of fees recovered was ₹1,657 against ₹1,414 in the previous year.

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Residency School and the Canadian Mission School in Residency limits and the Indore English Madrasa and Military School in the city); two schools at Mhow (the Zoroastrian High School and the Canadian Mission School); Sehore; Jaora; Rutlam; Dhar; Dewas; Rewah; Sutna; Tikamgarh; Charkhari; Chhatarpur; Nowgong Cantonment; Datia and Panna.

IV.—Daly College.

8. The following Chiefs and Thakurs have attended the College during the year:—

Bapu Ranjit Singh of Tal.
„ Bharat Singh of Amleta.
„ Ram Singh of Kachi Baroda.
„ Bahadur Singh „
The Raja of Rutlam.
The Thakur of Bori.
The Nawab of Jaora.
Sahebzada Khan Zaman Khan of Jaora.
Kumar Jagannath Singh of Rajgarh.
The Thakur of Bidwal.
Bapu Pahar Singh of Ali Rajpur.
The Thakur of Bagli.
The Rana of Ali Rajpur.
The Thakur of Dotria.
Bapu Ranjit Singh of Jakhnauda.
The Rana of Barwani.
The Raja of Narsingarh.
The Thakur of Tori.
Bapu Ram Singh of Narsingarh.
„ Onkar Singh „
„ Karan Singh of Khilchipur.
„ Fateh Singh „
„ Madho Singh „
„ Isri Singh of Dhabla Dher.

9. The Raja of Rutlam has recently left the College to learn the work of administration at home under the Dewan of the State.

10. How much purely academical education is necessary or desirable for a Chief is a matter regarding which opinions may differ. It has become an established principle that a Chief is to be put in possession of part at least of his powers as soon as may be after he has reached the age of eighteen. Boys are not as a rule sent to the Daly College till they are twelve or thirteen, and in many cases they know absolutely nothing—even of their own vernacular—when they join. The time provided in the educational schemes of British Provinces for a boy to rise from the elementary vernacular class to the Entrance standard is ten years.

V.—Residency School, Indore.

11. The Residency School continues to be satisfactorily managed. The number now on the roll is 222, and the monthly fee receipts average R91.

R. H. GUNION,
Principal, Daly College.

CHAPTER XII.

POST OFFICES.

As in past years, the review is not exhaustive; and beyond the usual statistics, only the more important incidents that have occurred during the year are included.

Postal Development.

2. *Extentions in Rajputana.*—The experimental post offices at Nadesma and Khemli (Meywar) and Narainpura (Marwar), which were opened in 1896-97, or prior thereto, having proved self-supporting, were made permanent during the year; and the following offices, opened experimentally in 1897-98, were also permanently established—Jael and Chanand (Marwar), Parbati Bridge (Tonk), and Kalandari (Sirohi). The district dâk office at Ladpura (Ajmere District) also fulfilled the condition of self-support and was taken over by the Imperial Post. With the funds thus realised, new district dâk offices were opened at Karal (Ajmere District) and at Bhagana (Marwar District).

3. *Extensions in Central India.*—The following experimental offices, opened in 1897-98, or prior thereto, were made permanent—Makhtiara (Rajputana-Malwa Railway), Akbarpur (Dewas), Sheogarh (Rutlam), Anjar (Barwani) and Jobat (Bhopawar Agency). The following offices were still on the experimental footing at the close of the year,—Ringnod and Padana (Dewas) and Bagli and Hat-Piplia (Chiefship of Bagli). The experimental offices at Pathari, Bamnia and Tirla were closed during the year, but the two last were re-opened, under guarantee, from the 1st April 1898.

Appendix I.

4. *Post Offices and Letter-boxes.*—Appendix I of this review gives those post offices and letter-boxes only which existed *permanently* at the close of the year. It shows an increase of 13 post offices and three letter-boxes. The increases in 1896-97 were 16 post offices and 21 letter-boxes. On the 31st March 1898 there were in all 333 permanent post offices and 249 letter-boxes in this circle.

5. *Postal Unity.*—At the suggestion of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, I joined his cold weather camp at Kotah and Jhalrapatan, in view of ascertaining what could be done in the way of postal progress in the Kotah and Jhallawar States. The result was an understanding that Kotah Darbar will agree to the opening of Imperial offices at some of the larger towns; and as regards Jhallawar, Postal Unity will be introduced after the final orders of Government are made known as to the constitution of the new State. In Alwar, the Raj Dâk continues to work unsatisfactorily so far as its connection with the Imperial Post is concerned. Imperial Post articles consigned to it for delivery are often greatly delayed, and frequently missent, while large numbers are returned to the Imperial Post undelivered. The experimental measures for improvement, introduced by the Regency Council in 1896, have recently been extended for a limited period. During the year steps were taken to open the way for post office extensions in the State of Bikanir. The proposal, already agreed to, that the mails on camel lines in Marwar shall be conveyed by means of the Raj camel escorts, the post office paying the Darbar the cost of the Imperial camel establishments, was postponed until 1898-99, on account of the famine; but steps have been taken to give practical effect to the measure, experimentally, during the ensuing year.

Appendix II.

6. *Mail Lines.*—This appendix shows a total increase of 130¼ miles, of which 56¼ are railway, due to the inclusion in this circle of the section Maksi to Parbati, of the Bhopal-Ujjain Railway. The increase, 74 miles, in Runnres'

lines is accounted for by the opening of mail lines consequent on the establishment of new post offices at Jael, Kalandari, Anjar, etc. The total mileage of mail lines of all kinds at the close of the year was 5,135¼.

Appendix III.

7. *Enumeration of Articles delivered.*—The estimated total numbers of articles of the letter and of the parcel mails given out for delivery during the last two years, are as follows:—

Years.	Letter mail.	Parcel mail.
1896-97	13,184,808	123,084
1897-98	13,288,726	158,018
Increase	103,918	34,934

The increase in articles of the letter mail sent out for delivery was ·78 per cent. and in those of the parcel mail 28·3 per cent. An analysis of the details given in the appendix shows that, while there was a decrease in letters of 71,269, the number of post cards increased by 198,466, thus proving the growing popularity of the post card. There was a decrease in newspapers and packets; and large increases—indicating a brisk rise in import parcel traffic—in ordinary and value-payable parcels, of 21·7 per cent., and in insured parcels, of 57·5 per cent. The numbers and amounts of money orders issued and paid during the last two years are contrasted below:—

Year.	Number of money orders issued.	Amount of money orders issued.	Number of money orders paid.	Amount of money orders paid.
		₹		₹
1896-97	277,440	71,15,077	174,717	60,95,832
1897-98	277,022	76,11,774	174,797	63,07,766
Difference	—418	+4,96,697	+80	+2,11,934

Although there was a slight falling off in the number of money orders issued and a small increase in the number of money orders paid, the amounts of both issues and payments increased considerably—the former by 6·9 per cent. and the latter by 3·4 per cent. The average value of a money order issued rose from ₹25-10-4 in 1896-97 to ₹27-8-9 in 1897-98; while the average value of money order payments rose from ₹34-14-2 in 1896-97 to ₹36-1-4 in 1897-98. These increases in value are abnormal and due, no doubt, to the unsettled state of business amongst the native commercial and banking firms caused by the plague. As was the case last year, the recrudescence of the plague in Bombay during the cold weather of 1897-98 led to the emigration of large numbers of Marwaris and others, who, when leaving Bombay, remitted their funds to their homes in Marwar, Meywar, etc., by means of money orders. For the reason stated in last year's review, *viz.*, the paucity of Government Treasuries in this Circle, specie has to be transmitted by the Department, under special arrangements, between various post offices. During the year under review, the large aggregate sum of nearly 17 lakhs of rupees was thus sent, in order to finance those offices where the liabilities were heavy, and to bring to credit in the few existing Government Treasuries the surplus funds of other offices. The commission on money orders issued on Sirohi, Phalodi and Erinpura post offices, which was raised from 1 to 2 per cent. in January 1897, was reduced again in September; but owing to the recurrence of heavy payments at Erinpura, the

rate of commission for that office had again to be raised in January 1898; and in February 1897 the rate was raised for the Didwana Sub-office and its branches.

Appendix III-A.

8. *Insured articles and ordinary parcels.*—Appendix III-A is a statement of the insured and value-payable articles and ordinary parcels posted in the circle during the year under review. It shows the following decreases:—

Insured articles	6·2	per cent.
Value of articles	17·3	,,
Ordinary parcels, Registered	13·4	,,
Ordinary unregistered.	2·6	,,

but, as regards value-payable articles, there were increases of 8·7 in the numbers and 25·1 in the amounts specified for recovery from addressees. The value of insured articles posted was some 44 lakhs, as against some 54 lakhs in the preceding year. Insurance powers, which were, at the instance of the Agent to the Governor-General, withdrawn in December 1896 from certain post offices in Central India, on account of the increased risk to which the mails were exposed during the season of scarcity, were again restored in December 1897.

Highway Robberies.

9. Appendix IV gives brief details of four cases of highway robbery of mails committed, or attempted, in the circle during the year, as against three cases in 1896-97. Two of the cases (one of which is considered to be doubtful) occurred in the Bhartpur State, one in Gwalior and one in the Ajmir District. The intrinsic value of the property stolen was comparatively insignificant. The serious highway robbery of the mails which took place near Kuchaman road in November 1896 has remained undetected; but, during the year compensation for the property stolen was decreed in equal shares against the Marwar and Kishengarh States.

10. *False allegations of highway robberies.*—Runner Sugrive, of the Deeg-Nagar mail line, Bhartpur State, alleged that, on the 30th May 1897, at 10 P.M., he had been attacked by highway men. On enquiry it was found that his statement was false. He was prosecuted, convicted, and sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment, with fine of R25, or, in default, to undergo two months' additional (simple) imprisonment. Masta, a substitute runner on the Sikri-Gopalgarh mail line, Bhartpur State, alleged that, on the 22nd December 1897, he had been attacked by robbers, who tore the mail bag and threw it away, as it had no valuable contents. The enquiry showed that Masta, who was a boy of eleven years of age and should not have been entrusted with the conveyance of the mail, had had an altercation on the way with two other boys of approximate age, and in the scrimmage, the mail bag got torn. On account of his immature age, Masta was not prosecuted. Harchand, a runner on the Paharsar-Halina mail line, Bhartpur State, reported that, on the 18th March 1898, he had been attacked by four highway men. The enquiry showed his statement to be false; and, therefore, his prosecution was authorized. The case was not concluded at the end of the year. No loss occurred in connection with any of the above three cases.

Salt Revenue.

11. The number of post offices authorized to received indents from traders for the purchase of salt from the Government Salt Depôts at Sambhar and Pachbadra remained unaltered. Only two sub-offices, Chitorgarh and Alwar, and one branch office, Rajgarh, received indents, which aggregated 124 in number, for 23,365 maunds of salt, valued at R63,253. The Abu Road Head Office, though not authorized, booked five indents for 950 maunds of salt, valued at R2,478. It has since been placed in the authorized list of offices.

The comparative statement below shows the transactions of the two last years, and indicates some improvement :—

Year.	Number of Indents.	Quantity of salt supplied.	Value of salt supplied.	Remarks.
		Mds. Sr. Chs.	R a. p.	
1896-97	86	16,167 0 0	44,208 0 0	
1897-98	124	23,365 0 0	63,253 6 6	
Increase .	38	7,198 0 0	19,045 6 6	

The depôt post offices at Sambhar and Pachbadra received from other post offices, outside this Circle, 286 indents for 51,990 maunds of salt, valued at R1,41,262 against 244 indents for 43,130 maunds, valued at R1,18,074, in the previous year.

Quinine.

12. The sale of quinine at post offices in the Rajputana Agency was continued during the year, and the following comparative statement of sales for 1896-97 and 1897-98 shows a large and satisfactory increase :—

Year.	Division.	Sales of 5-grain powders at post offices and by village postmen.
1896-97	Upper Rajputana	5,874
	Lower „	11,498
	Meywar	14,449
	Malwa	4,575
	Total .	36,396
1897-98	Upper Rajputana	13,514
	Lower „	15,927
	Meywar	11,215
	Malwa	3,855
	Total .	44,511

The 44,511 five grain powders sold during the year under review represent over 35lbs. of the drug, valued at R733-8-0, as against 36,396 powders, valued at R388-2-3, sold in the previous year. The increase in sales occurred mainly in the States Bhartpur, Karauli, Alwar, Jaipur, Bikanir, Tonk, and Marwar.

Owing to the delay in arriving at a final understanding as to the mode of distribution of the packets of quinine powders to the postmasters, the scheme of selling the drug at offices in the Central India Agency had to be deferred until May of the following year.

Postal-Telegraph.

13. Towards the close of the year, the post offices at Nathdwara (Meywar) and Sujangarh (Bikanir) were converted into combined postal and telegraph offices, of which class of offices 39 existed on the 31st March 1898 against 37 at the close of the previous year. The 39 combined offices received 113,154 and sent 88,000 messages, which yielded a revenue to the Telegraph Department of R80,885,7-0 against 101,302 messages received and 81,568 sent affording a revenue of R76,505-13-0 in the previous year. The expenditure

incurred on postal-telegraph establishments was—in 1896-97, R12,645-3-5; in 1897-98, R14,219-1-0.

The Postal Department further assisted the Telegraph Department by its postal receiving offices, of which there are 132, where telegrams are accepted and sent by post to the nearest telegraph office, for onward transmission by wire. These postal receiving offices booked 6,239 telegrams, representing a revenue of R5,539-9-0, as against 7,214 messages with a revenue of R6,729-4-0 booked in the preceding year. The extension of combined offices naturally leads to a diminution of messages booked at post offices.

Tour of the Agents to the Governor-General, Rajputana and Central India.

14. A post office was attached to the camp of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana during the winter tour. It was opened at Kishengarh on the 15th December 1897 and closed at Piplia on the 15th February 1898.

A camp post office also accompanied the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. It was opened at Dattia on the 1st December 1897 and closed at Shahdol on the 23rd January 1898.

Temporary Post Offices.

A temporary post office was opened at Kishengarh, from the 6th to the 12th December 1897, for the convenience of the large camps formed there on the occasion of the marriage of His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar. The usual horse fair and polo tournament at Jodhpur did not take place in the year under review, and the annual fair at Tilwara was countermanded on account of the danger of importing sickness; hence camp post offices were not required at those places.

Thefts by Postal Servants.

15. The following five cases of theft by postal servants occurred during the year, as against three cases in the previous year; and among the cases of last year, that in which Sanwalia, a runner of the Rudawal-Rupbas mail line, stole the mail bag for Rupbas and misappropriated R100 contained therein, was brought to a conclusion. Sanwalia was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of R100, or, in default, to further imprisonment for six months.

Bhilia, a runner of the Gujri-Khalghat mail line, stole cash R40 from the mail bag despatched from the Mhow Head office to the Dharampuri Branch office. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of R25, or, in default, to further imprisonment for one month. Muhammad Yahia, postman of Ladnun, abstracted a Government currency note for R50 from a registered letter given to him for delivery. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years and fine of R50, or, in default, to further imprisonment for six months. Nizamuddin, an acting postman of the Jaipur City post office, forged the signature of the payee of a money-order and misappropriated the value, R73-14-0. He absconded and has not yet been traced. Kana, village postman of Nawalgarh, misappropriated registered articles, parcels and money-orders of the aggregate value of R104-3-0. He was convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of R100, or, in default, to further imprisonment for one year. Mukhtiar Ahmed, Branch Postmaster, Sankra, misappropriated the cash balance of his office, amounting to R302-7-3. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years and fine of R100, or, in default, to further imprisonment for six months. The defalcations, which aggregated R670-8-3, were either realized from the sureties of the offenders, or made good from the Post Office Guarantee Fund, and Government was put to no loss. Considering that the year was one of scarcity, it speaks well for the general integrity of the large mass of postal servants employed in this circle, that there were so few defaulters.

Frauds in Connection with Postage Stamps.

16. As regards the three cases of fraud in connection with postage stamps that were pending at the close of the previous year, fine, or, in default, imprisonment, was awarded in one case, and imprisonment and fine in another; the accused in the third case was acquitted, as the evidence was doubtful. During the year under review there were two cases of the re-use of postage stamps; the defendant was acquitted in one case, owing to insufficient evidence; and in the other, the defendant died before he could be brought to justice. There were also five cases of the misuse of service stamps on private covers. In three of the cases, fines were awarded; in one, fine, or, in default, imprisonment; and in the remaining case, imprisonment.

Miscellaneous.

17. With the exception of a few favored localities, scarcity, if not actual famine, prevailed throughout the circle during the greater portion of the year, and compensation for dearness of food-grains was given to those postal servants entitled to receive it under the Standing Orders of Government. The plague appeared at Kalandari, where there is a branch post office, and at a few other villages in the Sirohi State. The affected villages were placed in quarantine; and under the advice of the Residency Surgeon, Jodhpur, precautions were taken against the spread of the sickness through the medium of the post. The delivery and despatch of post articles at the affected villages, though somewhat delayed, were in no case suspended. In connection with the disturbances on the North-West Frontier, this circle was requisitioned for several postmasters and clerks for service in the field post offices. By the close of the year most of them had returned to their substantive posts, they having, it is satisfactory to note, rendered acknowledged good service. During the year, new and commodious buildings were completed by the Darbars and occupied, on rent, by the combined post and telegraph offices at Udaipur and at Sikar. With effect from the month of February 1898, the Postal Life Assurance system was extended to all servants of Government; so far there have been but few applications for policies. During the year, sanction was obtained to the substitution of a horse tonga service, under contract, for the runners' service, between Nusseerabad and Deoli. This measure will tend considerably to expedite the mails on the long and important line from Nusseerabad, through Deoli, Bundi and Kota, to Jhalrapatan, and it will also afford facilities to the travelling public. Preliminaries were also settled in view of reviving the contract horse tonga mail service between Ujjain and Agar-Malwa. The old tonga service having failed, owing chiefly to the unlimited competition in tongas plying for hire over the road, was closed in November 1896. The Gwalior and Holkar Darbars have now agreed to give a monopoly of horse tongas to the mail contractor, who will, therefore, have a fair chance of success when the service is resuscitated. After preliminary discussion with the Political authorities, departmental rules in reference to mail escorts in the Native States of Rajputana were framed for the guidance of postal officials and, with the approval of the Director-General of the Post Office of India, promulgated. These rules, among other things, render it obligatory on the department to advise Darbars, through the Political Officers, whenever an unusually large traffic develops in insured parcels, so that they may be in a position to appreciate, and to provide for, the increased responsibility for the secure passage of the mails through their territories.

Concluding Remarks.

18. Owing to the necessity for strict economy during the year, and to a more rigid enforcement on part of the Directorate of the principle of self-support as applied to the establishment of new post offices, progress was, to some extent, retarded, and on account of the famine, some useful measures had to be postponed until the following year. Nevertheless, there have been satisfactory increases in most branches of postal business; together with some

development in the way of new post offices and mail lines. The relations of the department with the Darbars generally continue to be satisfactory, and for the most part the Chiefs entertain a growing appreciation of the advantages to their subjects of the Imperial Post. It is noteworthy that friction between the subordinates of the Department and State officials is almost unknown. I administered the circle throughout the year, of which 131 days were spent on tour. I beg gratefully to acknowledge the continued help and sympathy I have received from the Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Central India, and from the Political Officers generally.

G. BARTON GROVES,

Deputy Post Master General, Rajputana.

CHAPTER XIII.

TELEGRAPH.

Statistics of Telegraph Lines and Offices in Central India for the year 1897-98.

Miles of Line.				Miles of Wire.			
At the end of the previous year.	Added during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of the previous year.	Added during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
1,185·55	22·00 *	...	1,207·55	3,775·00	44·00 *	...	3,819·00

* Construction Guna to Parbati river.

Offices:

Name of Offices.	Telegrams disposed of and their value.				Remarks.
	Sent.	Received.	Transit.	Amount.	
Departmental Offices.				R a.	
Guna	3,519	3,486	...	3,438 14	Increase of Revenue.
Indore	10,387	14,604	198,781	9,871 15	„ „
Indore City	11,914	14,336	...	9,858 6	Decrease „
Mhow	10,768	11,271	...	16,011 15	Increase „
Neemuch	8,165	8,725	3,586	8,409 9	„ „
Ujjain	10,889	10,866	...	8,201 10	Decrease „
Postal and Telegraph Combined Offices.					
Agar	2,044	2,020	...	2,660 9	Increase of Revenue.
Bhilsa	366	660	...	271 14	„ „
Biaora	1,240	1,413	...	1,075 5	Decrease „
Bhopal	2,364	3,618	12,182	1,993 1	„ „
Dewas	965	1,136	...	915 6	„ „
Dhar	2,019	2,173	...	1,808 1	„ „
Gwalior Residency	1,721	2,234	...	1,956 7	„ „
Gwalior Railway Station	4,892	5,039	1,424	5,234 12	„ „
Janak Tal	1,933	3,321	...	1,747 6	Increase „
Jaora	4,406	5,326	...	3,607 0	Decrease „
Mandsaur	4,240	4,856	5,676	3,387 6	Increase „
Nowgong	3,488	3,348	...	4,405 7	„ „
Partabgarh	1,930	1,940	...	2,436 7	„ „
Rewa	1,123	1,340	...	1,117 4	„ „
Ratlam	5,230	6,417	...	4,081 4	Decrease „
Sarangpur	398	480	...	285 9	„ „
Sehore	1,555	1,763	...	1,713 15	„ „
Shajapur	566	718	10	436 13	„ „
Sipri	851	760	...	596 7	Increase „
Sirdarpur	1,447	1,590	...	1,491 6	„ „
Sutna	2,760	2,929	4,766	2,321 11	Decrease „

Telegraph Offices opened and closed.

Opened.	Closed.
Nil.	*Nil.*

No. 678, dated Agra, the 22nd April 1898.

Forwarded to the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, Indore.

HERBERT E. CHAPPEL,
Superintendent, Telegraphs, Rajputana Division.

CHAPTER XIV.

MEDICAL.

Report on the Dispensaries in Central India for the year 1898.

This is the first time that the report on the dispensaries has been prepared on such elaborate forms, and as no intimation was received that these forms would be required, till quite late in the year (that is, in the month of October), a good deal of difficulty was experienced in getting the data required in these new returns.

STATEMENT No. I

Gives the population of Central India according to the last census, and the number and class of the dispensaries, which are all of the third class, that is, supported wholly by private individuals and local funds.

There were 86 dispensaries open on the 1st of January 1897, but one of these, Sohawal in Rewa, was closed in February, leaving 85 open on 31st December.

STATEMENT No. II

Shows the number of in and out-door patients treated in the dispensaries; there were in all 16,817 in-door, and 805,783 out-door, patients, or a total of 822,600 persons treated.

A very large number of the dispensaries have no funds or accommodation for in-door patients, especially in Bhopal and Bhopawar Agencies, and also many of the Northern Gwalior and Rewa dispensaries only receive a few surgical cases. Arrangements have been made in the Bhopal Agency to improve the status of several of the dispensaries, which will in future be able to take in-door patients.

STATEMENT No. III

Gives the details of the various diseases treated in the dispensaries; altogether 822,600 persons were treated. Naturally malarial fever gives a very large proportion of admissions, there having been 176,536 admitted under this heading. Diseases of the eye give 95,079 admissions; diseases of the skin, other than ulcer, give 82,380 admissions; ulcers give 49,971; whilst affections of the lungs and respiratory system, and local injuries, form the bulk of the remaining admissions; cholera was prevalent in Rewa for several months, having broken out in the famine relief camps quite early in the year. Also Northern Gwalior and Bhopal had a great deal of the epidemic; in fact, those portions of Central India where there was famine and scarcity were the parts most attacked by cholera.

A curious affection was noticed by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Crofts in Gwalior and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Dane in Bhopal, namely, that a considerable number of persons attending the poor-houses were affected with paraplegia in a more or less degree, from having lived almost entirely on "kesooni" or "teori," a form of dhall that grows almost wild in the district of Bhelsa and north-eastern tahsils of Bhopal, where the scarcity was very great. Many of these cases improved very greatly when getting good food, but several of them were apparently paralysed for life. Plague appeared at Kondraoni in Gwalior near the Cantonment of Jhansi, and a very large number of deaths had occurred before the outbreak was discovered, but the excellent arrangements made by Dr. Crofts, assisted as he was by the enlightened Chief of Gwalior, soon stamped out the outbreak, which was confined to two villages only.

STATEMENT No. IIIA

Shows the surgical work done in the Agency. This return has given the greatest trouble in preparing, as formerly only the details of major surgical operations were kept in the dispensaries, and the Government Resolution $\frac{\text{Medical}}{236-245}$ of 1896, which did away with the distinction between major and minor operations, was not generally circulated to the Medical Officers.

The details, however, have been carefully worked out and may be taken as correct.

There were in all 42,219 surgical operations performed, both major and minor. The greatest number of more important operations were performed in the Baghelkhand Agency, after that at Indore, and then in the Bhopal Agency. It seems a pity that considering the funds available in Gwalior, that litholapaxy (crushing) is not performed instead of cutting, for stone, in the bladder.

Statement No. IV

Gives the sexes and castes of the various persons treated in the dispensaries.

Statement No. V

Shows the income and expenditure on account of dispensaries. In all R2,27,572-15-3 were expended on the up-keep of the dispensaries; of this, His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, who supports entirely the dispensaries in Gwalior Proper and Malwa, gave during the year the splendid sum of R67,529-9-8. The Maharaja of Rewa paid R32,931-13-9 for the dispensaries in his State. The Begam of Bhopal paid R22,269-9-9 to keep up five hospitals and dispensaries, and also the only Leper Asylum in Central India. The other dispensaries are supported by local funds and subscriptions from the smaller States in the Agency.

Government supplies a certain proportion of medicines *gratis* to Guna, Nowgong, Sehore, Manpur and Biaora Dispensaries where Government servants are treated.

The expenditure on the dispensaries in the Bhopawar Agency does not appear to be well balanced, as the amount paid in salaries is altogether out of proportion to what is spent on medicines. Several of the dispensaries in Bhopawar show that sums amounting only from R10 to R120 have been spent on medicines of all kinds, and it appears to me very desirable that some rearrangement of expenses should be made.

Statements Nos. VI and VIA

Show the number of lepers and expenses in connection with the Leper Asylum at Sehore in Bhopal, which institution is supported almost entirely by the Begam of Bhopal.

The number of deaths is very large, as cholera broke out in the Asylum as the result of the Asylum well having run dry, and water was brought from the nearest village, where it turned out afterwards that some cases of cholera had occurred. The disease continued for nearly two months, although every possible source of infection was removed, and the Agency Surgeon reports that he attributes the persistent continuance of the disease as due to the flies which swarm on the lepers, and about their rooms, and on their food at meal times, and that these probably carried the infection.

Statement No. VII

Gives the results of vaccination in Central India, as far as it was carried out under the various medical officers. There were 143,948 vaccinations, of which 128,798 were successful.

During the year the following medical officers were serving in the Agency:—

Surgeon-Colonel Caldecott, at Indore.
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Duke, at Sirdarpur.
" " " Dane, at Sehore.
" " " Crofts, at Gwalior.
Surgeon-Major Gimlette, at Sutna.
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir, at Sutna.
Surgeon-Captain Moore at Guna.
" " Gee, at Nowgong.

A. DANE, *M.D.*,
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel,
Administrative Medical Officer, Central India.

CHAPTER XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boundary Disputes.

During the year under review one Boundary Settlement Officer (Lieutenant C. E. Luard) was appointed to Central India.

Fourteen * cases have been disposed of by him, of which ten have been settled amicably.

* Eleven cases Gwalior.
Three „ Malwa.

The Political Agent, Bhopal, has also succeeded in effecting the amicable settlement of one case in his Agency.

The following table shows the number of cases instituted and settled during the year, and the number which are now pending:—

Agency.	Number of cases pending on the 1st April 1897.	Number of cases instituted during the year 1897-98.	Number of cases settled during the year 1897-98.	Number of cases pending on the 1st April 1898.
Gwalior	33	4	11	26
Bhopal	3	*Nil*	1	2
Bundelkhand	1	*Nil*	*Nil*	1
Baghelkhand	5	2	*Nil*	7
Bhopawar	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Malwa	20	1*	3	18
Total	62	7	15	54

Places at which observations taken and the year for which taken. 1897.	Rainfall in inches.				Average temperature in shade.												Cloud proportion.			Remarks.
					May.				July.				December.							
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean maximum reading.	Mean minimum reading.	Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Mean maximum reading.	Mean minimum reading.	Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Mean maximum reading.	Mean minimum reading.	Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
Jacobabad . .	0·60	4·04	0·36	5·00	114·6	81·3	121·0	73·1	108·8	86·1	115·1	78·1	77·3	47·6	87·5	39·0	2·84	2·05	1·03	
Hyderabad . .	0·40	10·52	0·00	10·92	108·8	79·3	116·2	75·0	99·9	82·4	109·7	74·5	80·9	54·2	91·6	44·5	1·74	3·15	0·70	
Karachi . . .	0·27	11·80	0·00	12·07	91·8	79·7	95·7	75·0	93·2	81·8	98·3	75·0	83·0	57·5	88·4	50·9	2·22	5·82	0·70	
Deesa . . .	0·12	21·23	0·54	21·89	109·2	77·3	113·5	74·0	95·2	79·4	104·9	75·0	85·8	50·5	91·3	41·6	1·30	7·35	0·43	
Mount Abu . .	0·45	54·94	2·54	57·93	90·3	73·8	95·2	62·9	77·5	67·2	87·2	64·8	67·5	52·9	72·1	45·6	3·24	7·75	0·50	
Neemuch . .	0·04	27·83	0·20	28·07	106·4	79·4	111·2	69·6	90·3	75·5	101·8	71·1	78·3	47·1	82·8	36·5	1·06	6·32	0·30	
Indore . . .	0·09	30·35	0·39	30·83	105·8	78·8	110·5	67·6	89·3	74·6	98·1	73·1	79·1	46·9	82·3	37·6	1·40	7·55	0·93	
Rajkot . . .	0·11	29·31	1·49	30·91	107·3	74·9	114·8	70·8	92·8	77·7	101·4	74·7	84·5	52·6	88·9	42·0	1·40	7·62	0·73	
Surat . . .	0·00	37·69	1·33	39·02	97·4	79·3	109·6	76·0	90·4	78·9	97·2	76·0	88·7	56·9	92·6	50·1	1·30	7·45	0·60	
Akola . . .	0·51	22·83	0·04	23·38	111·0	83·2	114·5	72·2	94·0	76·3	104·7	71·2	83·7	47·4	86·0	40·7	1·84	7·40	1·40	
Amraoti . . .	1·80	24·62	0·76	27·18	110·6	82·5	115·5	70·8	91·9	75·1	103·6	72·3	83·0	55·0	85·1	47·4	2·04	6·77	1·67	
Chikalda . . .	1·71	56·24	0·27	58·22	96·5	75·5	100·4	68·5	78·8	67·7	87·8	65·9	71·9	54·2	74·1	47·7	2·53	7·76	1·84	
Buldana . . .	0·49	28·93	0·36	29·78	104·5	79·8	108·2	72·4	88·5	72·2	98·5	69·8	78·8	55·7	82·3	50·5	1·89	7·48	1·53	
Malegaon . .	0·37	18·85	2·59	21·81	107·4	75·9	110·8	70·2	92·3	75·0	99·4	73·1	83·6	47·6	87·9	39·8	1·80	6·87	1·77	
Bombay . . .	0·01	78·90	2·62	81·53	90·7	80·7	93·5	78·0	85·0	78·0	89·5	75·0	84·4	68·8	89·0	66·0	2·62	8·52	1·53	
Poona . . .	0·32	17·77	6·31	24·40	103·2	71·7	108·5	66·4	85·4	71·9	95·0	69·9	84·2	49·1	90·0	43·0	1·42	7·95	2·10	
Sholapur . . .	0·71	16·77	2·94	20·42	107·9	77·4	112·2	75·0	93·1	73·9	97·7	71·0	85·4	54·8	88·7	45·0	1·82	7·92	2·30	
Ratnagiri. . .	0·10	122·33	14·32	136·75	91·5	80·8	92·9	78·4	83·5	76·0	88·4	72·4	90·1	65·5	94·9	61·9	1·60	8·27	1·83	
Belgaum . . .	6·37	38·15	3·53	48·05	97·3	68·1	104·2	65·3	77·1	67·3	84·2	65·8	82·4	56·6	85·7	52·9	1·68	8·77	2·07	
Karwar . . .	1·28	123·67	10·75	135·70	90·2	80·8	92·3	74·0	82·8	75·5	87·8	72·5	89·0	63·6	93·3	58·5	2·02	7·72	2·03	
Calicut . . .	17·60	136·28	10·57	164·45	91·9	79·0	93·9	73·5	82·5	74·1	88·8	72·0	87·6	70·9	89·3	65·0	3·48	8·30	4·13	

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IV.

BHOPAWAR.

I.

Statement showing Rainfall registered in different States under the Bhopawar Agency during 1896-97 and 1897-98.

Name of Station.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Remarks.
Dhar	23·50	22·33	
Jhabua	37·15	29·43	
Ali Rajpur	33·99	33 86	
Barwani	15·59	13·57	
Jobat	30·65	30·29	
Bagode	25·70	25·85	
Manpur	34·65	33·90	
Sardarpur	29·17	25·53	
Average for Agency	28·80	26·84	

II.

Statement showing the amount of traffic that passed the Agra-Bombay Road during the year 1897 98.

Name of Articles.	Export N. to S.		Import S. to N.		Total.	
	Weight in maunds.	Approximate value.	Weight in maunds.	Approximate value.	Weight in maunds.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
English manufacture	1,440	96,080	135	10,800	1,575	1,06,880
Country „	330	10,740	630	20,340	960	31,080
Raw cotton	180	2,520	26,475	2,69,510	26,655	2,72,030
Brass and copper vessels	390	13,650	210	7,350	600	21,000
Grocery	22,460	1,95,090	29,540	1,59,154	52,000	3,54,244
Grains	22,695	1,05,278	28,085	54,252	50,780	1,59,530
Timber	3,690	3,690	2,340	2,340	6,030	6,030
Total	51,185	4,27,048	87,415	5,23,746	1,38,600	9,50,794

III.

Bhopawar Agency. Native States Civil Justice for 1897-98.

States.	Cases pending at the close of 1896-97.		Cases filed during the year 1897-98.		Total.		Cases disposed of during 1897-98.		Pending at the close of 1897-98.		Remarks.
	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	
		₹		₹		₹		₹		₹	
Dhar	457	1,20,221	2,256	1,88,209	2,713	3,08,430	1,995	1,49,754	718	1,58,676	
Jhabua	128	6,500	687	32,132	815	38,632	796	35,115	19	3,517	
Ali Rajpur	8	7,841	226	28,735	234	36,576	220	15,714	14	20,862	
Barwani	203	1,46,245	670	54,962	873	2,01,207	645	47,734	228	1,53,473	
Jobat	...	...	23	953	23	953	20	873	3	80	
Bagode	13	2,236	131	9,074	144	11,310	125	5,514	19	5,796	
Dotria	2	30	25	1,096	27	1,126	23	968	4	158	
Nimkhera	...	...	26	601	26	601	25	601	1	...	

W. STEWART, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

IV.

BHOPAWAR AGENCY.

NATIVE STATES.

Criminal Justice, 1897-98.

1	Pending at close of 1896-97.		Instituted during 1897-98.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1897-98.		Total.		Whipped.		Imprisoned and fined.		Imprisoned and whipped.		Fined only.		Imprisoned only.		Total.		Average duration of cases.	Total number of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
DHAR.																																		
Murder and attempted murder Culpable Homicide Dacoity Receiving stolen property Robbery on highway or elsewhere Theft of cattle and ordinary theft Attempting suicide Rape Grievous hurt Committing abortion Mischief Miscellaneous offences	...	300	...	2,673	...	2,973	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	601	...	2,122	...	247	...	2,973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	300	...	2,673	...	2,973	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	601	...	2,122	...	247	...	2,973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
JHABUA.																																		
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	37·50	75
Culpable Homicide	2	2	11	5	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	5	5	2	1	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5	21·00	126
Dacoity	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	18	7	18	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	15	7	...	...	18	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	3	2	15	7	3·14	22
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	2	1	7	4	9	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	3	5	2	...	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	2	1·00	5
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	15	6	462	258	477	264	...	...	6	6	...	...	91	40	384	224	...	...	477	264	1	1	18	10	3	2	244	135	118	76	384	224	2·66	704
Attempting suicide	...	...	8	8	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2·00	16
Rape	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	2·33	7
Grievous hurt	5	3	10	6	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	11	6	1	1	15	9	...	...	2	2	...	...	6	3	3	1	11	6	2·62	21
Committing abortion	1	1	3	1	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	63·50	127
Mischief	2	1	64	22	66	23	...	...	2	...	...	...	12	1	52	22	...	...	66	23	...	...	4	2	6	1	16	10	26	9	52	22	2·52	58
Miscellaneous offences	...	...	479	334	479	334	...	...	4	4	...	...	38	17	437	313	...	...	479	334	...	...	76	56	2	2	294	204	65	51	437	313	2·10	703
TOTAL	27	14	1,070	651	1,097	66	...	...	15	10	...	...	159	65	918	587	5	3	1,097	665	1	1	100	70	11	5	572	357	234	154	918	587	2·81	1,864

Ali Rajpur.

| | | |

Criminal Justice, 1897-98—contd.

	Pending at close of 1896-97.		Instituted during 1897-98.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1897-98.		Total.		Whipped.		Imprisoned and fined.		Imprisoned and whipped.		Fined only.		Imprisoned only.		Total.		Average duration of cases.	Total number of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Nimkheda.																																		
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable Homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	8	1	2	1	10	2	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	9	7	28	12	37	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	25	11	1	1	37	19	11	1	5	3	1	1	3	2	5	4	25	11	5·88	106
Attempting suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	8	7	45	25	53	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	17	22	14	1	1	53	32	1	1	1	...	...	...	14	12	...	...	22	14	33·06	1,025
Total	25	15	75	38	100	53	...	...	...	...	8	1	41	24	47	25	4	3	100	53	12	2	6	3	7	2	17	14	5	4	47	25	22·62	1,131
Dotria.																																		
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable Homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	...	...	50	21	50	21	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	3	44	16	...	...	50	21	...	...	1	1	...	...	35	10	8	5	44	16	...	...
Attempted suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	...	...	30	22	30	22	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	1	24	20	...	...	30	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	20	...	...	24	20	...	...
Total	...	...	80	43	80	43	...	...	...	...	8	3	4	4	68	36	...	...	80	43	...	...	1	1	...	...	59	30	8	5	68	36	...	...

W. STEWART, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

V.

Statement showing jail statistics of the Native States under the Bhopawar Agency for 1897-98.

States.	Number of Prisoners.								Remaining in jail on 31st March 1898.	Cost.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Annual average cost of prisoners.	Remarks.
	In jail on 1st April 1897.	Admitted during the year 1897-98.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.					
										R		R a. p.	
Dhar . . .	142	481	623	...	1	5	497	503	120	6,778	142·4	43 0 0	
Jhabua . . .	56	141	197	7	...	5	135	147	50	1,856	43·7	43 2 6	
Ali Rajpur . .	59	149	208	24	1	2	143	170	38	2,145	48·00	44 10 11	
Barwani . . .	40	209	249	25	...	3	172	200	49	2,895	59·11	48 15 8	
Jobut	17	276	293	15	...	...	260	275	18	388	11·15	34 15 11	
Bagode . . .	1	25	26	...	...	...	20	20	6	181	3·02	36 5 1	
Dotria . . .	5	19	24	...	...	...	20	20	4	138	3·11	33 10 6	
Nimkhera . .	6	40	46	...	...	...	44	44	2	228	Not reported.		

VI.

Statement showing the finances of the Native States under the Bhopawar Agency for 1897-98.

Name of State.	Opening Balance.	Receipts during the year 1897-98.	Total.	Expenditure for 1897-98.	Closing balance on 31st March 1898.	Remarks.
	R	R	R	R	R	
Dhar	...	8,57,909	...	8,37,081	...	
Jhabua	720	1,65,245*	1,65,965	1,65,308	657	* Including R1,651 on account of marriage cess and R17,332 on account of marriage dowery.
Ali Rajpur	1,43,655	1,30,633	2,74,288	1,08,932	1,65,356	
Barwani	5,11,692	3,14,246	8,25,938	3,06,189	5,19,749	
Jobut	34,889	33,797	68,686	56,393	12,293	
Bagode	3,188	15,002	18,190	13,813	4,377	
Mathwar	Not received.					
Kathiwara	Ditto.					
Ruttonmal	5,118	2,771	7,889	2,309	5,580	
Nimkhera	7,569	23,636	31,205	21,039	10,166	
Dotria	10,180	16,562	26,742	16,718	10,024	
Gurhi	1,065	4,220	5,285	3,536	1,749	
Bharudpura	119	5,900	6,019	5,844	175	
Kotideh	40	948	988	970	18	

W. STEWART, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

RETURN No. II.—*Return of unreported Dakaities committed in the States of the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1897-98.*

Number.	District or State—with Village and Pargana.	Date of Dakaiti, and hour of occurrence.	Brief particulars of occurrence, showing upon whom, how, and nature of property plundered.	Value of Property.		Number of Persons.		Disposal of Dakaits.					Remarks.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Between the village Singana and Burud.	February 1897	Gwalior	R a. p. 145 0 0	R a. p. ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	
2	Mohanpati	April											
3	Ghatbori	„		33 2 0	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	
4	Deogarh	„		...	...	...	...	22	9	...	...	13	No property was plundered.
5	Sirsala	2nd „		18 0 0	16 6 0	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	
6	Semalda	8th „		29 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	8	7	...	...	1	
7	Sharikpura	10th „		101 12 0	12 4 0	...	...	19	19	19	...	...	
8	Punchkhera	14th „		196 0 0	34 0 0	...	...	10	4	...	...	6	
9	Ralamandal	17th „		157 12 0	37 14 0	...	...	11	11	7	4	...	
10	Ahmed	30th „		308 4 0	...	...	8	25	...	...	...	25	
11	Chamal Baroda	2nd May		494 12 0	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	20	
12	Deola	13th „		47 13 0	28 12 0	...	3	12	12	9	3	...	
13	Ditto	20th June		...	...	...	...	22	7	7	...	15	
14	Nai Baroda	6th July		...	...	...	...	14	8	7	1	6	One died.
15	Jalwa	26th August		506 0 0	...	...	...	13	10	...	...	3	
16	Ajanda	27th October		1,637 0 0	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	10	
17	Lemi	20th November		99 4 0	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	6	
18	Bhorghata	20th „		100 0 0	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	6	
19	Bhairughata	13th January 1898		54 8 6	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	
20	Ringnode	2nd February „		48 0 0	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	4	
		1st March „		48 8 0	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	
				4,024 11 0	131 4 0	...	15	253	106	49	8	147	
1	Ahilapura	23rd March 1897											
2	Banadia	27th „		14 2 0	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	7	
3	Nayapura	April „		51 8 0	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	40	
4	Palasi	„ „		190 0 0	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	
5	Bandia	„ „		23 8 0	1 4 0	...	...	8	5	...	...	3	
6	Ditto	„ „		50 0 0	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	40	
7	Kandi	„ „		11 0 0	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	
8	Jhirnia	3rd „ „		483 8 0	20 13 0	...	...	70	5	...	...	65	
9	Palda	4th „ „		24 0 0	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	25	
10	Tebharni	6th „ „		32 0 0	...	...	...	32	1	...	...	31	
11	Shrikhandi	6th „ „		47 4 0	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	20	
		10th „ „		216 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	14	...	...	...	14	

12	Pithanpur	12th „	„		16 0 0	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	13	
13	Shamraj	12th „	„		23 0 0	4 8 0	...	...	30	2	...	...	28	
14	Katargaon	20th „	„		167 0 0	2 8 0	...	1	8	...	...	...	8	
15	Asapur	3rd May	„		54 0 0	...	...	2	25	...	...	...	25	
16	Aoulia	7th „	„	Indore	629 10 0	...	...	3	50	6	...	...	44	
17	Singana	11th „	„		25 4 0	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	
18	Rajpura	15th „	„		15 0 0	...	1	3	8	...	...	...	8	
19	Kumti	19th „	„		...	...	1	1	20	...	...	...	20	No property was plundered.
20	Dabha	7th June	„		293 0 0	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	
21	Bharnia	8th „	„		25 0 0	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	10	
22	Ladui	8th „	„		378 12 0	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	
23	Dodwara	4th July	„		43 6 0	...	...	...	15	...	...	..	15	
24	Jaloti	4th „	„		130 10 0	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	75	
25	Sanwada	6th „	„		5 14 0	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	
26	Wardeola	22nd „	„		67 7 0	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	
27	Dedla	27th September	„		134 12 0	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	
28	Chapaner	9th November	„		406 0 0	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	6	
29	Rupgarh	18th January 1898			60 0 0	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	6	
30	Ram Chinchli	26th „	„		159 7 9	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	15	
31	Pipalghar	29th „	„		1,529 12 0	...	...	2	20	...	...	...	20	
32	Dedla	28th March	„		649 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	30	...	...	...	30	
					5,955 12 9	31 1 0	3	20	747	19	...	..	728	
1	Segwal	3rd April	1897		463 9 0	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	20	
2	Kuda	5th „	„		70 0 0	1 8 0	...	1	11	11	...	...	...	
3	Gopalpura	8th „	„		106 10 0	...	...	...	50	2	...	...	48	
4	Metakheri	11th „	„		163 7 0	5 10 0	...	...	40	5	1	4	35	
5	Kesur	19th „	„		2,732 8 0	1,000 0 0	...	13	25	...	...	...	25	
6	Kanoon	4th May	„		269 14 0	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	10	
7	Umarkua	7th „	„		39 2 6	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	
8	Ali	8th „	„		28 0 0	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	12	
9	Kuksi	8th „	„		36 8 0	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	25	
10	Lohari	11th „	„		64 0 0	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	15	
11	Angana	11th „	„	Dhar	9 13 0	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	
12	Brahmanpuri	11th „	„		1 12 0	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	
13	Dilawara	13th „	„		193 10 0	...	...	3	30	...	...	...	30	
14	Tookni	16th „	„		350 10 0	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	25	
15	Bakhudli	25th „	„		152 10 6	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	20	
16	Chichli	30th June	„		30 8 0	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	
17	Guljhera	5th July	„		50 0 0	...	...	5	17	...	...	...	17	
18	Satrathi	5th „	„		397 12 0	44 0 0	...	2	22	22	22	...	...	
19	Kalia Ghati	21st December	„		32 2 6	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	
20	Nanaghata	5th February	1898		40 0 0	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	6	
				Carried over	5,232 8 6	1,051 2 0	1	27	372	40	23	4	332	

RETURN No. II.—*Return of unreported Dakaities committed in the States of the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1897-98*—concluded.

Number.	District or State—with Village and Pargana.	Date of Dakaiti, and hour of occurrence.	Brief particulars of occurrence, showing upon whom, how, and nature of property plundered.	Value of Property.		Number of Persons.		Disposal of Dakaits.					Remarks.
				Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Released.	Escaped.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				R a. p.	*R a. p.*								
			Brought forward .	5,232 8 6	1,051 2 0	1	27	372	40	23	4	332	
21	Dhardi	21st February 1898 . . .	Dhar—*contd.* . .	260 2 3	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	25	
22	Between Pedwi and Sundrel .	21st March „ . . .		344 10 9	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	7	
				5,784 5 6	1,051 2 0	1	30	404	40	23	4	364	
1	Bhami	5th July 1897 . . .		25 4 0	13 0 0	...	...	10	1	...	...	9	
2	Gandhawal	13th August „ . . .		17 9 0	...	...	...	10	10	10	...	...	
3	Ranipura	13th „ „ . . .		18 8 0	...	...	...	10	10	10	...	...	
4	Khadwalia	15th „ „ . . .	Barwani . . .	31 9 6	9 0 0	...	1	13	13	12	1	...	
5	Sejwani	28th October „ . . .		60 1 6	0 8 0	...	3	7	7	4	3	...	
				153 0 0	22 8 0	...	4	50	41	36	4	9	
1	Bolasa	8th November 1897 . . .	Jhabua . . .	745 2 0	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	12	
2	Tarkheri	14th February 1898 . . .		41 14 0	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	
				787 0 0	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	17	
1	Bharatki Chowki . . .	20th April 1897 . . .	Ali Rajpur . . .	61 12 0	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	
2	Sejwara	25th January 1898 . . .		197 8 0	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	20	
				259 4 0	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	26	
1	Manjiki Mal	3rd April 1897 . . .	Mathwar . . .	43 10 0	40 0 0	...	1	11	...	...	...	11	

1	Ghorabao	18th January 1898	Nimkhera	147 2 0	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
1	Hodria	22nd August 1897	Bagode	22 14 0	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	3
2	Mandori	23rd " "	(Dewas State)	30 0 0	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10
				52 14 0	...	...	...	15	2	...	...	13
1	Baoriapura	2nd March 1897	Manpur	16 0 0	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	30
1	At mile No. 78	17th December 1897	Agra-Bombay Road	396 6 0	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	13
			GRAND TOTAL	17,620 1 3	1,275 15 0	4	70	1,571	208	108	16	1,363

SIRDARPORE;
The 29th April 1898.

W. STEWART, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VI.

BAGHELKHAND.

I.

Statement showing total rainfall during the year 1897-98 in the Baghelkhand Agency.

Name of Station.	Total rainfall for 1897-98.		Average rainfall.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
Sutna	41	39	43	26	
Rewa	51	61	55	18	
Nagode	34	81	46	59	

II.

Statement showing the number of days the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, was on tour during 1897-98.

Name of Officer.	Number of days the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, was on tour during the months of—													
	April 1897.	May 1897.	June 1897.	July 1897.	August 1897.	September 1897.	October 1897.	November 1897.	December 1897.	January 1898.	February 1898.	March 1898.	Total.	Remarks.
Captain A. F. Pinhey .	7	27	8	11	9	16	6	25	15	26	26	8	184	
Total .	7	27	8	11	9	16	6	25	15	26	26	8	184	

Baghelkhand Agency;
The 25th April 1898.

P. A. WEIR, *Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Offg. Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

III.

Abstract Annual Account of Rewa State for the year 1897-98.

Major Heads of Receipts.	Actual for 1896-97.	Estimate for 1897-98.	Actual for 1897-98.	Major Heads of Expenditure.	Actual for 1896-97.	Estimate for 1897-98.	Actual for 1897-98.
RECEIPTS.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	EXPENDITURE.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
1. Opening balance	22,90,561 13 3	15,30,000 0 0	15,31,860 5 1¼	1. Revenue Department	1,35,673 15 1	1,41,274 0 0	1,31,794 0 8½
				2. Forest ditto	79,986 15 10	83,209 0 0	64,851 10 10
2. Land Revenue	5,19,557 11 2	5,47,000 0 0	6,31,828 6 11½	3. Customs ditto	35,338 3 9½	36,368 0 0	32,875 15 0
3. Customs	1,48,868 8 3	1,05,000 0 0	1,70,928 7 11	4. Army ditto	2,53,557 5 6½	2,66,694 0 0	2,59,188 6 0½
4. Excise	35,468 1 7½	35,000 0 0	31,373 11 6	5. Public Works	1,72,250 9 5	1,79,326 0 0	1,45,514 7 9½
5. Forest	1,93,896 1 0½	2,00,500 0 0	1,73,659 14 6	6. Law and Justice	19,280 9 9	20,183 0 0	17,219 13 11½
6. Law and Justice	28,483 10 6½	29,000 0 0	23,792 7 9	7. Police Department	40,996 14 0½	43,686 0 0	41,152 6 2
7. Royalty on coal	22,960 0 1	28,000 0 0	20,884 6 9	8. Jail	24,306 9 6½	26,024 0 0	27,015 2 11½
8. Cesses	9,054½ 14 6	9,000 0 0	9,737 2 3	9. Education	26,525 10 0	28,840 0 0	26,079 11 9
9. Interest	49,796 7 7½	25,000 0 0	42,503 2 10	10. Political charges	51,073 10 9	46,726 0 0	49,843 0 9½
10. Loans recovered	17,101 8 10	15,000 0 0	22,516 9 10½	11. Pension and Grants	74,450 15 8	71,819 0 0	73,227 1 3
11. Miscellaneous	10,810 15 1½	12,000 0 0	8,479 12 7½	12. Medical	47,062 4 9	37,637 0 0	34,554 11 0
12. Extraordinary	29,882 13 10	9,500 0 0	10,211 10 10	13. Palace charges	2,63,659 0 6½	2,77,461 0 0	3,24,469 6 4
13. Loans taken	.....	.....	6,00,000 0 0	14. Miscellaneous	9,875 14 2	12,028 0 0	8,727 4 4
				15. Extraordinary—			
				(*a*) Famine Relief	3,69,965 1 0	2,40,000 0 0	4,16,253 8 11
				(*b*) Takavi to cultivators	150 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	79,144 2 6
				(*c*) Railway works	1,48,613 13 3	4,00,000 0 0	4,128 7 4
				(*d*) Takavi to Naigashi	.....	.....	4,008 13 0
				(*e*) Other extraordinary	71,814 11 8	27,092 0 0	46,095 7 3
				16. Loans given	.....	.....	34,200 0 0
				17. Refund of loan to Gwalior	.....	.....	6,00,000 0 0
				Total Expenditure	18,24,582 4 9½	20,38,367 0 0	24,20,343 9 10½
Total	10,65,880 12 7½	10,15,000 0 0	17,45,915 14 0½	Closing Balance	15,31,860 5 1¼	5,06,633 0 0	8,57,432 9 3
GRAND TOTAL	33,56,442 9 10½	25,45,000 0 0	32,77,776 3 1¾	GRAND TOTAL	33,56,442 9 10½	25,45,000 0 0	32,77,776 3 1¾

The 25th April 1898.

(Sd.) P. A. WEIR, *Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Offg. Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

The 13th April 1898.

C. A. KUNTE,
Accountant, Rewa State.

IV.

Annual Account of Receipts and Expenditure of Nagode State for the year 1897-98.

No.	Major heading.	Minor headings.	Actuals for 1896-97.	Estimate for 1897-98.	Actuals for 1897-98.	No.	Major heading.	Minor headings.	Actuals for 1896-97.	Estimate for 1897-98.	Actuals for 1897-98.
			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.				R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Receipts	Opening balance	38,260 3 11	30,000 0 0	35,001 13 2		Expenditure	Revenue Department	19,515 15 11	20,479 0 0	19,903 10 4
								Police ditto	11,526 9 2	12,792 0 0	12,479 13 11
								Jail ditto	3,488 12 7	3,500 0 0	5,458 15 11
2	...	Land Revenue	88,468 1 5	1,00,000 0 0	99,198 5 5			Education	878 1 3	1,171 0 0	1,112 7 0
3	...	Forest	6,702 13 7½	12,000 0 0	3,811 11 3¼			Army	2,470 4 9	2,702 0 0	2,436 2 6
4	...	Customs	8,370 10 3¾	8,000 0 0	10,946 10 3¾			Forest and Customs	4,357 1 5	6,132 0 0	4,444 5 0
5	...	Excise	2,257 3 6	2,200 0 0	1,910 2 7			Medical	3,230 13 3	2,200 0 0	1,975 4 5
6	...	Law and Justice	10,927 2 6	8,000 0 0	6,463 6 8			Public Works	6,000 3 3	8,042 0 0	4,034 13 8
7	...	Cesses	10,233 11 0	10,000 0 0	10,927 8 11			Pension and grants	146 0 0	152 0 0	230 0 0
8	...	Miscellaneous	1,003 15 7	1,000 0 0	1,715 15 2			Political charges	580 9 2	700 0 0	433 6 4
9	...	Refund of takavi	3,883 12 9		11,059 7 6			Palace ditto	18,726 5 6	40,030 0 0	17,797 8 6
10	...	Loans recovered	428 0 0	8,000 0 0	2,446 13 0			Debts	49,586 6 5	15,000 0 0	23,511 3 6
11	...	Interest on loan	...		565 10 1			Excise	...	800 0 0	724 6 3
12	...	Other refunds	3,541 7 7		1,480 11 9			Miscellaneous	1,679 6 8	3,000 0 0	2,546 2 6
13	...	Loan from Gwalior	45,000 0 0	...	10,000 0 0			Takavi	15,288 8 9	20,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
								Loan	9,630 0 0		10,020 0 0
								Relief works	33,776 12 0	24,000 0 0	18,661 13 9
								Extraordinary	3,193 6 11	6,000 0 0	14,940 12 11
		TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,80,816 14 3	1,49,200 0 0	1,60,526 6 8			TOTAL	1,84,075 5 0	1,66,700 0 0	1,50,710 14 6
								Closing balance	35,001 13 2	12,500 0 0	44,817 5 4
		GRAND TOTAL	2,19,077 2 2	1,79,200 0 0	1,95,528 3 10			GRAND TOTAL	2,19,077 2 2	1,79,200 0 0	1,95,528 3 10

BAGHELKHAND AGENCY,
SUTNA;
The 25th April 1898.

P. A. WEIR *Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Offg. Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

V.

Statement of criminal cases of the Nagode State for the year 1897-98.

	NAME OF CRIME.	Pending at the close of the last year.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.		Punishment inflicted.										Duration.	Average duration.	Remarks.
								Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Total.				Whipped.		Transported.		Sentenced to death.		Fined only.		Imprisoned only.		Total.				
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			
Dewan and Assistant Dewan's Courts.	Theft and lurking house-trespass:	1	1	356	644	357	645	...	...	...	...	3	3	94	234	260	408	357	645	...	...	122	207	...	...	...	...	15	27	123	174	260	408	547	1·5	
	Criminal breach of trust	1	1	4	4	5	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	5	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	191	38·2	
	Mischief	...	...	14	25	14	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	8	16	14	25	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	5	5	10	8	16	20	1·4	
	Assault	...	...	22	30	22	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	17	10	13	22	30	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	8	11	2	2	10	13	22	1·	
	Kidnapping	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	113	11·3	
	Cheating	...	...	6	10	6	10	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	6	2	4	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	2	4	29	4·8	
	Wrongfully restraining any person.	...	...	4	8	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	
	Miscellaneous offences	...	...	58	83	58	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	57	22	26	58	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	14	16	8	10	22	26	107	1·8	
	TOTAL	2	2	465	806	467	808	1	1	...	...	3	3	157	332	306	472	467	808	...	...	123	208	...	...	...	...	41	63	142	201	306	472	1,083	2·2	
Tahsil Courts.	Assault	...	...	16	28	16	28	...	...	...	..	...	...	8	20	8	8	16	28	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	8	8	16	7	
	Theft	...	...	55	74	55	74	...	1	...	...	6	7	14	23	35	43	55	74	...	...	18	19	...	...	...	...	3	4	19	20	35	43	55	1	
	Wrongfully restraining any person.	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	1	
	Mischief	...	...	6	7	6	7	...	...	...	..	...	...	5	6	1	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	6	1	
	Miscellaneous offences	...	...	39	55	39	55	...	...	...	...	1	2	26	38	12	15	39	55	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	11	14	1	1	12	15	39	1	
	TOTAL	...	...	118	167	118	167	...	1	...	...	7	9	55	90	56	67	118	167	...	...	13	19	...	...	...	...	23	27	20	21	56	67	118	1	
	GRAND TOTAL	2	2	583	973	585	975	1	2	...	...	10	12	212	422	362	539	585	975	...	...	136	227	...	...	...	...	64	90	162	222	362	539	1,151	1·9	

BAGHELKHAND AGENCY,
SUTNA;
The 25th April 1898.

P. A. WEIR, *Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Offg. Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

VI.

Educational Statistics for Rewa State for 1897-98.

Name of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Total cost of education.	Average cost per boy.	Remarks.
			₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
Rewah High School	1	432	10,122 10 6	23 6 0	
Venkat High School, Raghurajnagar . .	1	140	3,006 8 9	21 10 0	
Village Schools	31	1,490	9,817 9 9	5 8 0	
Rudimentary Sanskrit Grant-in-Aid Schools	3	78			
Girls' School	4	212			
Total .	40	2,352	22,946 13 0	9 12 0	

VII.

Educational Statistics for the Baghelkhand Agency for the year 1897-98.

Name of States.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars	Total cost of education.	Average cost per boy.	Remarks.
			₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
Rewa	40	2,352	22,946 13 0	9 12 1	
Nagode	5	171	1,111 11 0	6 8 0	
Maihar	8	247	1,315 2 1	5 5 2	
Sohawal	4	100	606 0 0	6 1 0	
Kothi	1	100	452 0 0	4 8 4	
Jaso	1	20	240 0 0	12 0 0	
Pahra	1	20	125 0 0	6 4 0	
Total .	60	3,010	26,796 10 1	8 14 5	

VIII.

Statement showing the work done by the Vaccination Establishment during 1897-98.

States.	Primary Vaccination.				Re-Vaccination.				Grand Total.	Percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination excluding unknown.
	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total.		
Total figures of the States of Nagode, Kothi, Sohawal, Chobey Jagirs, Baraundha and Jaso . . .	4,195	278	247	4,720	1	...	...	1	4,721	93·78
Total of the whole of Rewa State . .	29,402	1,504	1,576	32,482	21	9	10	40	32,522	95·16
Total .	33,597	1,782	1,823	37,202	22	9	10	41	37,243	94·96

Baghelkhand Agency,
Sutna;
The 25th April 1898.

P. A. WEIR, *Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Offg. Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

Statement showing the working of the Dispensaries of the Baghelkhand Agency for the year 1897-98.

Dispensaries.	Out-patients.	In-patients.			Result.				Remained on 31st March 1898.	Remarks.
	New admissions.	Remaining on 31st March 1897.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Otherwise.	Died.		
Sutna Agency Hospital . .	3,459	3	100	103	86	7	1	5	4	
Sutna Raghuraj Singh's Hospital .	23,303	69	653	722	472	59	62	78	51	
Sutna Venkat Singh's Eye Hospital	5,368	26	166	192	140	13	23	...	16	
Rewa Victoria Hospital . .	23,199	48	697	745	514	22	34	132	43	
Rewa Jail Hospital . . .	1,267	3	320	323	246	...	2	72	3	
Rewa Military Hospital . .	1,908	3	228	231	215	5	...	5	6	
Rewa Zenana Hospital .	4,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mangawan Dispensary . . .	10,389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Seonthar Dispensary . . .	8,845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Burdee Dispensary . . .	5,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ram Nagar Dispensary . . .	8,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chandia Dispensary . . .	4,482	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sohagpur Dispensary . . .	2,851	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manpur Dispensary . . .	5,671	...	150	150	100	14	23	1	12	
Pathraura Dispensary . .	3,699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nagode Dispensary . . .	14,818	20	262	282	177	35	5	52	13	
Total .	127,670	172	2,576	2,748	1,950	155	150	345	148	

Sutna;
The 26th April 1898.

P. A. WEIR, *Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Agency Surgeon, Baghelkhand.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VII.

BUNDELKHAND.

N.

Finances of the States under management.

States.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus or deficit.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Bijawar . . .	2,23,757 5 7	1,85,744 6 6	Surplus 38,012 15 1	Revenue includes a loan of R70,000.
Paoni . .	1,61,027 0 8	1,47,351 11 9	„ 13,675 4 11	Revenue includes a loan of R71,000.
Sarila . .	1,06,578 11 7	89,530 12 3	„ 17,047 15 4	Has Promissory Notes worth R1,50,000.
Garrauli . . .	40,400 0 0	36,270 0 0	„ 4,130 0 0	

O.

Statement showing the number of days the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, was on tour during 1897-98.

Name of Officers.	Number of days the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, was on tour during the months of												Total.
	April 1897.	May 1897.	June 1897.	July 1897.	August 1897.	September 1897.	October 1897.	November 1897.	December 1897.	January 1898.	February 1898.	March 1898.	
Captain J. Ramsay	19	31	2	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Captain J. R. C. Colvin.	...	...	...	...	9	8	17	30	31	31	28	13	167
Total	19	31	2	19	9	8	17	30	31	31	28	13	238

Bundelkhand Agency,
Nowgong;
The 10th May 1898.

J. COLVIN, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

P.

Statement of cases of appeal tried by the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, for the year 1897-98.

Name of Court.	Name of subordinate Court.	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposal of decisions appealed against.								Pending on 31st March 1898.
					Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for trial.	*Ex-parte.*	Arbitration.	By mutual agreement.	Modified.	Total.	
Political Agent and Sessions Judge, Bundelkhand.	Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong.	...	6	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	6	...
Ditto . .	Railway Magistrate, Jhansi.	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total .	.....	...	8	8	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	8	...
Political Agent and Sessions Judge, Bundelkhand.	District Judge, Nowgong Cantonment.	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total .	.....	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1

R.

Statement showing the successes obtained at Examinations by the various schools in Bundelkhand during 1897-98.

Name of School.	Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University.					Middle Class Examination of the Allahabad University.					Class Number I, Central India School Examinations.				Class Middle, Central India School Examinations.				Class Junior, Central India School Examinations.			
	Numbers sent up.	Numbers passed in			Numbers failed.	Numbers sent up.	Numbers passed in			Numbers failed.	Numbers sent up.	Numbers passed.	Numbers failed.	Numbers absent.	Numbers sent up.	Numbers passed.	Numbers failed.	Numbers absent.	Numbers sent up.	Numbers passed.	Numbers failed.	Numbers absent.
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.			1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.													
1. Rajkumar College	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Orchha	5	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	5	...
3. Datia	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Panna	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Charkhari	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Chhatarpur	3	...	...	...	3	6	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Nowgong	3	...	1	...	2	8	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	3	...
Total .	13	...	1	2	10	26	...	8	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	13	5	8	...

Nowgong;
The 28th April 1898.

J. COLVIN, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

APPENDICES TO PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VIII.

A

Statement showing the total length of Road Communication of all kinds maintained by the Public Works Department, Central India Administration, during 1897-98.

No.	Road and lines of communications.	Metalled and Bridged Roads.	Unmetalled and Bridged Roads.	Fair weather roads.	Average cost of making the road per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the road per mile.	Remarks.
	Indore Division.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	₹	₹	
1	Agra-Bombay Road	195	...	...	7,723	184	
2	Mhow-Neemuch Road	115	...	...	10,678	184	
3	Ujjain-Agar Road	11½	...	...	7,082	241	Excess average due to heavy consolidation this year.
4	Dewas-Ujjain Road	7	...	...	4,983	162	
5	Dewas-Ashta Road	7½	...	...	7,087	262	The excess rate of maintenance is due to the collection of renewal metal for two of the miles.
6	Biaora-Sehore Road	40	...	...	4,046	155	
7	Biaora-Rajgurh Road	15	...	...	4,449	184	
8	Indore-Simrole Road	14	...	...	9,315	270	The excess is due to the consolidation of renewal metal during the last rains in three of the miles and almost all with artificial watering.
9	Mhow-Kherighat Road	36	...	...	9,315	186	
		M. F.					
10	Dhar-Branch Road . . 12 1 Tirla Road . . . 7 0 Sirdarpore Road . . 5 4	24½	...	...	7,152 Not known. 4,941	160	
11	Sehore Local Fund Roads	10	...	...	Not known.	351	The road having been badly worn out, required heavy repairs and renewals.
12	Indore Station Roads	21½	...	...	Not known.	303	The excess rate of the maintenance is due to the entire renewal of sidings with *moorum metal* and its consolidation on two of the roads and also due to the collection of renewal metal on the Boundary Road.
13	Malwa-Gujrat Road	¾	...	...	1,758	80	
14	Burnagar-Budnawer Road	7	...	...	3,886	420	A great part of the road has been renewed this year and renewal metal collection for the next year, hence the excess.

Statement showing the total length of Road Communication, etc.—concld.

No.	Road and lines of communications.	Metalled and Bridged Roads.	Unmetalled and Bridged Roads.	Fair weather roads.	Average cost of making the road per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the road per mile.	Remarks.
	INDORE DIVISION—*concld.*	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	₹	₹	
15	Jaora-Piploda Road . . .	11	...	...	5,126	118	
16	Namli-Sailana Road . . .	10⅓	...	...	4,626	...	These roads have been completed this year.
17	Khulghat-Dhurampuri Road .	6¾	...	...	3,250	...	
18	Kurwai-Kethora Road . . .	5	...	...	3,754	...	
19	Road from Kurwai to Betwa causeway.	1⅓	...	...	4,820	...	
	Roads under construction.				As per estimate.		
20	Kulhar-Pathari Road (4 to 11) .	7	...	...	3,580	...	These roads are under construction.
21	Portion of Bagru-Udeypore Road .	¼	...	...	2,748	...	
	Total miles .	546⅛					
	Deduct miles under construction and completed during the year.	30⅝	...	...	...	...	
	Net number of miles maintained during the year.	515½	Average cost of maintenance per mile.			217	
	NAGODE DIVISION.						
1	Jhansi-Nowgong Road . .	14⅜	...	...	7,609	348	
2	Nowgong-Srinagar Road . .	20¾	...	...	5,260	131	
3	Nowgong-Sutna Road . . .	100¼	...	...	9,823	192	
4	Banda-Sagar Road . . .	59⅞	...	...	7,048	114	
5	Banda-Hira Ghati Road . .	3½	...	...	4,772		
6	Great Deccan Road 67 to 111½ miles.	46 9/16	...	...	Not known.	39	
7	Nagode-Kalinger Road . .	12	...	...	1,536	95	
	Do. do. . . .	...	22¼	...	Not known.		
8	Allipura and Harpalpore Road .	7⅓	...	...	5,075	560	
	Net number of miles maintained during the year.	264 13/16	22¼	...	...	...	
		Average cost of maintenance . .				184	

D. JOSCELYNE, *C.E.*,

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department, Rajputana and Central India.

B

Statement showing the total length of Road Communication of all kinds maintained by the Native States in Central India Administration during 1897-98.

No.	Road and Line of Communication.	Metalled and Bridged Road.	Unmetalled and Bridged Road.	Fair-weather Road.	Average of making the road per mile.	Average of maintaining the road per mile.	Remarks.
	Gwalior State.	Mile.	Mile.	Mile.	₹	₹	
1	Agra-Bombay Road, mile 143 to 230	87	...	...	Not known	197	
2	Jhansi-Sipri Road	47	...	...	Do.	185	
3	Agra-Bombay Road, mile 73 to 142	69	...	...	Do.	212	
4	Red and Post Office Road, 4 miles 2 furlongs.	4¼	...	...	Do.	80	
5	Empress and Victoria Road	4	...	...	13,209	1,100	
6	Gwalior and Etawa Road, 1 to 59	59	...	...	Not known	580	
7	Agra Loop Line, mile 1 to 5	5	...	...	Do.	405	
8	Fort Road, 3 miles 2 furlongs	3¼	...	...	Do.	634	
9	Gwalior-Jhansi Road, 1 to 33-6 furlongs	33⅜	...	...	Do.	398	
10	Morena-Sabulgarh Road, 1 to 44	44	...	...	4,670	335	
11	Agra-Bombay Road, 38 to 72	34	...	...	Not known	542	
12	Feelsa Feeder Road, 1 to 4	4	...	...	2,803	237	
13	Morena-Mehgwan Road, 1 to 50	50	...	...	4,906	400	
14	Mongaoli Feeder Road, 2 miles 6 furlongs	2¾	...	...	4,082	284	
15	Sabulgarh-Sheopur Road, 1 to 73	...	...	73	50	52	
16	Guragori-Naka Road, 1 mile 6 furlongs	1¾	...	...	5,022	425	
17	Sipri Loop Line, 1 to 5	5	...	...	Not known	404	
18	Bagchini Feeder Road	5	...	...	3,482	114	
19	Basoda Feeder Road	1⅝	...	...	9,191	55	
20	Guna-Bajrangarh Road	5	...	...	5,892	400	
21	Bhorasa-Kithora or Sironj Road	7½	...	...	5,839	200	
22	Ujjain-Agar Road	30	...	...	Not known	200	
23	Ujjain-Dewas Road	16	...	...	Do.	148	
24	Dewas-Ashta Road	17⅜	...	...	Do.	105	
25	Agar-Susuer Road	19½	...	...	Do.	82	
26	Agar-Sarangpore Road	32	...	...	Do.	90	
27	Mhow-Neemuch, Nasirabad and Dhar-Sirdarpore Road.	68¼	...	...	Do.	80	
28	Ranija-Kachrod Road	...	20	...	Do.	80	
29	Neemuch-Jawad Road	6	...	...	Do.	46	
30	Barnagar-Badnawer Road	5	...	...	Do.	152	
31	Mangode-Amjhera Road	4	...	...	Do.	65	
32	Sirdarpore-Bhopawar-Rajgarh Road	5½	...	...	Do.	77	
33	Ujjain-Station Road	4¼	...	...	3,000	25	
34	Agra-Bombay Road	31½	...	...	Not known	140	
	Total Gwalior State	712⅜	20	73	...	...	
	Bhopal State.						
1	Bhopal-Sehore Road	23	...	...	...	B. ₹250	
2	Sehore-Ashta and Dewas Road	46	...	...	...	Do.	
3	Naraingarh Road	20	...	...	...	Do.	
4	Shiampur Road	25	...	...	...	...	
5	Islamnagar Road	5	...	...	...	...	
6	Raisin Road	12	...	...	...	...	
7	Birasia Road	21½	...	...	...	...	Will be finished after the rains of 1898.
	Total Bhopal State	152½	...	...	...	...	

D. JOSCELYNE, *C.E.*,

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department, Rajputana and Central India.

Statement showing the total length of roads and lines of communications maintained by the Rewa State during the year 1897-98.

Serial No.	Detail.	Metalled and bridged roads.	Kutcha and bridged roads.	Fair weather roads.	Expenditure during the year 1897-98.	Remarks.
					R a. p.	
1	Sutna and Bela road	22¾ miles	...	...	3,877 0 0	
2	Diversion road, Sutna Bazar	1 mile nearly	...	...	149 8 0	
3	Umaria-Manpur road	...	...	27 miles	675 0 0	
4	Burhar road	...	...	8½ „	160 0 0	
5	Naro Hill road	...	...	5½ „	64 0 0	
6	Sutna river road	2 miles	...	...	955 0 0	
7	Agency roads, about 10 in number	1½ „	...	...	500 0 0	
8	Dabhaura and Keonthar road	...	26 miles	...	4,842 7 6	
9	Birsingpur-Dindori road	...	11½ „	...	2,051 13 5	
10	Teonthar to Sohagi	...	3½ „	...	3,537 3 10½	
11	Keonthar to Sheorajpur	...	14½ „	...	11,775 5 9	
12	Sutna to Semaria road	...	30 „	...	15,351 11 9	
13	Sutna-Amarpatan road	...	23 „	...	8,605 14 6	
14	Sahdol to Seoni Sangam road	...	42 „	...	9,073 2 6	
15	Great Deccan road	87 miles	...	...	3,814 7 4	
16	Rewa to Govindgarh road	11 „	...	...	3,200 0 0	
17	Bela to Govindgarh road	12½ „	...	...	2,296 7 10	
18	Allahabad road branching from Great Deccan road at Mangawan to the borders of Rewa State.	...	32 miles	...	683 0 0	
19	Govindgarh to Ramnagar	...	...	17 miles	842 11 7	
20	Ramnagar to Amarpatan	...	...	17 „	522 1 2	
21	Rewa to Sitlaha *vid* Baikuntpur	...	...	36 „	687 0 0	
22	Govindgarh to Jhiria	...	...	4½ „	141 14 0	
23	Ramnagar to Johi	...	...	24 „	1,282 9 9	
	Total	137¾ miles	182½ miles	179 miles	75,088 6 11½	

Sutna,
The 9th May 1898.

S. F. BAYLEY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bagelkhand.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IX.

OPIUM.

STATISTICAL RETURNS RELATING TO OPIUM.

RETURNS.—1. Prices of opium at Indore, Bombay and China.
2. Exports, Imperial and Provincial, and total value of Hundi Stamps used.
3. Provincial Exports—Details.
4. Cess Dues Collections.

RETURN 1.—*The Prices of Opium at Indore in 1897-98 together with the quotations of the Bombay and China markets.*

MONTH.	Total monthly exports from Malwa to Bombay for China.	INDORE.				BOMBAY.						HONGKONG.				SHANGHAI.				REMARKS.
		NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.		OLDER.		NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.		
	Chests.	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	
1897.		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
April	1,469½	1,102	1,194	1,264	1,338	1,150	1,260	1,248	1,315	1,305	1,375	1,235	1,239	1,304	1,316	1,190	1,201	1,350	7,378	
May	2,098	1,099	1,186	1,254	1,309	1,190	1,266	1,248	1,315	1,305	1,385	1,251	1,283	1,300	1,332	1,193	1,332	1,368	1,416	
June	2,518	1,120	1,212	1,255	1,294	1,220	1,275	1,280	1,345	1,338	1,398	1,248	1,279	1,296	1,328	1,177	1,197	1,361	1,400	
July	1,447	1,112	1,197	1,240	1,286	1,155	1,275	1,200	1,340	1,320	1,398	1,170	1,255	1,232	1,304	1,154	1,197	1,304	1,384	
August	1,267½	1,106	1,189	1,237	1,273	1,155	1,195	1,228	1,325	1,330	1,366	1,074	1,133	1,162	1,226	1,159	1,203	1,215	1,294	
September	433	1,112	1,193	1,244	1,272	1,135	1,198	1,228	1,260	1,298	1,350	1,072	1,244	1,192	1,337	1,164	1,269	1,207	1,312	
October	1,205	977	1,015	1,075	1,134	1,145	1,198	1,200	1,250	1,275	1,325	1,198	1,311	1,332	1,408	1,263	1,326	1,335	1,401	
November	3,047	974	1,045	1,116	1,163	1,058	1,176	1,148	1,210	1,240	1,300	1,131	1,155	1,204	1,265	1,241	1,331	1,314	1,409	
December	1,660½	981	1,053	1,125	1,166	1,032	1,122	1,125	1,202	1,245	1,275	1,085	1,193	1,131	1,280	1,121	1,204	1,195	1,422	
1898.																				
January	1,744½	989	1,061	1,133	1,186	1,020	1,104	1,110	1,190	1,220	1,273	1,051	1,095	1,130	1,155	1,101	1,134	1,222	1,280	
February	1,183	997	1,070	1,143	1,204	974	1,120	1,100	1,196	1,205	1,265	1,041	1,064	1,117	1,228	1,083	1,156	1,240	1,280	
March	591½	994	1,063	1,139	1,196	974	1,110	1,100	1,195	1,210	1,272	1,023	1,187	1,194	1,271	1,134	1,161	1,253	1,316	
Total chests	18,664½																			
Duty at ₹600 and ₹500 per chest,	.....	1,047	1,123	1,185	1,235	1,101	1,192	1,185	1,261	1,274	1,332	1,132	1,203	1,216	1,288	1,165	1,226	1,280	1,358	
Average chests	1,555¾																			

RETURN 2.—*Exports, Imperial and Provincial, 1897-98.*

AGENCY.	IMPERIAL.			PROVINCIAL.		
	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R600 and R500.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R700.
			R			R
Indore	373	4,898	27,52,350	217	852½	5,96,750
				26	109½	Free.
Rutlam	98	1,428½	8,02,450	19	29½	20,650
				36	52½	Free.
Dhar	24	299	1,62,550	...	...	...
Ujjain	347	3,712	20,58,800	29	71	49,700
				1	3	Free.
Chitor	332	2,198½	11,93,750	59	230½	1,61,350
				9	34½	Free.
Jaora	66	876	4,94,650	2	3	2,100
Bhopal	81	678½	3,67,500	...	...	...
Mandsaur	494	4,574	25,32,400	9	33	23,100
				7	7	Free.
TOTAL	1,815	18,664½	1,03,64,450	414	1,219½	8,53,650
					206½	Free.
Total of the previous years' exports—						
1896-97	2,090	22,980½	1,41,13,525	387	1,299½	9,09,650
					152½	Free.
1895-96	2,359	26,378½	1,71,46,025	369	1,392½	9,74,750
					167½	Free.
1894-95	2,609	30,765	1,87,54,325	306	1,217½	8,52,250
					146½	Free.
1893-94	2,340	28,005½	1,68,03,300	362	1,294½	9,06,150
					146	Free.
1892-93	2,337	28,601	1,71,60,600	393	1,380½	9,66,350
					170½	Free.

NOTE.—Pass Duty on Imperial exports—
R650 per chest from 11th December 1894.
R600 „ „ 23rd July 1896.
R500 „ „ 27th October 1897.

Hundi Stamps to the value of R7,474-4 were used in Malwa by the exporters for Hundis in payment of Government Duties.

	R	as.	p.
Imperial	7,030	2	0
Provincial	444	2	0
TOTAL	7,474	4	0

RETURN 3.—*Provincial exports in 1897-98.—Details.*

1897-98.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R700.
			R
To Bombay Presidency	114	334	2,33,800
	68	126	Free.
„ Madras Presidency	94	495	3,46,500
„ Berar Hyderabad Assigned Districts	43	179	1,25,300
„ Hyderabad Deccan	84	211½	1,48,050
	11	55	Free.
„ Mysore Government	...	25	Free.
„ Coorg Administration	...	0½	Free.
TOTAL	414	1,219½	8,53,650
		206½	Free.

RETURN 4.—*Cess Dues Collections, 1897-98.*

SCALES.	Road Cess, at R1 per Chest.			Dharamsala Fund at R1 per Chest.			Indore Agency Road Fund, at R3-10-0 per Chest.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Indore	5,750	8	0	.....			.....		
Rutlam	1,458	0	0	1,458	0	0	.....		
Dhar	.....			.....			1,083	14	0
Ujjain	3,783	0	0	3,783	0	0	.....		
Jaora	879	0	0	879	0	0	.....		
Bhopal	678	8	0	678	8	0	.....		
Mandsaur	4,607	0	0	4,607	0	0	.....		
TOTAL	17,156	0	0	11,405	8	0	1,083	14	0

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER X.

A.—Civil Justice.

Class of Court.		Number of Suits.					Suits disposed of during 1897-98.					
							Value of Suits.		Cost of conduct of Suits.		Average duration of suits.	
		Pending at close of 1896-97.	Filed during 1897-98.	Total.	Disposed of during 1897-98.	Pending at close of 1897-98.	Total value.	Average value.	Total cost.	Average cost.	Total number of days.	Average duration.
							R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		
Resident, Gwalior	Regular suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Bhopawar	Regular suits	7	2	9	5	4	1,561 0 0	312 3 2	...	...	2,231	446·20
	Execution of decrees	14	3	17	8	9	7,465 5 2	933 2 8	5 0 0	0 10 0	4,165	520·62
Ditto Bundelkhand	Regular suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Baghelkhand	Regular suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Malwa	Regular suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Bhopawar	Regular suits	41	145	186	144	42	28,058 10 6	194 13 7	217 10 0	1 8 2	9,118	65·31
	Execution of decrees	292	48	340	76	264	3,646 2 7	47 15 7	...	...	...	...
Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Agar.	Regular suits	...	153	153	106	47	3,691 15 3	34 2 4	312 6 0	2 15 1	4,357	41·10
Assistant to the Resident, Gwalior, at Goona.	Regular suits	4	120	124	112	12	4,607 12 3	41 2 3	277 14 6	2 7 8	3,280	29·28
Total	Regular suits	52	420	472	367	105	37,919 6 0	103 5 1	807 14 6	2 3 2	18,986	51·73
	Execution of decrees	306	51	357	84	273	11,111 7 9	132 4 6	5 0 0	0 0 11	4,165	49·58
Civil Judge, Indore Residency	Regular suits	4	20	24	15	9	11,754 6 8	783 10 6	634 12 6	42 5 1	604	40·26
	Execution of decrees	...	8	8	8	...	7,101 6 5	887 10 7	16 0 0	2 0 0	100	12·5
	Small Cause Court suits	5	222	227	195	32	18,226 11 0	93 7 6	1,926 9 0	9 14 0	4,257	21·83
	Execution of decrees	...	74	74	74	...	11,777 3 8	159 2 5	75 5 0	1 0 3	700	9·4
Superintendent, Sehore	Regular suits	32	288	320	276	44	3,876 5 7	14 0 9	1,089 15 9	3 15 2	2,153	7·8
	Execution of decrees	47	351	398	361	37	6,042 3 10	16 11 9	108 6 0	0 4 9	16,519	45·76

A.—Civil Justice—*continued.*

Class of Court.		Number of Suits.					Suits disposed of during 1897-98.					
							Value of Suits.		Cost of conduct of Suits.		Average duration of suits.	
		Pending at close of 1896-97.	Filed during 1897-98.	Total.	Disposed of during 1897-98.	Pending at close of 1897-98.	Total value.	Average value.	Total cost.	Average cost.	Total number of days.	Average duration.
							R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		
Deputy Road Superintendent of Manpur	Regular suits	1	74	75	72	3	2,378 15 3	33 0 7	...	...	783	10·87
Kamasdar of Manpur	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Regular suits	37	382	419	363	56	18,009 11 6	49 9 10	1,724 12 3	4 12 0	3,540	9·75
	Execution of decrees	47	359	406	369	37	13,143 10 3	35 9 11	124 6 0	0 5 0	16,619	45·03
	Small cause cases	5	222	227	195	32	18,226 11 0	93 7 6	1,926 9 0	9 14 0	4,257	21·83
	Execution of decrees	...	74	74	74	...	11,773 3 8	159 2 3	75 15 0	1 0 3	700	9·4
Mhow	Regular suits	21	114	135	123	12	44,311 4 4	360 4 0	4,256 1 9	34 9 7	6,793	55·22
	Execution of decrees	10	254	264	256	8	1,18,524 10 5	462 15 9	478 2 0	1 13 10	3,023	11·8
	Small cause cases	50	786	836	802	34	40,404 1 9	50 6 0	4,178 12 9	5 3 4	18,778	23·4
	Execution of decrees	59	797	856	835	21	53,639 12 6	64 3 9	940 4 3	1 2 0	1,053	1·26
Railways.	Regular suits	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	88	44·
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Small cause cases	6	34	40	37	3	2,375 13 0	64 3 0	239 1 6	6 7 4	925	25·
	Execution of decrees	...	11	11	11	...	413 4 0	37 9 1	37 0 0	3 5 9	179	16·27
Neemuch	Regular suits	5	48	53	42	11	12,530 15 3	298 5 8	1,082 8 0	25 12 4	745	17·73
	Execution of decrees	...	49	49	49	...	1,436 0 5	29 4 11	103 11 0	2 1 10	70	1·42
	Small Cause Court cases	37	357	394	355	39	12,324 6 3	34 11 6	1,536 11 0	4 5 3	3,572	10·06
	Execution of decrees	...	244	244	244	...	19,297 6 0	79 1 4	487 1 0	1 15 11	347	1·42
Railway	Small cause cases	5	30	35	35	...	3,502 7 0	100 1 1	194 0 0	5 8 8	423	12·08
Nowgong	Regular suits	...	40	40	36	4	4,365 3 1	121 4 1	416 7 6	11 9 0	1,205	33·47
	Execution of decrees	3	21	24	19	5	3,004 7 5	158 2 0	62 0 0	3 4 2	1,075	56·75
	Small cause cases	6	191	197	185	12	6,097 4 1	32 15 3	815 9 3	4 6 6	3,747	20·25
	Execution of decrees	1	40	41	38	3	1,479 6 11	38 14 11	69 10 0	1 13 3	1,041	27·39
Total	Regular suits	26	204	230	203	27	61,207 6 8	301 8 3	5,755 1 3	28 5 7	8,831	43·50
	Execution of decrees	13	324	337	324	13	1,22,965 2 3	379 8 4	643 13 0	1 15 9	4,168	12·86
	Small cause cases	104	1,398	1,502	1,414	88	64,704 0 1	45 12 2	6,964 2 6	4 14 9	27,445	19·40
	Execution of decrees	60	1,092	1,152	1,128	24	74,829 13 5	66 5 5	1,533 15 3	1 5 9	2,620	2·32
GRAND TOTAL	Regular suits	115	1,006	1,121	933	188	1,17,136 8 2	125 8 9	8,287 12 0	8 14 1	31,357	33·60
	Small cause cases	109	1,620	1,729	1,609	120	82,930 11 1	51 8 8	8,890 11 6	5 8 5	31,702	19·70
	Execution of decrees	426	1,900	2,326	1,979	347	2,33,827 5 4	118 2 5	2,382 7 3	1 3 3	28,272	14·28

Nature of Crimes.	Pending at close of 1896-97.		Instituted during 1897-98.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1897-98.		Total.		Whipped.		Imprisoned only.		Imprisoned and whipped.		Imprisoned and fined.		Transported		Sentenced to death.		Fined only.		Total.		Average duration of cases.	Total No. of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Murder and attempted murder	1	1	19	10	20	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	16	9	...	...	20	11	...	...	5	1	...	...	1	1	10	7	...	...	...	...	16	9	25·36	279
Culpable homicide	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	40·33	121
Dacoity	2	2	109	17	111	19	...	...	1	...	7	1	30	5	71	11	2	2	111	19	...	...	43	7	...	...	27	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	71	11	34·82	592
Receiving stolen property	...	...	108	77	108	77	...	...	...	...	1	1	16	10	91	66	...	...	108	77	8	7	63	48	4	4	6	3	...	...	...	...	10	4	91	66	2·85	220
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	5	2	5	2	...	...	2	..	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	..	..	2	2	3	6
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	13	7	201	139	214	146	...	...	...	...	19	13	36	22	147	107	12	4	214	146	19	17	53	40	3	2	39	24	...	...	...	...	33	24	147	107	4·75	675
Miscellaneous offences	27	13	803	468	830	481	..	...	...	...	26	17	307	185	479	267	18	12	830	481	12	8	76	44	...	...	53	36	1	1	...	...	337	178	479	267	5·61	2,635
Total	43	23	1,248	716	1,291	739	...	...	3	...	53	32	394	224	809	465	32	18	1,291	739	39	32	241	141	7	6	130	71	12	9	...	...	380	206	809	465	6·28	4,528
Cantonment Magistrate's Court.																																						
Murder and attempted murder	1	1	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·	10
Culpable homicide	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	11·	11
Dacoity	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	173	89	173	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	15	135	74	...	...	173	89	16	10	101	51	11	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	5	135	74	4·61	411
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	4	2	398	298	402	300	...	...	...	...	3	2	108	67	293	231	...	...	402	300	64	48	167	131	19	17	3	3	...	...	...	...	40	32	293	231	4·74	1,423
Miscellaneous offences	60	31	1,514	629	1,574	660	2	...	...	...	11	9	700	331	837	313	24	7	1,574	660	8	2	79	58	2	2	5	5	...	...	...	...	743	246	837	313	0·12	5,957
Total	65	34	2,088	1,018	2,153	1,052	2	...	...	...	17	13	844	413	1,266	619	24	7	2,153	1,052	88	60	348	241	32	26	9	9	...	...	...	...	789	283	1,266	619	7·47	7,812
Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations.	10	10	1,960	1,225	1,970	1,235	...	...	...	...	3	3	359	204	1,604	1,026	4	2	1,970	1,235	...	...	44	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,560	1,005	1,604	1,026	2·70	3,335
Total — Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts.	108	57	3,336	1,734	3,444	1,791	2	...	3	...	70	45	1,238	637	2,075	1,084	56	25	3,444	1,791	127	92	589	382	39	32	139	80	12	9	...	...	1,169	489	2,075	1,084	6·98	12,340
Total — Breaches of Cantonment Rules.	10	10	1,960	1,225	1,970	1,235	...	...	...	...	3	3	359	204	1,604	1,026	4	2	1,970	1,235	...	...	44	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,560	1,005	1,604	1,026	2·70	3,335
GRAND TOTAL	118	67	5,296	2,959	5,414	3,026	2	...	3	...	73	48	1,597	841	3,679	2,110	60	27	5,414	3,026	127	92	633	403	39	32	139	80	12	9	...	...	2,729	1,494	3,679	2,110	5·22	15,675

C.—Criminal Justice.

Attendance of Witnesses.

Class of Court.	Number of persons.	Number of days.	Average number of days for each.	Number who have attended for one day only.
Resident, Gwalior	50	28	·56	50
Political Agent, Bhopal	246	246	1	246
„ „ Bundelkhand	65	54	·83	42
„ „ Baghelkhand	103	22	·21	103
„ „ Malwa	7	7	1	7
„ „ Bhopawar	7	7	1	7
Assistant to Agent to the Governor-General at Agar	9	9	1	9
„ „ Resident at Guna	...	...	...	...
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	43	52	1·21	37
First Class Magistrate, Indore Residency	169	50	·29	160
Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Central India (District Magistrate, Rajputana-Malwa Railway).	6	6	1	6
Superintendent, Sehore Bazar (Magistrate)	340	340	1	340
Deputy Road Superintendent, Manpur (Magistrate, 2nd class).	20	20	1	20
Railway Magistrate, 2nd class	295	335	1·1	292
Total	1,360	1,176	0·86	1,319
Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow (District Magistrate)	361	1,648	4·5	256
Second Class Honorary Magistrate, Mhow	173	234	1·35	123
Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch (District Magistrate)	498	498	1	498
„ „ Nowgong „ „	877	892	1·01	862
Total	1,909	3,272	1·71	1,739
GRAND TOTAL	3,269	4,448	1·35	3,058

D.—Police.

Name of Office.	Paid by British Government.			Paid by Local, Municipal or State Funds.			Total of all Grades.		
	Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.
	Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
			R a. p.			R a. p.			R a. p.
Indore Residency Police	...	...	...	...	46	5,004 0 0	...	46	5,004 0 0
Gwalior „ „	...	...	...	...	6	426 6 4	...	6	426 6 4
Bhopal Political Agency Police	...	...	...	1	53	7,012 5 2	1	53	7,012 5 2
Bundelkhand Political Agency Police.	...	7	552 0 0	...	16	1,296 0 0	...	23	1,848 0 0
Baghelkhand Political Agency Police.	...	23	2,664 0 0	...	...	...	...	23	2,664 0 0
Agar Police	...	...	...	...	7	516 0 0	..	7	516 0 0
Bhopawar Agency Police, Guna. — Phumia Police	4	53	6,492 0 0	...	...	...	4	53	6,492 0 0
Bhopawar Agency Police, Guna. — Manpur Pargana Police	...	13	1,032 0 0	...	...	...	...	13	1,032 0 0
Bhopawar Agency Police, Guna. — Agency Road Police	...	...	...	...	32	3,516 0 0	...	32	3,516 0 0
Total	4	96	10,740 0 0	1	160	17,770 11 6	5	256	28,510 11 6
Mhow Cantonment Police	...	...	...	...	135	16,337 11 4	...	135	16,337 11 4
Neemuch „ „	...	...	...	...	69	9,031 1 2	...	69	9,031 1 2
Nowgong „ „	...	...	...	...	50	5,658 4 2	...	50	5,658 4 2
Total	...	...	...	...	254	31,027 0 8	...	254	31,027 0 8
GRAND TOTAL	4	96	10,740 0 0	1	414	48,797 12 2	5	510	59,537 12 2

E.—JAIL.

NAME OF JAIL.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.								EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.						DAILY AVERAGE No. OF PRISONERS.	ANNUAL AVERAGE COST OF PRISONERS.
	In Jail on 1st April 1897.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.	Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1898.	Rations of Prisoners.	Contingent Charges.	Clothing of Prisoners.	Fixed Establishment.	Extra Establishment.	Total.		
										R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.
Indore	318	296	614	4	...	13	297	314	300	11,085 6 7	1,238 12 1	1,205 15 0	4,008 0 0	4,765 6 10	22,303 8 6	303·	73 9 8
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sehore — Convicts paid per Imperial Revenue under trial.	14	141	155	38	...	1	99	138	17	987 6 1	123 6 10	84 7 6	345 14 6	2 7 4	1,543 10 3	24·4	63 4 2
Sehore — Prisoners paid from Local Funds.	2	51	53	43	...	...	6	49	4	270 7 5	125 12 2	...	...	...	396 3 7	7·5	52 13 3
Nowgong	91	324	415	48	...	4	305	357	58	3,404 4 4	520 6 3	183 0 0	1,898 9 0	...	6,006 3 7	79·57	75 7 8
Sutna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopawar Agency Jail — Sardarpur	17	42	59	5	...	1	30	36	23	1,203 6 1	199 9 7	125 5 3	204 0 0	...	1,732 4 11	24·75	69 15 7
Bhopawar Agency Jail — Khalghat	2	41	43	19	...	...	24	43	...	129 3 0	24 0 10	4 13 6	...	...	158 1 4	3·22	49 1 4
Bhopawar Agency Jail — Manpur	6	61	67	8	...	...	49	57	10	367 11 0	77 11 5	25 7 6	...	...	470 13 11	11·13	42 4 10
Guna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	450	956	1,406	165	...	19	810	994	412	17,447 12 6	2,309 11 2	1,629 0 9	6,456 7 6	4,767 14 2	32,610 14 1	453·57	71 14 4
Cantonments.																	
Mhow	4	446	450	75	...	...	369	444	6	494 2 6	...	...	...	...	494 2 6	6·5	76 0 4
Neemuch	8	68	76	12	...	...	61	73	3	328 10 3	118 13 9	39 9 0	96 0 0	...	583 1 0	5·02	116 2 4
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	12	514	526	87	...	...	430	517	9	822 12 9	118 13 9	39 9 0	96 0 0	...	1,077 3 6	11·52	93 8 1
GRAND TOTAL	462	1,470	1,932	252	...	19	1,240	1,511	421	18,270 9 3	2,428 8 11	1,668 9 9	6,552 7 6	4,767 14 2	33,688 1 7	465·09	72 6 10

F.

III.—*Provincial Revenue.*

Name of Funds.	Receipts.			Disbursements.									Balance on 31st March 1898.
	Balance on 1st April 1897.	Total Receipts during the year.	Grand Total Receipts.	Collection and management of Superintendence.	Public Works proper.	Local Improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals, Dispensaries.	Grants to Sharers in Roads Dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Cantonment Local Funds.	32,297 12 3	2,38,466 6 8	2,70,764 2 11	42,530 5 8	65,540 9 8	2,508 0 10	32,337 2 0	4,200 0 0	8,370 4 0	...	72,998 11 10	2,28,485 2 0	42,998 4 9
II.—Political Agencies and Manpur Pargana Funds.	71,617 3 10	1,68,760 14 4	2,40,378 2 2	13,525 0 0	30,882 15 6	26,274 4 7	19,561 6 7	13,541 0 0	3,664 13 5	...	51,140 10 7	1,58,590 2 8	81,787 15 6
III.—Fund raised for Special Purpose.	96,832 11 9	1,78,369 0 3	2,75,201 12 0	28,750 0 0	52,784 6 5	.....	.....	20,087 8 4	11,259 7 8	...	84,475 4 4	1,97,356 10 9	77,845 1 3
IV.—Collections from Local Road Dues, etc.	29,465 0 0	14,258 0 0	43,723 0 0	.....	3,381 0 0	.....	7,439 0 0	.....	2,746 0 0	...	3,196 0 0	16,762 0 0	26,961 0 0
Grand Total	2,30,212 11 10	5,99,854 5 3	8,30,067 1 1	84,805 5 8	1,52,588 15 7	28,782 5 5	59,337 8 7	37,828 8 4	26,040 9 1	...	2,11,810 10 9	6,01,193 15 5	2,29,592 5 6

The Nowgong cantonment fund is overdrawn by R719-3-10 during the year.

F (a).

III.—Provincial General.

I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.

	₹	a.	p.
Land Revenue, Abkari, etc.	56,336	11	11
Sale of Stamps	30,990	6	0
Imperial Fees and Receipts	3,244	0	2
Electric Telegraph	56,744	11	3
Postal (including Money Order) collections . .	13,50,423	13	2
Miscellaneous	21,987	8	7

II.—Payment by Native States.

Contribution to Contingent	2,18,496	6	11
Tributes assigned to British Government . . .	3,16,437	1	1
Do. paid through do. . . .	3,29,626	3	7
Fixed payment for Istimurar land	26,610	10	10
Succession and Nazarana	25,843	8	4
GRAND TOTAL .	24,36,741	1	10

Staging Bungalow Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1897-98.

	Receipts.		Expenditure.			Total.
	Receipts.	Total.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Furniture.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Under Public Works Department	2,669					
Under Political Agencies . .	...					
		2,669	2,109	173	400	2,682
TOTAL .	...	2,669	2,109	173	400	2,682

H.

Public Works from Local Funds.

Cantonments and Agencies.	Contribution to Public Works Department.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works calling for Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1. Indore Residency Bazar Fund.	...	3,796 1 6	6,634 10 1	10,430 11 7	
2. Sutna Pazar Fund . .	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	
3. Gwalior Agency . .	...	...	...	...	
4. Bhopal Agency . .	...	495 15 10	15,141 9 2	15,637 9 0	
5. Agar Bazar Fund . .	...	417 4 4	541 7 3	958 11 7	
6. Bhopawar Agency Pazar Fund.	...	717 3 6	1,631 6 11	2,348 10 5	
7. Guna Agency . .	...	110 0 0	826 11 9	936 11 9	
8. Manpur Pargana Road Fund.	...	...	...	...	
9. Manpur Pargana School Fund.	...	...	...	...	
10. Manpur Town Fund .	...	...	...	...	
11. Indore Agency Road Fund.	...	1,102 9 0	2,278 0 7	3,380 9 7	
12. Bundelkhand Agency .	...	...	569 4 7	569 4 7	
13. Mhow Cantonment .	...	46,413 5 7	14,806 9 7	61,219 15 2	
14. Neemuch Cantonment .	...	1,213 0 0	1,838 11 6	3,051 11 6	
15. Nowgong Cantonment .	...	...	1,268 15 0	1,268 15 0	
16. Malwa Dharmsala Fund .	...	...	...	...	
17. Indore Residency School Fund.	...	...	269 9 0	269 9 0	
18. Indore Daly College Fund	...	...	1,854 6 3	1,854 6 3	
19. Abkari Fund . . .	20,000 0 0*	30,333 7 2†	...	50,333 7 2	* For roads and local improvements. † For Residency public miscellaneous improvements, etc. . R 25,333 2 For construction of Bircha-Bombay Road . 5,000 0 0 Total . 30,333 7 2
Total .	20,000 0 0	84,598 14 11	47,661 13 8	1,52,260 12 7	

M.

Registration.

	Book I.		Book III.		Book IV.		Book V.		Total.	
	Number of Registrations.	Fees.	Number of Registrations.	Fees.	Number of Registrations.	Fees.	Number of Registrations.	Fees.	Number of Registrations.	Fees.
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
Indore	35	113 0 0	...	...	2	8 0 0	...	...	37	121 0 0
Mhow	168	1,006 4 0	1	3 0 0	14	43 8 0	...	...	183	1,052 12 0
Neemuch	28	100 8 0	2	4 0 0	17	27 0 0	1	2 0 0	48	133 8 0
Nowgong	19	40 4 0	3	7 0 0	18	32 8 0	1	1 0 0	41	80 12 0
Sehore	51	193 0 0	11	28 0 0	35	44 0 0	...	...	97	265 0 0
Sutna	...	...	...	...	4	4 0 0	...	...	4	4 0 0
Total	301	1,453 0	17	42 0 0	90	159 0 0	2	3 0 0	410	1,657 0 0

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XII.

POST OFFICES.

I.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices (of all classes) and letter-boxes existing on the 31st March 1898.

EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1897.					EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1898.					INCREASE OR DECREASE.					REMARKS.
POST OFFICES.				LETTER-BOXES.	POST OFFICES.				LETTER-BOXES.	POST OFFICES.				LETTER-BOXES.	
Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.		Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.		Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.		
12	72	226	310	220	12	72	238	322	223	...	...	12	12	3	Imperial.
...	...	10	10	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	1	1	...	District Dâk.
12	72	236	320	220	12	72	249	333	223	...	...	13	13	3	Total.

II.

Statement showing the distance over which mails were carried by Railway, Camels, Tongas and Runners during the year ending 31st March 1898, as compared with the previous year.

Description of mail lines.	Mileage on 31st March 1897.	Mileage on 31st March 1898.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.		REMARKS.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
IMPERIAL.					
Railways	1,412¾	1,469	56¼	...	
Camels, tongas, and mail carts	245	245	...	...	
Runners	3,159¼	3,231¼	72	...	
TOTAL	4,817	4,945¼	128¼	...	
DISTRICT DÂK.					
Runners	188	190	2	...	
TOTAL	188	190	2	...	
GRAND TOTAL	5,005	5,135¼	130¼	...	

III.

Enumeration of articles delivered and money-orders issued and paid during the past five years.

Year.	Letters.	Postcards.	Newspapers and Packets.	Parcels including value-payable articles.	Insured Parcels.	MONEY ORDERS ISSUED.		MONEY ORDERS PAID.		REMARKS.
						Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
							R		R	
1893-94	4,713,610	2,804,295	544,580	71,905	20,440	138,611	38,76,775	110,437	40,76,727	
1894-95	6,552,480	3,908,785	941,335	74,760	25,915	228,821	61,36,589	136,239	47,39,059	
1895-96	6,442,615	4,172,680	997,180	101,105	24,090	249,783	63,54,324	149,525	49,35,457	
1896-97	7,054,840	4,948,164	1,181,804	103,428	19,656	277,440	71,15,077	174,717	60,95,832	
1897-98	6,983,571	5,146,630	1,158,525	127,228	30,790	277,022	76,11,774	174,797	63,07,766	

CAMP ABU;
The 14th May 1898.

G. BARTON-GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana.

IIIA.

Insured articles and ordinary parcels posted in the Rajputana Circle.

Year.	Insured articles.			Value-payable articles.			Number of ordinary parcels.	
	No.	Value.	Insurance fees.	No.	Amount specified for recovery.	Commission.	Registered.	Unregistered.
		R a. p.	R a. p.		R	R		
1896-97 . .	17,808	54,06,615 13 10	14,164 12 0	7,287	93,144	1,604	44,966	4,173
1897-98 . .	16,697	44,67,747 10 4	11,842 14 0	7,924	1,17,190	1,908	38,918	4,063
Increase or decrease.	—1,111	—9,38,868 3 6	—2,322 14 0	+637	+23,946	+304	—6,048	—110
Percentage .	6·2	17·3	16·3	8·7	25·1	18·9	13·4	2·6

IV.

Showing the Highway Robberies committed, or attempted, in the Rajputana Circle, during the year ending 31st March 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	Date.	Locality.	Territory.	Parties concerned, implicated, or suspected.	Nature and brief details of the property stolen.	Brief statement of the fact of the case and the result of the enquiry.	Remarks.
1	9th July 1897.	...	Bhurtpur	Moola, runner.	...	The mail despatched from Rudawal for Bhurtpur on the 9th July 1897 was attacked by 4 highway men, about 3 miles from Rudawal. Nothing was lost.	This is a doubtful case, as the enquiries made by the Bhurtpur Police threw some discredit on the runner's statement; but the Political Agent has kept the case on the register as "undetected."
2	9th December 1897.	...	Gwalior .	...	...	An attempt was made to rob the parcel mail despatched from Ujjain for Agar on the 12th December 1897 by 3 highway men, 2 miles from Agar. The runner, who was suddenly stopped by the robbers, handed over the mail to the escort sowar, who conveyed it safely to the Agar Post Office.	Enquiries still being made by the Political Agent, Malwa.
3	16th December 1897.	...	Ajmir District.	...	1 Insured parcel No. 957, containing 50 tolas of lace valued R70; 1 Value-payable parcel; 7 Ordinary parcels; 5 Value-payable unregistered packets, and 1 Unregistered parcel.	The parcel mail despatched from Nusseerabad for Deoli on the 15th December 1897 was robbed in British territory near the rifle butts at Deoli, at a distance of 1 mile and 3 furlongs from the Post Office. The escort sowar and the runner were wounded. Part of the mails robbed was afterwards found in an adjoining field. The insured parcel and some of the ordinary parcels were carried away by the robbers.	Case pending at close of the year.
4	20th February 1898.	...	Bhurtpur	...	Rupees 300 cash .	The mails despatched from Sikri and Nagar, for Deeg, on the 20th February 1898, were plundered by highway robbers, at a distance of 1 mile from Deeg. The branch office bag from Nagar contained a remittance of R300. The robbers cut open the bag and took away the cash. The rest of the contents of the mail were subsequently recovered.	Case under enquiry at the close of the year.

Camp Abu;
The 14th May 1898.

G. BARTON-GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana.

V.

Account of Invested Capital of the Dispensaries in Central India.

Number.	Names of Dispensaries.	Balance on 1st January.	Invested during the year.	Total.	Securities sold.	Deposits withdrawn.	Balance on 31st December.
		R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.
1	Indore Charitable Hospital .	10,000 0 0	...	10,000 0 0	.....	...	10,000 0 0
2	Bhopawar Victoria Hospital .	.....	...	.....	729 4 0	...	.....
3	Dorabjee Pestonjee Charitable Dispensary, Mhow.	28,500 0 0	...	28,500 0 0	.....	...	28,500 0 0

VI.

Showing the number of patients at the Sehore Leper Asylum for the year 1897.

Number.	District.	Leper Asylum.	In-door.							
			Number remaining from previous year.	Number admitted during the year.	Total.	Benefited.	Not benefited.	Died.	Left of their own accord.	Number remaining at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Bhopal . .	Sehore . .	54	59	113	...	...	38	25	50

VIA.

Showing the Income and Expenditure of the Sehore Leper Asylum for the year 1897.

	District.	Leper Asylum.	Income.									Expenditure.									Balance on 31st December 1897.
			Balance on the 1st January 1897.	Provincial Funds.	Municipal Funds.	District Funds.	Endowment Funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Food.	Clothing.	Contingencies.	Medicines. European.	Medicines. Bazar.	Establishment.	Buildings. New.	Buildings. Repairs.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1	Bhopal	Sehore	...	...	...	...	...	*4,500	260	...	4,760	1,851	285	216	140	24	2,064	...	180	4,760	...

* Paid by the Bhopal Darbar.

A. DANE, *M.D.*,
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel,
Administrative Medical Officer,
Central India.

VII.

Return of Vaccination in Central India for the year 1897.

No.	Name of District.	Number of primary vaccinated.	Number of successful.	Number of unsuccessful.	Total.
1	Baghelkhand Agency	37,243	33,609	3,634	37,243
2	Indore Residency	5,150	4,490	660	5,150
3	Gwalior Residency	56,536	51,799	4,737	56,536
4	Bhopal Agency	38,506	33,068	5,438	38,506
5	Bhopawar Agency	4,652	4,019	633	4,652
6	Bundelkhand Agency	502	463	39	502
7	Goona Agency	316	307	9	316
8	Mhow Cantonment	1,043	1,043	...	1,043
	Total . .	143,948	128,798	1,550	143,948

DISPENSARY REPORTS.

Statement No. I.—*Showing the number of Dispensaries in Central India during the year 1897.*

Population of the Province.		Dispensaries.	Number open on 31st December.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on the last day of the year.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
10,318,812	State Hospitals .	...	...	...	...	...	Maintained from Provincial Funds and under Government Management.
	State Dispensaries, Class I.	...	...	..	...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Local Fund Institutions, Class II.	...	...	...	...	...	Guaranteed or maintained by Local Funds.
	Private Institutions :—						
	A.—Class III.	...	55	...	1	54	Entirely maintained by private individuals.
	B.—Class III.	...	31	...	...	31	Supported by private subscriptions or guaranteed but aided by Government or Local Funds.

A. DANE, *M.D.*,
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel,
Administrative Medical Officer,
Central India.

STATEMENT No. II.—*Showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1897.*

1	2	3	4												5				Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.
			IN-DOOR PATIENTS.												OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.				
			a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*		*h*				*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	
Name of District.	Name of Dispensary.	Of what class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of total treated.	NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE.		DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER.				NUMBER TREATED.			Average daily attendance.	
									Male.	Female.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.		
Central India.	Baghelkhand	III-A	2,829	1,941	180	163	387	13·68	174	72	107·40	46·31	14·97	168·68	136,567	...	136,567	1,325·43	139,396
	Indore	III-A, III-B	5,716	2,289	1,164	1,271	758	13·26	212	73	178·45	39·76	17·64	235·85	302,265	...	302,265	2,082·36	307,981
	Gwalior	III-A	2,724	1,461	667	208	304	11·16	219	127	79·08	40·58	10·80	130·46	132,266	15,329	147,595	1,232·03	150,319
	Bhopal	III-A, III-B	1,572	1,203	67	151	147	9·37	40	24	38·43	16·12	4·48	59·03	98,915	...	98,915	779·58	100,487
	Bhopawar	III-B	2,308	2,076	112	39	65	2·81	70	45	32·68	8·51	6·20	47·39	90,829	4,754	95,583	495·62	97,891
	Bundelkhand	III-B	616	423	54	43	81	13·14	14	8	15·56	6·14	1·37	23·07	7,185	1,086	8,271	45 92	8,887
	Guna	III-B	1,004	705	50	91	124	12·35	30	10	29·93	12·30	7·33	49·56	7,355	1,470	8,825	44·31	9,829
	Mhow	III-A	48	37	...	...	6	12·5	12	4	3·20	0·30	0·20	3·70	7,762	...	7,762	57·60	7,810
	GRAND TOTAL	...	16,817	10,135	2,294	1,966	1,872	11·13	771	363	484·73	170·02	62·99	717·74	783,144	22,639	805,783	6,062·85	822,600

A. DANE, *M.D., Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Administrative Medical Officer,
Central India.

STATEMENT No. II.—*Showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1897.*

1	2	3	4											5				
			IN-DOOR PATIENTS.											OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.				
			a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*		*h*				*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	
Name of District.	Name of Dispensary.	Of what class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of total treated.	Number of beds available.		Daily average number.				Number treated.			Average daily attendance.	Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.
									Male.	Female.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.		
Baghelkhand Political Agency	1. Sutna Agency Hospital	3rd A	101	84	8	2	5	4·95	8	4	3·49	0·32	0 03	3·84	...	...	3,267	27·56	3,368
	2. „ Dispensary	„	732	452	72	66	84	11·46	46	24	33·55	16 56	8.17	58·28	...	...	25,199	188·25	25,931
	3. „ Eye Dispensary	„	211	155	14	30	...	...	8	8	10·39	9 70	0 92	21·01	...	...	6,637	61·38	6,848
	4. Rewa Victoria Hospital	„	824	528	30	36	165	20·02	40	24	32·27	15·06	4·18	51·51	...	...	23,972	224·67	24,796
	5. „ Jail „	„	310	239	...	...	67	21·61	24	8	6 92	0·02	...	6·94	...	...	1,617	12·44	1,927
	6. „ Military „	„	225	209	2	1	6	2·66	36	...	8·80	...	...	8·80	...	...	1,853	33·28	2,078
	7. „ Zenana „	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,956	74·62	4,956
	8. Mangawan	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,741	100·20	10,741
	9. Teonther	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,903	91·53	8,903
	10. Burdee	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,071	37·86	6,071
	11. Ramnagar	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,969	62·89	8,969
	12. Chandia	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,639	56·36	4,639
	13. Sohagpur	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,669	51·73	2,669
	14. Manpur	„	114	73	17	21	2	1·75	...	...	2·22	0·93	0·97	4·12	...	...	6,680	87·01	6,794
	15. Pathora	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,606	29·86	3,606
	16. Nagode	„	312	201	37	7	58	18·59	12	4	9·76	3·72	0·70	14·18	...	...	16,419	161·63	16,731
	17. Sohawal	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	369	24·16	369
	GRAND TOTAL	...	2,829	1,941	180	163	387	13·68	174	72	107·40	46·31	14·97	168·68	...	...	136,567	1,325·43	139,396
Indore and Malwa.	18. Indore Charitable Hospital	3rd B	3,311	798	1,012	1,055	305	9·21	125	30	104·63	26·21	12·53	143·37	...	...	25,656	155·21	28,967
	19. „ City	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,665	186·69	27,665
	20. Sailana	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,972	14·69	2,972
	21. Dhar	3rd A	67	48	6	...	11	16·41	5	...	3·93	0·76	0·06	4·75	...	...	18,939	193·53	19,006
	22. Dewas	„	223	92	25	15	87	39·01	9	4	5·98	2·10	0·85	8·93	...	...	24,715	171·70	24,938
	23. Jaora	„	168	112	32	4	12	7·13	10	2	5·30	2·00	0·00	7·30	...	...	36,620	176·66	36,788
	24. Rutlam	„	146	90	2	17	30	20·27	4	...	3·20	0·81	0·28	4·29	...	...	35,857	191·03	36,003
	25. Ujjain Hospital	„	907	572	24	57	232	25·58	30	15	24·37	3·01	1·65	29·03	...	...	13,160	167·69	14,067

STATEMENT No. II.—*Showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1897*—contd.

1	2	3	4												5				6
			IN-DOOR PATIENTS.												OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.				
			a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*		*h*				*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	
Name of District.	Name of Dispensary.	Of what class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of total treated.	NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE.		DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER.				NUMBER TREATED.			Average daily attendance.	Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.
									Male.	Female.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.		
Indore and Malwa—*contd.*	26. Ujjain Dispensary	3rd A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,978	246·29	26,978
	27. Mandesaur	„	267	155	33	53	9	3·37	8	8	14·50	2·70	0·58	17·78	...	...	17,336	167·62	17,603
	28. Barnagar	„	113	68	13	7	18	15·92	6	4	3·64	0·40	0·13	4·17	...	...	11,526	95·06	11,639
	29. Nimach	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,968	18·96	6,968
	30. Jawad	„	44	29	12	...	1	2·27	2	2	2·37	...	0·15	2·52	...	...	7,406	63·79	7,450
	31. Kabachroad	„	7	4	1	...	2	28·57	...	...	0·58	...	...	0·58	...	...	6,245	82·96	6,252
	32. Agar	„	170	108	...	36	19	11·19	6	3	4·12	0·50	0·50	5·12	...	...	7,288	20·36	7,458
	33. Shajapur	„	203	147	...	16	23	11·33	5	3	4·20	0·70	0·50	5·40	...	...	22,010	60·28	22,213
	34. Sarongpur	„	90	66	4	11	9	10·00	2	2	1·63	0·57	0·41	2·61	...	...	10,924	69·84	11,014
	GRAND TOTAL	...	5,716	2,289	1,164	1,271	758	13·26	212	73	178·45	39·76	17·64	235·85	...	...	302,265	2,082·36	3,07,981
Northern Gwalior.	35. Lashkar Male Dispensary	3rd A	1,181	513	430	92	118	9·99	54	...	43·68	0·36	1·74	45·78	19,500	286	19,786	123·63	20,967
	36. „ Female „	„	427	199	120	49	33	7·73	...	33	...	28·49	4·29	32·78	6,820	115	6,935	79·42	7,362
	37. Amba	„	74	55	6	3	6	8·10	8	12	3·47	0·72	0·52	4·71	3,546	2,145	5,692	63·62	5,766
	38. Joara	„	89	47	12	13	15	16·9	8	7	0·15	0·07	0·01	0·23	4,201	451	4,652	12·70	4,741
	39. Sabalgarh	„	180	134	20	7	11	6·14	12	3	9·88	1·70	1·79	12·37	6,363	436	6,799	65·54	6,979
	40. Mongaoli	„	54	33	5	3	9	16·66	8	...	3·26	1·35	0·41	5·02	3,440	748	4,188	42 39	4,244
	41. Gwalior	„	147	122	6	3	15	10·20	10	10	5·46	3·02	0·38	8·86	7,833	406	8,239	145·78	8,386
	42. Lashkar Branch	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,064	2,895	28,959	260·37	28,959
	43. Morar	„	139	55	9	16	59	42·45	7	8	2·86	2·04	0·50	5·40	8,226	251	8,477	64·36	8,616
	44. Narwar	„	140	106	21	1	11	7·14	8	...	4·83	1·23	0·83	7·09	5,977	3,209	9,186	79·02	9,326
	45. Bhind	„	142	95	26	13	8	5·70	9	8	0·24	0·12	0·02	0·38	4,630	118	4,748	45·85	4,890
	46. Bhander	„	6	2	1	...	1	16·6	1	1	0·56	0·17	...	0·73	3,653	...	3,653	49·66	3,659
	47. Karera	„	18	7	4	4	2	11·11	4	2	0·36	0·04	0·02	0·42	3,968	...	3,968	23·06	3,968

	48. Kolaras	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	1,475	1,693	32·55	1,693
	49. Sipri	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,946	321	2,267	16·20	2,267
	50. Bhelsa	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,885	1,256	12,141	52·48	12,141
	51. Soukach	,,	42	32	2	4	3	7·14	3	3	1·09	0·18	0·06	1·33	6,691	1,019	7,710	25·34	7,752
	52. Shujalpore	,,	85	61	5	...	14	16·67	2	...	3·24	0·89	0·23	4·36	8,304	198	8,502	51·16	8,586
	GRAND TOTAL	...	2,724	1,461	667	208	304	11·16	219	127	79·08	40·58	10·80	130·46	132,266	15,329	147,595	1,232·03	150,319
Bhopal Political Agency.	53. Bhopal Prince of Wales	3rd A	980	766	33	85	82	8·36	28	...	28·43	...	1·09	29·52	...	...	18,907	196·19	19,887
	54. Jehangirabad	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,370	61·51	7,370
	55. Lansdowne Female	,,	191	150	8	13	20	10·47	...	18	...	12·05	2·39	14·44	...	...	5,824	77·90	6,015
	56. Bairasia	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	7,175	38·29	7,175
	57. Ashta	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,537	36·76	4,537
	58. Sehore	3rd B	401	287	26	43	45	11·23	12	6	10·0	4·7	1·0	15·7	...	...	16,046	80·76	16,447
	59. Sironj	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,524	37·63	4,524
	60. Narsingarh	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,659	48·70	7,659
	61. Beora	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,576	39·23	6,576
	62. Koorwai	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,301	28·59	3,301
	63. Khujnere	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,467	26·27	3,467
	64. Pachore	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,185	46·92	6,184
	65. Muxoodanghar	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,419	21·54	2,419
	66. Khilchipur	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,926	39·29	4,926
	GRAND TOTAL	...	1,572	1,203	67	151	147	9·37	40	24	38·43	16·12	4·48	59·03	...	...	98,915	779·58	100,487
Bhopawar Agency.	67. Victoria Hospital	3rd B	1,387	1,311	55	3	19	1·37	25	17	19·13	6·08	4·67	29·88	14,410	500	14,910	40·73	16,297
	68. Barwani	,,	182	141	8	16	15	8·24	7	5	0·9	0·6	0·11	0·26	10,246	382	10,628	98·73	10,810
	69. Rajpur Barwani	,,	91	85	5	...	1	1·09	4	2	0·6	0·8	0·3	0·17	9,029	120	9,149	33·34	9,240
	70. Pansemal	,,	79	73	...	1	5	6·33	6	2	2·59	0·24	0·13	2·96	4,500	1,043	5,543	77·96	5,622
	71. ,, District	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,125	32	2,157	11·74	2,157
	72. Alirajpur	,,	263	207	29	8	18	6·84	6	3	5·50	0·28	0·38	6·16	4,431	233	4,664	28·57	4,927
	73. ,, District	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,512	162	1,674	12·92	1,674
	74. Bhakatgarh	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,728	200	5,928	16·22	5,928
	75. Jhabua	,,	87	72	10	5	...	5·74	4	2	0·16	0·04	0·03	0·23	6,210	301	6,511	17·83	6,598
	76. Thoudla	,,	28	24	3	...	1	3·57	2	2	0·76	0·03	0·36	1·15	4,212	230	4,442	12·17	4,470
	77. Jobut	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,535	166	2,701	7·4	2,701
	78. Manpur	,,	95	85	...	1	5	5·26	4	2	3·4	1·1	0·4	4·9	4,026	346	4,372	51·23	4,467
	79. Khullghat	,,	44	43	...	...	1	2·27	2	2	0·09	0·01	0·01	0·11	2,813	152	2,965	8·10	3,009
	80. Amjhera	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,321	411	10,732	29·80	10,732
	81. Ranapur	,,	12	10	2	...	...	...	6	6	0·25	0·35	...	0·60	2,808	110	2,918	7·70	2,930
	82. Tirla	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,122	113	2,235	6·11	2,235
	83. Bagode	,,	40	25	10	5	...	...	4	2	1·01	0·33	0·44	1·78	3,801	253	4,054	35·43	4,094
	GRAND TOTAL	...	2,308	2,076	112	39	65	281	70	45	32·68	8·51	6·20	47·39	90,829	4,754	95,583	495·62	97,891

STATEMENT No. II.—*Showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1897*—concld.

1	2	3	4													5				
			IN-DOOR PATIENTS.													OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.				
			a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*		*h*					*a*	*b*	*s*	*d*	
Name of District.	Name of Dispensary.	Of what class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of total treated.	NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE.		DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER.					NUMBER TREATED.			Average daily attendance.	Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.
									Male.	Female.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.		
Bundelkhand Political Agency.	84. Nowgong Dispensary	3rd B	616	423	54	43	81	13·14	14	8	15·56	6·14	1·37	23·07		7,185	1,086	8,271	45·92	8·887
Mhow. Goona Political Agency.	85. Goona Charitable Dispensary . .	3rd class B	1,004	705	50	91	124	12·35	30	10	29·93	12·30	7·33	49·56		7,355	1,470	8,825	4·431	9,829
	86. Dorabjee Pestonjee Charitable Dispensary . . .	III-A	48	37	...	...	6	12·5	12	4	3·2	0·30	0·20	3·70		7,762	...	7,762	57·6	7,810

DISPENSARY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT No. III.—*Showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the dispensary of Central India during the year 1897.*

1	2	3																																			4	5
		General Diseases.													Local Diseases.																								
Number.	Names of Dispensaries.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility and anæmia.	Rheumatic affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the lungs.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the spleen.	Other diseases of the lymphatic system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Soft chancre.	Other diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the skin.	All other local diseases.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Poisons.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each dispensary.	Operations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
1	Baghelkhand .	100	842	5,302	32,899	1,566	1,006	1,512	45	286	2,684	6,848	108	132	3,113	2,494	15,812	5,079	560	16	196	6,199	4,825	6,481	170	5,924	...	735	1	308	199	1,597	294	3,405	7,207	17,709	97	4	3,286	355	139,396	6,527
2	Indore . .	9	904	6,861	64,033	2,871	1,506	2,420	415	12,562	5,000	8,408	413	629	5,969	9,344	49,104	14,016	1,616	202	6,135	6,051	7,308	7,388	596	20,284	2,171	1,798	1	995	...	3,025	2,280	8,688	18,660	29,180	2,566	114	4,241	218	307,981	13,836
3	Gwalior . .	4	1,338	5,555	28,093	1,771	1,418	1,385	133	2,697	1,416	6,907	75	224	9,028	3,663	7,093	4,442	771	205	1,527	11,716	3,680	2,833	488	10,358	1,162	1,337	25	899	562	1,653	1,022	7,924	8,589	15,972	516	378	3,260	200	150,319	5,808
4	Bhopal . .	23	955	3,489	22,660	1,539	445	1,587	76	2,690	1,086	2,529	85	44	2,541	3,841	5,531	3,228	395	165	1,752	7,464	3,481	1,897	654	7,768	1,058	699	...	294	98	1,294	425	3,351	4,902	9,186	512	223	2,125	395	100,487	9,159
5	Bhopawar .	32	572	2,730	24,911	423	205	548	64	3,544	511	2,029	11	42	872	2,693	13,953	2,200	251	96	2,332	5,333	3,362	2,987	155	7,190	962	150	2	207	70	479	155	2,666	7,128	6,894	...	268	1,471	398	97,891	4,733
6	Bundelkhand .	13	11	209	1,477	226	149	144	5	60	54	376	9	8	155	146	1,118	463	58	5	508	17	137	134	22	586	66	117	...	33	33	76	38	244	444	1,357	10	1	359	19	8,887	560
7	Goona . .	2	37	97	720	103	190	55	5	135	192	288	11	21	474	228	1,138	301	108	9	33	581	544	102	78	670	94	90	...	287	63	176	176	285	1,005	981	20	...	584	6	9,829	745
8	Mhow . .	...	...	31	1,743	1	131	38	13	107	21	143	...	...	100	111	1,330	490	1	2	23	486	335	165	1	1,116	12	57	...	...	...	1	3	14	36	1,101	...	4	184	...	7,810	851
	Grand Total.	183	4,659	24,274	176,536	8,500	5,050	7,689	756	22,081	10,964	27,468	712	1,100	22,252	22,520	95,079	30,219	3,760	700	12,516	37,847	23,672	21,987	2,164	53,898	5,525	4,983	29	3,023	1,025	8,301	4,393	26,577	47,971	82,380	3,721	987	15,510	1,591	8,22,603	42,219

A. DANE, *M.D., Surgeon-Lieut.-Col.,*
Administrative Medical Officer, Central India.

DISPENSARY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT No. III.—*Showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the dispensary of Central India during the year 1897.*

1	2	3																																					4	5
		GENERAL DISEASES.													LOCAL DISEASES.																										
Number.	Names of Dispensaries.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility and anæmia.	Rheumatic affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the lungs.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the spleen.	Other diseases of the lymphatic system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Soft chancre.	Other diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the skin.	All other local diseases.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Poisons.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each dispensary.	Operations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Baghelkhand Political Agency.																																									
1	Sutna Agency Hospital.	...	17	163	1,486	31	8	25	3	2	37	134	1	...	28	42	258	87	4	1	3	238	117	235	5	94	...	4	...	5	4	28	1	30	69	143	...	...	58	2	3,368	45
2	Sutna Bazar	...	108	1,226	4,988	337	479	391	26	64	724	1,371	86	80	2,027	637	...	1,469	190	8	187	1,368	964	1,057	101	1,795	...	182	...	121	174	492	192	349	1,329	2,555	30	...	846	48	25,931	1,074
3	,, Eye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,848	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,848	188
4	Rewa Victoria	3	143	914	6,018	578	174	491	...	14	685	1,227	1	26	128	343	1,582	1,057	44	...	11	1,097	986	1,629	26	955	...	211	1	52	...	278	32	869	1,575	2,974	6	...	591	70	24,796	1,540
5	,, Military	2	...	60	1,265	18	11	33	...	...	68	95	1	...	8	35	19	22	...	...	3	49	34	22	5	22	...	49	...	1	...	13	2	29	92	58	...	...	62	...	2,078	35
6	,, Jail	19	1	175	512	7	7	7	1	...	104	71	...	...	1	25	27	29	2	...	1	168	257	114	2	48	...	7	...	1	...	1	...	67	129	91	...	...	53	...	1,927	80
7	,, Zenana	76	11	1	1,197	203	35	23	...	...	...	299	...	...	...	78	389	304	1	...	...	272	272	297	2	73	...	9	...	2	...	133	...	237	346	640	18	...	22	11	4,956	265
8	Mangawan	...	155	214	2,068	64	41	101	12	30	162	568	3	3	41	178	799	396	59	1	2	388	341	715	4	369	...	64	...	14	...	108	1	336	527	2,714	1	...	242	20	10,741	605
9	Teonther	...	67	216	2,593	40	38	67	...	4	80	606	...	5	6	133	511	222	39	...	3	337	322	407	3	314	...	35	...	13	...	57	...	167	488	1,888	3	3	210	26	8,903	360
10	Burdee	...	66	250	1,759	15	45	61	...	1	159	339	...	1	5	89	165	68	3	...	5	148	616	135	...	147	...	4	...	4	3	46	4	75	532	217	...	...	75	14	6,071	106
11	Ramnagar	...	56	103	3,009	12	...	18	...	1	19	388	...	...	151	140	1,584	249	36	1	8	460	141	567	...	118	...	24	...	7	...	17	...	217	444	1,015	...	...	179	5	8,969	314
12	Chandia	...	5	141	1,543	16	23	20	...	10	45	103	1	...	9	94	964	204	11	...	11	125	127	130	2	230	...	16	...	3	1	19	3	65	170	448	...	...	94	6	4,639	77
13	Sohagpur	...	62	161	496	29	32	27	...	1	74	129	5	...	21	24	427	96	10	...	6	97	75	132	2	37	...	9	...	8	7	18	4	60	170	334	3	...	77	30	2,369	41
14	Manpur	...	50	85	1,551	25	14	40	...	14	143	706	2	...	124	182	426	181	50	1	6	306	162	119	7	295	...	13	...	7	7	67	9	65	478	1,459	...	1	163	36	6,794	209
15	Pakhrora	...	...	60	1,195	40	13	75	...	1	69	278	2	9	10	124	196	52	15	2	2	166	77	172	2	150	...	19	...	8	3	36	1	89	131	550	1	...	32	26	3,606	176
16	Nagode	...	101	1,517	3,119	144	85	109	3	124	310	519	6	6	554	362	1,592	631	95	1	28	952	330	707	9	1,263	...	89	...	62	...	287	45	740	677	1,599	35	...	569	61	16,731	1,540
17	Sohawal	...	...	16	100	8	1	4	...	...	5	16	...	2	...	3	25	12	1	1	...	28	4	43	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	42	19	...	...	13	...	369	16
	TOTAL	100	842	5,302	32,899	1,566	1,006	1,512	45	286	2,684	6,848	108	132	3,113	2,494	15,812	5,079	560	16	196	6,199	4,825	6,481	170	5,924	...	735	1	308	199	1,597	294	3,405	7,207	17,709	97	4	3,286	355	139,396	6,527

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STATEMENT No. III.—*Showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the dispensary of Central India during the year 1897*—continued.

1	2	3																																						4	5
		General Diseases.														Local Diseases.																											
Number.	Names of Dispensaries.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility and anæmia.	Rheumatic affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the lungs.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the spleen.	Other diseases of the lymphatic system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Soft chancre.	Other diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the skin.	All other local diseases.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Poisons.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each dispensary.	Operations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Bhopal Political Agency.																																									
53	Bhopal Prince of Wales.	6	29	325	2,170	492	222	686	10	964	520	387	22	8	643	1,034	951	845	63	115	485	868	684	271	379	1,499	346	316	...	160	78	325	184	674	999	2,453	83	11	352	228	19,887	4,218
54	Jehangirabad	...	68	223	1,292	64	13	40	17	333	27	232	1	1	147	386	414	284	18	1	17	799	285	289	17	323	62	71	...	...	...	80	...	129	397	1,117	99	22	99	3	7,370	350
55	Lansdowne Female.	...	19	316	933	289	19	7	...	876	91	307	2	3	26	96	241	256	41	11	280	7	91	47	28	430	50	39	...	37	...	283	58	78	350	507	25	1	172	9	6,015	522
56	Bairasia . .	...	87	286	2,509	53	30	73	...	...	61	93	2	...	314	125	184	193	71	...	83	851	188	203	37	520	66	60	...	5	...	47	44	219	86	461	...	34	176	14	7,175	322
57	Ashta . .	...	412	92	1,077	46	6	71	13	7	15	143	10	4	92	146	256	124	19	...	27	342	118	166	26	367	51	29	...	4	...	78	12	81	346	266	...	11	77	3	4,537	275
58	Sehore . .	...	35	207	3,326	231	49	188	15	100	204	479	8	8	192	906	1,472	569	41	36	389	1,058	539	325	88	1,383	122	47	...	49	20	139	34	541	753	2,157	124	28	549	36	16,447	1,548
59	Sironj . .	...	102	216	1,160	20	8	59	...	196	49	94	2	1	207	153	117	130	15	...	29	312	76	79	9	473	20	19	...	5	...	18	21	247	158	360	35	21	97	16	4,524	396
60	Narsinghar .	5	6	416	2,462	73	20	83	...	55	41	157	4	15	106	321	262	149	22	...	49	717	332	136	24	664	40	44	...	19	...	94	15	252	431	440	28	33	129	15	7,659	315
61	Beora . .	...	19	493	2,120	94	...	91	7	17	15	76	...	1	106	292	480	98	23	1	197	500	419	60	...	586	28	45	...	12	...	28	19	246	181	123	40	3	145	11	6,576	343
62	Koorwai .	2	18	177	1,092	33	8	69	...	36	18	37	2	2	120	59	132	55	8	...	26	378	85	49	19	165	42	...	...	...	...	18	...	144	192	173	32	12	63	35	3,301	189
63	Khujnere .	6	140	189	864	77	56	80	...	43	26	55	12	...	45	98	260	73	18	...	85	378	108	42	25	182	53	6	...	...	...	75	4	132	55	208	21	1	45	...	3,467	150
64	Pachore . .	...	2	265	1,765	16	...	27	2	25	12	288	19	...	370	65	282	188	16	...	52	614	119	102	2	500	76	7	...	3	...	37	4	310	503	433	13	12	49	6	6,184	230
65	Muxoodungarh	...	...	90	811	11	...	44	...	3	...	61	...	...	34	46	197	83	5	...	3	190	210	18	...	217	29	...	...	...	...	6	...	50	162	59	12	8	70	...	2,419	81
66	Khilchipur .	2	18	196	1,079	40	14	69	12	30	7	120	1	1	139	114	283	181	35	1	30	450	237	110	...	459	73	16	...	...	...	66	30	248	289	429	...	26	102	19	4,926	220
	TOTAL .	23	955	3,489	22,660	1,539	445	1,587	76	2,690	1,086	2,529	85	44	2,541	3,841	5,531	3,228	395	165	1,752	7,464	3,491	1,897	654	7,768	1,058	699	...	294	98	1,294	425	3,351	4,902	9,186	512	223	2,125	395	100,487	9,159
67	Victoria Hospital.	...	...	372	4,929	129	19	64	16	2,077	42	193	...	8	19	148	1,492	129	24	1	156	1,206	183	175	8	1,466	105	12	...	40	...	155	48	224	1,940	759	...	3	102	53	16,297	913
68	Barwani .	24	34	242	3,327	26	4	64	1	201	45	313	2	4	47	290	1,618	313	16	1	530	1	497	561	1	812	49	11	...	42	...	35	22	142	170	1,084	...	3	176	102	10,810	433
69	Rajpore Barwani.	...	26	320	1,904	39	15	62	12	214	46	133	...	3	408	332	1,537	212	5	1	110	611	304	215	9	655	116	...	...	8	1	50	2	206	529	897	...	14	175	69	9,240	313
70	Pansemal .	1	32	195	1,534	24	6	29	...	28	3	116	...	4	25	102	555	103	16	2	8	222	39	238	9	283	67	5	...	12	...	15	2	25	1,019	790	...	3	64	56	5,622	45
71	,, District.	...	50	109	680	2	...	2	...	2	10	67	...	...	5	62	143	12	12	...	1	171	99	79	...	98	11	...	...	5	...	9	...	12	227	251	...	...	23	5	2,167	28

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STATEMENT No. IIIA.—*Showing the Surgical Operations performed in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1897.*

1	2	3	4			5	6	7				8	9
CLASS.	Nature of Operations.	Number of patients remaining under treatment on 31st December 1897.	NUMBER OF OPERATIONS PERFORMED DURING THE YEAR.			Number of patients operated on in column 4.	Total of columns 3 and 5.	RESULTS OF COLUMN 6.				Number of patients remaining under treatment at the close of the year.	REMARKS.
			Principal.	Secondary.	Total.			Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.		
Operations, tumours	*Removal by Excision or otherwise.*												
	(*a*) Malignant	4	100	2	102	100	104	88	9	2	3	2	
	(*b*) Non-malignant	1	213	...	213	213	214	188	9	17	...	...	
Operations on cysts	Removal	...	29	3	32	29	29	23	6	...	...	...	
Evacuation of abscess	By free incision and drainage	131	16,560	59	16,619	16,560	16,691	15,407	788	344	6	146	
	Removal of foreign bodies	81	6,525	20	6,545	6,525	6,606	5,935	324	281	5	61	
Operations for aneurysm	Ligature of artery	...	7	...	7	7	7	4	...	3	...	...	
Operations on veins	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Operations for hæmorrhage	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Operations on the lymphatic organs	For lymphatic nævus	...	6	...	6	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	
	Removal of lymphatic glands	...	55	...	55	55	55	55	...	...	...	...	
Operations on nerves	*Stretching of a nerve.*												
	3.—Sciatic	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Operations on the skin and subcutaneous tissues.	Cupping	...	109	...	109	109	109	97	12	...	...	...	
	Introduction of seton	...	22	...	22	22	22	22	...	...	...	...	
	For chronic ulcer	22	330	...	330	330	352	304	14	32	...	...	
	For cicatrices and cicatricial adhesions	2	48	...	48	48	50	47	2	1	...	...	
	Skin grafting	1	131	...	131	131	132	126	5	1	...	...	
	Hypodermic injection	...	563	...	563	563	563	563	...	...	...	...	
	Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Operations on bones	Excision	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Removal of fragments of bone or sequestra	5	95	...	95	95	100	76	11	4	2	7	
	Trephining for abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	For un-united or ill-united fracture	...	3	...	3	3	3	1	...	...	...	2	
	Operations on fractured bones	3	278	...	278	278	281	254	6	5	3	13	

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STATEMENT No. IIIA.—*Showing the Surgical Operations performed in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1897*—contd.

1	2	3	4			5	6	7				8	9
CLASS.	Nature of Operations.	Number of patients remaining under treatment on 31st December 1897.	NUMBER OF OPERATIONS PERFORMED DURING THE YEAR.			Number of patients operated on in column 4.	Total of columns 3 and 5.	RESULTS OF COLUMN 6.				Number of patients remaining under treatment at the close of the year.	REMARKS.
			Principal.	Secondary.	Total.			Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.		
Amputations—*contd.*	*1. For injury*—contd.												
	Forearm, upper third	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	
	„ middle „	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	„ lower „	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	Wrist	...	5	...	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	
	Through metacarpus	1	8	...	8	8	9	9	...	...	...	...	
	Thigh, middle third	...	2	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	
	„ lower „	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	
	Knee	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	Leg, upper third	1	5	...	5	5	6	5	...	...	1	...	
	„ middle „	...	6	...	6	6	6	4	1	1	...	...	
	„ lower „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ankle	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	
	Phalanges	...	9	...	9	9	9	9	...	...	...	...	
	2. For disease.												
	Shoulder	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	Arm, upper third	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	„ middle „	1	7	...	7	7	8	8	...	...	...	...	
	„ lower „	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	Forearm, upper third	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	
	„ middle „	...	6	...	6	6	6	5	...	...	1	...	
	„ lower „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Through metacarpus	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	
	Thigh, middle third	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	
	„ lower „	1	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	
	Knee	...	2	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	

	Leg, upper third	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
	„ middle „	1	2	1	3	2	3	3	...	...	...	...
	„ lower „	...	6	...	6	6	6	5	...	...	1	...
	Ankle	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Through metacarpus	...	3	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
	Phalanges	...	15	...	15	15	15	14	1	...	...	...
Operations on the skull and brain	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Operations on the face, nasal cavities and mouth.	Removal of foreign bodies from nose	...	285	...	285	285	285	285	...	...	...	...
	For restoration of nose	...	8	...	8	8	8	8	...	...	...	...
	„ harelip	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
	„ salivery fistula	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Plugging nares for epistaxis	...	82	...	82	82	82	78	...	4	...	...
	Removal of nasal polypus	..	129	...	129	129	129	119	6	4	...	...
	For deviation of nasal septum	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	..	...	...
	„ ranula	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Division of frœnum of tongue	...	5	...	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...
	Removal of uvula	.	3	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
Operations, dental	Extraction of teeth	26	11,463	6	11,469	11,463	11,489	11,356	39	61	...	33
	Stopping of „	...	20	...	20	20	20	20	...	...	...	...
	Other dental operations	5	1,106	...	1,106	1,106	1,111	1,086	5	18	...	2
Operations on the eye and its appendages	For ectropion	...	28	...	28	28	28	28	...	...	...	...
	„ entropion	...	48	...	48	48	48	35	8	2	...	3
	„ trichiasis	1	266	12	278	266	267	221	23	20	...	3
	„ symble pharon and ankyloble pharon	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
	„ restoration of eyelid ptosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ lengthening palpebral fissure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ obliteration of conjunctival sac.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ new growth	...	8	...	8	8	8	8	...	...	...	...
	„ strabismus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ pterygium	...	45	...	45	45	45	43	...	...	...	2
	„ fistula lachrymalis and lachrymal obstruction	...	75	...	75	75	75	70	2	3	...	...
	„ disease of lachrymal gland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ abscess and tumour of orbit	...	18	...	18	18	18	18	...	...	...	...
Operations on the eyeball	Artificial pupil	1	83	...	83	83	84	63	10	8	...	3
	Iridectomy	2	74	...	74	74	76	57	15	2	...	2
	Scleratomy	...	16	...	16	16	16	16	...	...	...	...
	Tattooing cornea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Corneal section or cauterisation for ulcer	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Paracentesis	...	14	...	14	14	14	11	2	1	...	...
	Peritomy	...	14	...	14	14	14	14	...	...	...	...
	Solution of lens	2	15	...	15	15	17	14	2	...	...	1
	Extraction of lens	44	445	...	445	445	489	414	14	37	...	24
	Laceration of opaque capsule	...	7	...	7	7	7	6	1	...	...	...
	Extraction of foreign bodies	...	108	...	108	108	108	104	3	1	...	...
	For staphyloma	1	12	...	12	12	13	9	1	2	...	1
	Excision of eyeball	1	14	...	14	14	15	14	...	...	...	1
Operations on the ear	Removal of wax and foreign bodies from external meatus.	1	489	...	489	489	490	427	...	3	...	60
Operations on the larynx and thyroid body.	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. IIIA.—*Showing the Surgical Operations performed in the Dispensaries of Central India, during the year 1897*—concld.

1	2	3	4			5	6	7				8	9
CLASS.	Nature of Operations.	Number of patients remaining under treatment on 31st December 1897.	NUMBER OF OPERATIONS PERFORMED DURING THE YEAR.			Number of patients operated on in column 4.	Total of columns 3 and 5.	RESULTS OF COLUMN 6.				Number of patients remaining under treatment at the close of the year.	REMARKS.
			Principal.	Secondary.	Total.			Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.		
	2. For disease—contd.												
Operations on the pharynx and œsophagus	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Operations on the thorax and breast	Excision of breast, partial or complete	...	12	...	12	12	12	11	1	...	...	...	
	Incision and drainage of plural cavity	...	3	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	
Operations on the abdomen	Paracentesis of abdomen	6	117	...	117	117	123	22	67	15	14	5	
	For abdominal section.												
	(K) For intestinal obstruction	...	8	...	8	8	8	4	2	...	2	...	
	Application of the stomach pump	...	73	...	73	73	73	64	...	2	7	...	
	Colotomy.												
	Operations for hernia	1	9	...	9	9	10	8	...	...	2	...	
	For abscess of the liver	...	4	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	
Operations on the rectum and anus	For fistula in ano	...	53	6	59	53	53	41	10	2	...	...	
	For Hæmorrhoids.												
	(*c*) By excision	...	2	1	3	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	
	(*e*) By cautery	3	22	...	22	22	25	23	2	...	...	...	
	For prolapse of the rectum	...	15	...	15	15	15	12	1	1	1	...	
Operations on the bladder and urethra	Passing of a catheter or sound	...	725	...	725	725	725	689	13	23	...	...	
	Tapping of bladder.												
	(*b*) Through the rectum	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	

	REMOVAL OF VESICAL CALCULI.											
	By lithotomy.											
	(*a*) Suprapubic	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Lateral perineal	1	28	...	28	28	29	25	...	...	4	...
	By lithotrity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	By litholapaxy	...	91	...	91	91	91	88	...	...	3	...
	Removal of urethral calculi or foreign bodies in urethra.	...	35	...	35	35	35	31	1	3	...	...
	For stricture of urethra.											
	(*a*) By gradual dilatation	...	4	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...
	(*d*) By external urethrotomy or by perineal section.	...	32	...	32	32	32	22	3	3	1	3
Operations on the male generative organs	For phimosis	2	270	...	270	270	272	263	2	5	...	2
	For paraphimosis	...	20	...	20	20	20	20	...	...	...	...
	Amputation of penis, partial or complete	...	7	...	7	7	7	7	...	...	...	...
	For variocele	...	27	...	27	27	27	24	2	1	...	...
	For Hydrocele.											
	(*a*) Tapping	...	274	...	274	274	274	152	119	2	...	1
	(*b*) Tapping with injection	...	38	...	38	38	38	36	...	...	...	2
	(*c*) Incision	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
	(*d*) Excision of parietal part of sac	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
	For hæmatocele	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Castration.											
	(*a*) For disease of testicle	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) For enlarged prostate	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Operations on the female generative organs.	Abdominal hysterectomy	1	2	...	2	2	3	2	...	...	1	...
	Paracentesis of ovarian cyst	...	5	...	5	5	5	...	5	...	...	...
	Scraping of uterine cavity	...	3	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
Obstetric operations	Delivery by forcep and version	...	39	...	39	39	39	33	...	...	5	1
	Craniotomy	...	2	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	1	...
	GRAND TOTAL	358	42,219	110	42,329	42,219	42,577	39,632	1,563	927	71	384

A. DANE, *M.D.*, *Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Administrative Medical Officer, Central India.

STATEMENT No. IV.—*Showing the Classes and Sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1897.*

Name of District.	1	2	3				4							5							
			TOTAL TREATED DURING THE YEAR.				CLASSES.							DAILY ATTENDANCE.							
							a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	AVERAGE NUMBER.				RATIO PER CENT. OF			
	No.	Name of Dispensary.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Mussulmans.	French.	Native Christians.	Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Central India.	1	Baghelkhand . .	70,004	32,393	36,999	139,396	1	1	115,642	23,191	...	...	561	768·09	368·03	357·99	1,494·11	51·41	24·63	23·96	100
	2	Indore . . .	134,743	55,684	117,554	307,981	...	1	206,334	101,000	...	...	646	1,144·68	427·10	746·43	2,318·21	49·38	18·42	32·20	100
	3	Gwalior . . .	86,975	28,614	34,730	150,319	12	37	110,647	35,190	3	6	4,424	691·07	295·02	276·33	1,262·42	57·86	19·03	23·11	100
	4	Bhopal . . .	62,784	19,846	17,857	100,487	103	20	58,779	41,268	...	157	160	441·66	208·03	174·38	824·12	62·48	19·76	17·76	100
	5	Bhopawar . .	50,208	15,555	32,128	97,891	...	...	74,043	15,371	...	...	8,477	272·77	81·33	159·11	513·21	51·29	15·89	32·82	100
	6	Bundelkhand . .	3,824	2,428	2,635	8,887	...	...	3,250	2,287	...	...	3,350	37·33	16·00	15·66	68·99	43·03	27·31	29·66	100
	7	Guna . . .	5,637	1,801	2,391	9,829	...	...	7,545	2,284	...	...	...	55·79	19·25	18·33	93·37	57·35	18·32	24·33	100
	8	Mhow . . .	3,151	1,553	3,106	7,810	...	...	5,142	2,448	...	196	24	25·70	13·00	22·60	61·30	40·34	19·89	39·77	100
		GRAND TOTAL .	417,326	157,874	2,473,400	822,600	116	59	581,382	223,039	3	359	17,642	3,437·09	1,427·81	1,770·83	6,635·73	50·73	19·19	30·08	100

A. DANE, *M.D., Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Administrative Medical Officer,
Central India.

STATEMENT No. IV.—*Showing the Classes and Sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1897.*

1		2	3				4							5							
			TOTAL TREATED DURING THE YEAR.				CLASSES.							DAILY ATTENDANCE.							
							a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	AVERAGE NUMBER.				RATIO PER CENT. OF.			
Name of District.	No.	Name of Dispensary.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Mussulmans.	French.	Native Christians.	Other Classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Baghelkhand Political Agency.	1	Sutna Agency Hospital.	1,914	649	805	3,368	...	...	2,685	682	...	...	1	20·99	4·89	5·52	31·40	66·85	15·57	17·5	100
	2	Sutna Dispensary	12,489	5,426	8,016	25,931	...	1	21,522	4,407	...	...	1	119·41	53·39	73·73	246·53	48·43	21·66	29·91	100
	3	„ Eye Dispensary	2,319	1,839	2,690	6,848	...	...	5,268	1,580	...	...	...	29·47	27·54	25·38	82·39	35·77	33·43	30·80	100
	4	Rewa Victoria	13,825	5,225	5,746	24,796	...	...	20,248	4,548	...	...	...	154·71	64·07	57·40	276·18	56·01	23·20	20·79	100
	5	„ Military	2,078	...	...	2,078	...	...	1,783	295	...	...	...	42·08	...	...	42·08	100	...	...	100
	6	„ Jail	1,910	17	...	1,927	...	...	1,822	105	...	...	...	19·22	00·16	...	19·38	99·17	0·83	...	100
	7	„ Zenana	...	3,244	1,712	4,956	...	...	3,810	1,147	...	...	...	...	51·75	22·87	74·62	...	69·35	30·65	100
	8	Mangawan	5,272	2,423	3,046	10,741	...	...	7,102	3,157	...	...	482	47·17	24·55	28·48	100·20	47·08	24·50	28·42	100
	9	Teonther	5,718	1,690	1,495	8,903	1	...	8,181	690	...	...	31	56·32	19·11	16·10	91·53	61·53	20·88	17·59	100
	10	Burdee	4,526	757	788	6,071	...	...	5,399	672	...	...	...	27·29	5·83	4·74	37·86	72·08	15·40	12·52	100
	11	Ramnagar	3,656	2,196	3,117	8,969	...	...	7,853	1,114	...	...	...	26·78	17·26	18·85	62·89	27·44	42·58	29·98	100
	12	Chandia	1,601	1,081	1,957	4,639	...	...	3,890	748	...	...	1	20·07	13·69	22·60	56·36	35·61	24·29	40·10	100
	13	Sohagpur	1,422	507	740	2,669	...	...	2,179	445	...	...	45	29·78	8·33	13·62	51·73	57·56	16·10	26·34	100
	14	Manpur	4,002	1,695	1,097	6,794	...	...	6,357	437	...	...	...	52·90	22·24	15·99	91·13	58·05	24·40	17·55	100
	15	Pakhrora	1,997	717	892	3,606	...	..	3,453	153	...	...	...	16·71	6·08	7·07	29·86	55·96	20·36	23·68	100
	16	Nagode	7,035	4,858	4,838	16,731	...	...	13,762	2,969	...	...	...	89·05	44·34	42·42	175·81	50·65	25·22	24·13	100
	17	Sohawal	240	69	60	369	...	...	328	41	...	...	...	16·14	4·80	3·22	24·16	66·80	19·87	13·33	100
		GRAND TOTAL	70,004	32,393	36,999	139,396	1	1	115,642	23,191	...	...	561	768·09	368·03	357·99	1,494·11	51·41	24·63	23·96	100
Indore and Malwa.	18	Indore Charitable Hospital.	15,251	5,465	8,251	28,967	...	...	22,002	6,563	...	...	402	183·51	56·97	58·10	298·58	61·46	19·08	19·46	100
	19	Indore City Dispensary.	11,148	4,795	11,722	27,665	...	...	17,400	10,265	...	...	...	65·24	37·83	83·62	186·69	34·95	20·26	44·79	100
	20	Sailana	1,547	544	881	2,972	...	...	2,539	433	...	...	...	7·44	3·04	4·21	14·69	50·64	20·70	28·66	100
	21	Dhar	8,396	2 803	7,807	19,006	...	...	13,942	5,064	...	...	...	113·06	27·33	57·89	198·28	57·02	13·79	29·19	100
	22	Dewas	11,915	4,728	8,295	24,938	...	...	19,285	5,653	...	...	...	89·28	40·40	50·95	180·63	49·43	22·37	28·20	100
	23	Jaora	16,239	6,416	14,133	36,788	...	...	16,912	19,876	...	...	...	70·85	32·21	80·90	183·96	44·00	17·50	38·50	100
	24	Rutlam	13,743	4,851	17,409	36,003	...	...	20,011	15,992	...	...	...	84·86	24·89	85·57	195·32	43·45	12·74	43 81	100

STATEMENT No. IV.—*Showing the Classes and Sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1897*—continued.

1		2	3				4							5							
			TOTAL TREATED DURING THE YEAR.				CLASSES.							DAILY ATTENDANCE.							
							a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	AVERAGE NUMBER.				RATIO PER CENT OF.			
Name of District.	No.	Name of Dispensary.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Mussulmans.	French.	Native Christians.	Other Classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Indore and Malwa—*contd.*	25	Ujjain Hospital	7,313	3,428	3,326	14,067	...	1	9,337	4,607	...	...	122	132·74	30·99	32·99	196 72	67·48	15·75	16·77	100
	26	„ Dispensary	11,424	5,581	9,973	26,978	...	...	19,446	7,451	...	...	81	133·70	46·09	66·50	246·29	54·29	18·71	27·00	100
	27	Mandsaur	7,230	3,775	6,598	17,603	...	...	12,450	5,153	...	...	...	81·41	43 50	60 49	185·40	43·91	23·47	32·62	100
	28	Barnagar	5,182	1,981	4,476	11,639	...	...	9,563	2,076	...	...	...	44·34	16·48	38·41	99·23	44·68	16·61	38·71	100
	29	Neemuch	4,068	959	1,941	6,968	...	...	4,915	2,053	...	...	...	11·08	2·61	5 27	18·96	58·44	13·77	27·79	100
	30	Jawad	2,787	1,468	3,195	7,450	...	...	4,562	2,888	...	...	...	26·47	12·60	27·24	66·31	39·91	19·01	41·08	100
	31	Khachroad	2,696	1,212	2,344	6,252	...	...	4,651	1,560	...	...	41	30·88	21·85	30·81	83·54	36·96	26·15	36·89	100
	32	Agar	2,737	1,043	3,678	7,458	...	...	5,314	2,144	...	...	...	11·62	3·36	10·50	25·48	45·61	13·19	41·20	100
	33	Shajapur	8,580	4,343	9,290	22,213	...	...	17,063	5,150	...	...	...	27·28	12·51	25·89	65·68	41·54	19·04	39·42	100
	34	Sarangpur	4,487	2,292	4,235	11,014	...	...	6,942	4,072	...	...	...	30·92	14·44	27·09	72·45	42·67	19·93	37·40	100
		GRAND TOTAL	134,743	55,684	117,554	307,981	...	1	206,334	101,000	...	...	646	1,144·68	427·10	746·43	2,318·21	49·38	18·42	32·20	100
Northern Gwalior.	35	Lashkar Male	17,295	26	3,646	20,967	2	4	16,889	3,902	...	...	170	183·37	0·47	14·97	198·81	82·49	·12	12·39	100
	36	„ Female	...	5,386	1,976	7,362	5	24	5,595	1,604	...	...	134	...	86·20	36·00	112·20	...	73·16	26·84	100
	37	Amba	3,477	1,035	1,254	5,766	...	...	3,871	1,408	...	...	487	40·19	11·59	15·55	67·33	59·66	17·21	23·13	100
	38	Joara	2,613	946	1,182	4,741	...	...	2,980	1,471	...	...	290	7·10	2·59	3·24	12·93	55·11	19·96	24·93	100
	39	Savalgarh	4,338	1,160	1,481	6,979	2	...	4,393	2,356	...	...	228	49·95	11·93	17·03	78·91	63·05	15·57	21·38	100
	40	Mangaoli	2,598	847	797	4,242	...	...	3,366	874	...	...	2	29·07	10·39	7·95	47·41	61·10	19·96	18·94	100
	41	Gwalior	4,000	1,979	2,407	8,386	...	...	6,209	2,130	3	6	38	78·38	35·95	40·31	154·64	50·60	23·60	26·20	100
	42	Lashkar Branch	16,392	4,910	7,657	28,959	...	...	22,723	6,235	...	...	1	169·23	46·95	44·67	259·85	56·61	16·95	26·44	100
	43	Morar	4,346	1,571	2,699	8,616	...	...	5,993	2,354	...	...	269	34·52	14·27	20·97	69·76	50·40	18·43	31·17	100
	44	Narwar	5,139	1,852	2,335	9,326	...	...	7,166	2,156	...	...	4	49·14	16·88	20·09	86·11	54·60	20·00	25·40	100
	45	Bhind	3,125	864	901	4,890	...	...	3,820	1,054	...	...	16	28·58	8·37	9·23	46·23	63·04	18·00	18·96	100
	46	Bhander	2,178	559	922	3,659	...	...	2,755	780	...	...	124	30·34	7·06	12·99	50·39	60·02	14·21	25·77	100
	47	Karera	3,155	436	395	3,986	...	...	3,020	960	...	...	6	16·44	3·49	3·49	23·42	79·18	10·92	9·90	100
	48	Kolaras	1,165	302	226	1,693	...	...	1,003	690	...	...	...	16·27	9·17	7·11	32·55	68·81	17·84	13·38	100
	49	Sipri	1,338	300	629	2,267	...	9	1,265	993	...	...	...	8·66	2·82	4·72	16·20	59·04	13·22	27·74	100
	50	Bhelsa	6,664	3,245	2,232	12,141	3	...	10,223	1,915	...	...	...	30·34	11·14	10·99	52·47	55·10	26·30	18·60	100

	51	Sonkach	4,484	1,295	1,973	7,752	...	...	5,571	1,662	...	...	519	15·33	5·38	5·96	26·67	57·84	16·70	25·46	100
	52	Shujalpur	4,668	1,901	2,018	8,587	...	...	3,805	2,646	...	...	2,136	34·16	10·37	10·99	55·52	54·37	22·13	23·50	100
		GRAND TOTAL	86,975	28,614	34,730	150,319	12	37	1,10,647	35,190	3	6	4,424	691·07	295·02	276 33	1,262·42	57·86	19·03	23·11	100
Bhopal Political Agency.	53	Bhopal Prince of Wales.	17,605	754	1,528	19,887	...	...	9,441	10,446	...	...	...	159·16	35·70	31·43	226·29	88·42	3·78	7·80	100
	54	Jehangirabad	4,419	1,365	1,586	7,370	...	...	3,577	3,783	...	...	10	26·68	12·94	21·89	61·51	60·91	18·41	21·58	100
	55	Lansdowne Female	...	3,746	2,269	6,015	2	...	2,591	3,422	...	...	...	...	60·55	31·79	92 34	...	62·27	37·73	100
	56	Bairasia	3,701	2,061	1,413	7,175	...	...	3,969	3,206	...	...	...	19·12	11·40	7·77	38·29	51·58	28·73	19·69	100
	57	Ashta	2,757	974	806	4,537	...	...	2,489	2,048	...	...	...	20·01	10·40	6·35	36·76	60·76	21·47	17·77	100
	58	Sehore	11,596	2,741	2,110	16,447	100	20	10,064	5,956	157	...	150	48·13	17·71	14·92	80·76	70·51	16·86	12·63	100
	59	Sironj	1,904	1,225	1,395	4,524	...	...	2,101	2,423	...	...	...	17·06	9·96	10·61	37·63	42·08	27·08	30·84	100
	60	Narsinghar	5,370	1,265	1,024	7,659	1	...	5,963	1,695	...	...	...	34·70	7·69	6·31	48·70	70·12	16·51	13·37	100
	61	Beora	4,958	866	752	6,576	...	...	4,647	1,929	...	...	...	29·81	5·03	4·39	39·23	75·39	13·17	11·44	100
	62	Koorwai	1,871	777	653	3,301	...	...	1,654	1,647	...	...	...	15·73	6·83	6·03	28·59	56·67	23·54	19·79	100
	63	Khujnere	1,861	770	836	3,467	...	...	3,096	371	...	...	...	14·36	5·83	6·08	26·27	53 68	22·21	24·11	100
	64	Pachore	2,846	1,490	1,848	6,184	...	...	4,018	2,166	...	...	...	24·56	9·85	12·51	46·92	46·08	24·09	29·83	100
	65	Muxoodungarh	1,388	561	470	2,419	...	...	1,887	532	...	...	...	12·42	4·36	4·76	21·54	58·04	22·84	19·12	100
	66	Khilchipur	2,508	1,251	1,167	4,926	...	...	3,282	1,644	...	...	...	19·92	9·83	9·54	39·29	51·01	25·39	23·60	100
		TOTAL	62,784	19,846	17,857	100,487	103	20	58,779	41,268	157	...	160	441·66	208·08	174·38	824·12	62·48	19·76	17·76	100
Bhopawar Political Agency.	67	Victoria Hospital	7,174	1,783	7,340	16,297	...	...	15,005	466	...	...	826	36·83	10·20	23·58	70·61	44·02	10·94	45·04	100
	68	Barwari	6,017	1,271	3,522	10,810	...	...	8,280	2,300	...	...	280	50·19	16·54	32·26	98·99	55·67	11·75	32·58	100
	69	Rajpur Barwani	3,880	1,360	4,000	9,240	...	...	7,850	1,130	...	...	260	10·69	3·73	10·96	25·38	41·99	14·72	43·29	100
	70	Pausemal	3,632	823	1,167	5,622	...	...	3,882	532	...	...	1,208	9·95	2·25	3·06	15·26	64·60	14·63	20·77	100
	71	„ District	1,173	302	682	2,157	...	...	1,178	93	...	...	886	3·64	1·63	6·47	11·74	54·38	14·00	31·62	100
	72	Alirajpur	2,730	772	1,425	4,927	...	...	3,374	893	...	...	660	21·33	4·81	8·59	34·73	55·41	15·67	28·92	100
	73	„ District	1,043	311	320	1,674	...	...	615	243	...	...	816	8·23	2·23	2·46	12·92	62·31	18·58	19·11	100
	74	Bakhatgarh	2,959	1,214	1,755	5,928	...	...	3,909	1,388	...	...	631	8·10	3·32	4·80	16·22	49·91	20·48	29·61	100
	75	Jhabua	3,341	1,261	1,996	6,598	...	...	4,824	1,123	...	...	651	9·15	3·45	5·46	18·06	50·63	19·11	30·26	100
	76	Thondla	2,112	952	1,406	4,470	...	...	3,509	735	...	...	226	14·31	5·89	10·90	31·10	47·25	21·34	31·41	100
	77	Jobut	1,826	655	220	2,701	...	...	1,732	666	...	...	303	15·73	4·11	6·66	26·50	67·60	24·26	8·14	100
	78	Mandpur	2,255	950	1,262	4,467	...	...	2,475	1,170	...	...	822	30·39	7·94	16·49	55·32	50·45	21·26	28·29	100
	79	Khullghat	1,687	466	856	3,009	...	...	2,151	750	...	...	108	4·69	1·21	2·31	8·21	56 06	15·49	28·45	100
	80	Amjhera	6,023	1,489	3,220	10,732	...	...	8,850	1,796	...	...	86	28·97	6·63	12·71	48·31	56·12	13·87	30·01	100
	81	Ranapur	1,141	950	839	2,930	...	...	1,730	1,100	...	...	100	2·83	2·58	2·29	7·70	38·94	32·42	28·64	100
	82	Tirla	930	382	923	2,235	...	...	1,680	441	...	...	114	2·54	1·04	2·53	6·11	41·62	17 09	41·29	100
	83	Bagode	2,285	614	1,195	4,094	...	...	3,949	545	...	...	500	15·20	3·77	7·08	26·05	55·81	15·00	29·19	100
		TOTAL	50,208	15,555	32,128	97,891	...	...	74,043	15,371	...	...	8,477	272·77	81·33	159·11	513·21	51·29	15·89	32·82	100

STATEMENT No. IV.—*Showing the Classes and Sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1897*—concluded.

1	2	3				4							5							
Name of District.	No.	Name of Dispensary.	TOTAL TREATED DURING THE YEAR.				CLASSES.							DAILY ATTENDANCE.							
							a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	AVERAGE NUMBER.				RATIO PER CENT. OF			
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Mussulmans.	French.	Native Christians.	Other Classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bundelkhand Political Agency. Guna Political Agency.	84	Nowgong . .	3,824	2,428	2,635	8,887	...	...	3,250	2,287	...	...	3,350	37·33	16·00	15·66	68·99	43·03	27·31	29·66	100
	85	Guna Charitable Dispensary.	5,637	1,801	2,391	9,829	...	...	7,545	2,284	...	...	...	55·79	19·25	18·33	93·37	57·35	18·32	24·33	100
Mhow.	86	Dorabjee Pestonjee Charitable Dispensary.	3,151	1,553	3,106	7,810	...	...	5,142	2,448	...	196	24	25·70	13·00	22·60	61·30	40·34	19·89	39·77	100

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XIV.

MEDICAL.

Statement No. V, Part I.—Showing the Income and Expenditure of the Central India Dispensaries for the year 1897.

APPENDIX TO

MEDI

Statement No. V, Part I.—Showing the Income and Expen

1	2	3									
		IN									
		a	*b*								
			From Government.								
			As salaries.								
Number.	Names of Dispensaries	Cash balance on 1st January 1897.	Medical Officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).	As registers and forms.	As Europe Medicines.	For diet including police cases.	Sale of medicines supplied by Government.	Special allowance given by Government.	Total.
		₹ a. p.	₹	₹		₹ a. p.				₹ a. p.
1	Baghelkhand	...	660	240	...	...	...	...	...	900 0
2	Indore	21,278 9 4½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Bhopal	...	300	192	...	250 0 0	...	...	...	742 0 0
5	Bhopawar	...	600	96	...	176 15 4	...	...	...	872 15 4
6	Bundelkhand	39 10 6	2,040	72	...	...	...	...	...	2,112 0 0
7	Guna	15 10 3	1,320	666	...	630 0 0	...	...	...	2,616 0 0
8	Mhow	1,919 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	23,253 3 8½	4,920	1,266	...	1,056 15 4	...	...	...	7,242 15 4

1	2	3								
		EXPENDI								
		a								
		On Establishment.								
		Paid by Government.				Paid from local sources.				
		As salaries.				*As salaries.*				
Number.	Names of Dispensaries.	Medical Officer.	Nursing Establishment.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).		Medical Officer.	Nursing Establishment.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).		
				Compounders, dressers, etc.	Menial servants.			Compounders, dressers, etc.	Menial servants.	
		₹		₹	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
1	Baghelkhand	660	...	192	48 0 0	9,006 12 6	...	3,609 9 9	1,295 0 0	
2	Indore	...	...	...	...	24,324 5 8	1,028 4 0	8,007 8 7	4,686 13 10	
3	Gwalior	...	...	...	...	14,449 0 0	380 0 0	3,465 0 0	4,352 3 11	
4	Bhopal	300	...	84	108 0 0	12,199 8 4	1,980 0 0	2,367 4 0	1,105 12 0	
5	Bhopawar	600	...	96	...	6,508 1 6	132 0 0	1,069 10 0	1,812 6 4	
6	Bundelkhand	2,040	...	72	...	...	72 0 0	144 0 0	288 0 0	
7	Guna	1,320	...	348	316 14 6	...	...	...	...	
8	Mhow	...	...	...	...	840 0 0	...	120 0 0	301 9 3	
	Grand Total	4,920	...	792	472 14 6	67,327 12 0	3,592 4 0	18,783 0 4	13,841 13 4	

* Paid by Rewa Darbar.

† „ „ Dhar, Dewas, Jaora, Rutlam States and Gwalior Darbar.

‡ „ „ Gwalior Darbar.

§ „ „ Bhopal Darbar and Bhopal Agency Dispensary Fund subscribed by Local Chiefs and funds.

CHAPTER XIV.

CAL.

diture of the Central India Dispensaries for the year 1897.

COME.

c		d	e	f		g	h	i	j
From local or other funds.				Subscription.					
Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Interest on investment.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	For diets by paying patients, etc.	For sale of medicine supplied by Government.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total Income.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
*32,931 3 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,831 3 11
12,210 13 4	...	349 2 0	...	...	†59,309 14 0	21 13 6	20,378 15 5	2,629 5 6	1,16,178 9 1½
‡41,529 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,529 9 8
§8,202 4 4	...	...	...	...	§71,769 9 9	...	...	...	26,713 14 1
13,110 15 0	...	175 0 0	729 4 0	137 12 0	1,003 0 0	...	...	500 0 0	16,528 14 4
1,740 0 0	950 13 2	...	...	285 0 0	71 0 0	...	...	...	5,198 7 8
2,207 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	481 4 6	5,320 0 5
1,100 0 0	502 6 11	...	...	120 4 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3,645 6 6
1,13,031 15 11	1,453 4 1	524 2 0	729 4 0	543 0 0	78,153 7 9	21 13 6	20,378 15 5	3,614 0 0	2,48,946 1 8½

TURE.

b	c	d	e	f	g	h	4	5	6
On Bazar Medicines.	On Europe Medicines.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges including registers, etc., supplied by Government.	On building or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance in hand on 31st December 1897.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
974 7 7	6,495 10 6	4,539 8 8	1,665 4 8	5,344 14 3	...	33,831 3 11	...	0 1 8·44	2·66
4,060 1 5	18,297 2 9	10,629 12 4	20,604 14 1	6,254 5 7	...	97,893 4 3	18,285 4 10½	0 2 3·27	...
4,850 9 9	4,780 6 0	6,398 8 6	2,853 13 6	...	...	41,529 9 8	...	0 3 9·66	...
500 15 3	4,580 13 4	1,906 12 9	1,510 13 8	...	...	26,643 15 4	67 14 9	0 2 4	2·78
1,075 9 5	3,040 0 5	542 13 0	151 11 2	1,091 10 6	...	16,119 14 4	409 0 0	0 2 6	5·41
395 11 3	33 6 0	609 3 10	127 0 0	704 13 2	...	4,486 2 3	712 5 5	0 1 2·38	47·08
429 1 3	630 0 0	1,824 0 0	...	...	...	4,868 12 3	451 4 2	0 0 11·50	53·71
5 1 6	573 6 0	188 2 1	74 9 3	97 5 2	...	2,200 1 3	1,445 5 3	0 2 6	...
12,291 9 5	38,430 13 0	26,639 9 8	26,988 2 4	13,493 0 8	...	2,27,572 15 3	21,371 2 5½	0 2 1·9	22·33

A. DANE, *M.D., Surgeon-Lieut.Col.,*
Administrative Medical Officer,
Central India.

Statement No. V, Part I.—Showing the Income and Expenditure

1	2	3									
											IN
		a	b								
			From Government.								
			As salaries.								
Number.	Names of Dispensaries.	Cash balance on 1st January 1897.	Medical Officer.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).	As registers and forms.	As Europe Medicines.	For diet including police cases.	Sale of medicines supplied by Government.	Special allowance given by Government	Total.	
		R a. p.	R	R		R a. p.				R a. p.	
1	Sutna Agency Hospital	...	660	240	...	...	...	...	...	900 0 0	
2	„ Bazar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	„ Eye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Rewa Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	„ Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	„ Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	„ Zenana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Mangawan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Teonther	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Burdee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Ramnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Chandia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Sohagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Manpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Pakhrora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Nagode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Sohawal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Indore Charitable Hospital	1,524 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	„ City Dispensary										
20	Sailana										
21	Dhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	Dewas	339 9 6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	Jaora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24	Rutlam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	Ujjain Hospital	19,414 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	„ Dispensary										
27	Mandsaur										
28	Barnagar										
29	Neemuch										
30	Jawad										
31	Khachrode										
32	Agar										
33	Shajapur										
34	Sarangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35	Lashkar Male										
36	„ Female										
37	Amba										
38	Jaora										
39	Sabalgarh										
40	Mangaoli										
41	Gwalior										
42	Lashkar Branch										
43	Morar										
44	Narwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
45	Bhind										
46	Bhander										
47	Karera										
48	Kolaras										
49	Sipri										
50	Bhelsa										
51	Sonkach										
52	Shujalpur										
53	Bhopal Prince of Wales										
54	Jehangirabad										
55	Lansdowne Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
56	Bairasia										
57	Ashta										
58	Sehore	...	300	192	...	125 0 0	...	...	...	617 0 0	
59	Sironj										
60	Narsinghar										
61	Beora										
62	Koorwai										
63	Khujnere	...	...	...	...	125 0 0	...	...	...	125 0 0	
64	Pachore										
65	Muxoodangarh										
66	Khilchipur										
	Carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(a) R32,931-3-11 paid by Rewa Darbar.
* Paid by Dhar State.
† „ „ Dewas „
‡ „ „ Jaora „

of the Central India Dispensaries for the year 1897—continued.

COME.

c		*d*	*e*	*f*		*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*
From local or other funds.				Subscriptions.					
Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Interest on investment.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	For diets by paying patients, etc.	For sale of medicines not supplied by Government.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total Income.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
705 5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,605 5 10
6,677 8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,677 8 4
6,713 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,713 0 0
739 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	739 12 0
1,192 14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,192 14 5
1,263 11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,263 11 5
1,626 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,626 0 9
1,235 13 6	[a] ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,235 13 6
1,147 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,147 11 3
1,491 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,491 0 6
1,457 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,457 12 6
1,715 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,715 15 6
2,595 1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,595 1 10
2,497 0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,497 0 4
1,728 7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,728 7 5
143 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6 5
12,210 13 4	...	349 2 0	...	...	9,850 0 0	11 10 0	20,378 15 3	2,275 1 6	46,600 3 10
...	...	...	...	...	[*] 5,104 0 0	...	...	...	5,104 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	[†] 8,427 7 3	...	...	...	8,767 0 9½
...	...	...	...	...	[‡] 6,405 0 0	...	...	...	6,405 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	[§] 6,400 0 0	...	...	...	6,400 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	[‖]22,000 0 0	10 3 6	...	354 4 0	41,778 14 9
...	...	...	...	...	1,123 6 9	...	...	...	1,123 6 9
[‖] 41,529 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,529 9 8
...	...	...	...	...	[¶]17,769 9 9	...	...	...	17,769 9 9
[**] 8,202 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,944 4 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[§] Paid by Rutlam State.
[‖] „ „ Gwalior Darbar.
[¶] „ „ Bhopal „
[**] „ „ Bhopal Agency Dispensary Fund subscribed by Local Chiefs a*nd* funds.

Statement No. V, Part I.—Showing the Income and Expenditure

1	2	3									
		IN									
		a	b								
			From Government.								
			As salaries.								
Number.	Names of Dispensaries.	Cash balance on 1st January 1897.	Medical Officer.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).	As registers and forms.	As Europe Medicines.	For diet including police cases.	Sale of medicines supplied by Government.	Special allowance given by Government.	Total.
	Brought forward	R a. p.	R	R		R a. p				R a. p.
67	Victoria Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Burwani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Rajpur Burwani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Pansemal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	,, District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Alirajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	,, District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Bhakatgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Jhabua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Thondla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	Jobut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	Manpur	...	600	96	...	176 15 4	...	...	...	872 15 4
79	Khullghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	Amjhera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	Ranapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	Tirla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	Bagode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84	Nowgong	39 10 6	2,040	72	...	...	...	...	...	2,112 0 0
85	Guna Charitable Dispensary	15 10 3	1,320	666	...	630 0 0	...	...	...	2,616 0 0
86	Darabjee Pestonjee Charitable Dispensary, Mhow.	1,919 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total									

of the Central India Dispensaries for the year 1897—continued.

COME.

c		*d*	*e*	*f*		*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*
From local or other funds.				Subscriptions.					
Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	For diet by paying patients, etc.	For sale of medicines not supplied by Government.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total Income.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1,620 0 0	...	175 0 0	729 4 0	137 12 0	1,003 0 0	...	...	...	3,665 0 0
11,490 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,863 14 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 0 0	
1,740 0 0	950 13 2	...	...	285 0 0	71 0 0	...	...	...	5,198 7 8
2,207 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	481 4 6	5,320 0 5
1,100 0 0	...	502 6 11	...	...	120 4 0	...	...	3 6 0	3,645 6 6

Statement No. V, Part I.—Showing the Income and Expenditure

1	2	3											
		EXPEN											
		a											
		ON ESTABLISHMENT.											
		PAID BY GOVERNMENT.					PAID FROM LOCAL SOURCES.						
		As salaries.					*As salaries.*						
Number.	NAMES OF DISPENSARIES.	Medical Officer.	Nursing establishment.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).			Medical Officer.	Nursing establishment.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).				
				Compounders, dressers, etc.	Menial servants.				Compounders dressers, etc.	Menial servants.			
		₹		₹	₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.			
1	Sutna Agency Hospital	660	...	192	48 0 0		300 0 0	...	...	...			
2	„ Bazar	...	...	...	...		1,200 0 0	...	704 8 0	252 0 0			
3	„ Eye	...	...	...	...			...	737 8 0	234 0 0			
4	Rewa Victoria	...	...	...	...		1,833 4 6	...	153 0 0	48 0 0			
5	„ Military	...	...	...	...		...	...	191 7 6	48 0 0			
6	„ Jail	...	...	...	...		475 0 0	...	219 7 6	114 0 0			
7	„ Zenana	...	...	...	...		281 15 0	...	238 8 0	48 0 0			
8	Mangawan	...	...	...	...		550 0 0	...	132 0 0	48 0 0			
9	Teonthar	...	...	...	...		480 0 0	...	198 0 0	60 0 0			
10	Burdee	...	...	...	...		480 0 0	...	156 0 0	48 0 0			
11	Ramnagar	...	...	...	...		780 0 0	...	198 0 0	96 0 0			
12	Chandia	...	...	...	...		411 9 0	...	156 0 0	93 0 0			
13	Sohagpur	...	...	...	...		780 0 0	...	166 0 0	48 0 0			
14	Manpur	...	...	...	...		480 0 0	...	164 0 0	48 0 0			
15	Pakhrora	...	...	...	...		480 0 0	...	180 0 0	110 0 0			
16	Nagode	...	...	...	...		475 0 0	...	15 0 0	...			
17	Sohawal	...	...	...	...		...	...	1,371 0 5	1,716 8 0			
18	Indore Charitable Hospital	...	...	...	...		5,808 11 4	...	273 13 0	129 2 0			
19	„ City Dispensary	...	...	...	...		898 13 11	...	168 0 0	12 0 0			
20	Sailana	...	...	...	...		497 6 3	...	908 0 0	366 0 0			
21	Dhar	...	...	...	...		1,800 0 0	...	528 0 0	464 0 0			
22	Dewas	...	...	...	...		2,992 8 0	836 4 0	823 0 0	285 8 0			
23	Jaora	...	...	...	...		2,848 8 0	...	594 0 0	208 8 0			
24	Ratlam	...	...	...	...		2,400 0 0	192 0 0	767 0 7	555 3 10			
25	Ujjain Hospital	...	...	...	...		1,724 11 8⅓	...	412 11 0	252 0 0			
26	„ Dispensary	...	...	...	...		764 11 8⅓	...	377 0 3	103 0 0			
27	Mandsaur	...	...	...	...		764 11 8⅓	...	314 0 3	48 0 0			
28	Barnagar	...	...	...	...		764 11 8⅓	...	307 14 3	116 0 0			
29	Neemuch	...	...	...	...		734 11 8⅓	...	298 13 3	60 0 0			
30	Jawad	...	...	...	...		644 11 8⅓	...	360 0 0	168 0 0			
31	Khachrode	...	...	...	...		480 0 0	...	330 3 10	96 0 0			
32	Agar	...	...	...	...		720 0 0	...	174 0 0	102 0 0			
33	Shajapur	...	...	...	...		480 0 0	...	600 0 0	1,519 11 4			
34	Sarangpur	...	...	...	...		5,360 0 0	380 0 0	498 0 0	515 15 1			
35	Lashkar Male	...	...	...	...		3,225 0 0	...	216 0 0	198 0 0			
36	„ Female	...	...	...	...		420 0 0	...	219 0 0	194 0 0			
37	Amba	...	...	...	...		240 0 0	...	228 0 0	240 0 0			
38	Jaora	...	...	...	...		480 0 0	...	216 0 0	191 1 2			
39	Sabalgarh	...	...	...	...		444 0 0	...	228 0 0	297 10 10			
40	Mangaoli	...	...	...	...		720 0 0	...	216 0 0	213 0 0			
41	Gwalior	...	...	...	...		420 0 0	...	84 0 0	197 0 0			
42	Lashkar Branch	...	...	...	...		330 0 0	...	132 0 0	180 0 0			
43	Morar	...	...	...	...		480 0 0	...	120 0 0	144 0 0			
44	Narwar	...	...	...	...		420 0 0	...	132 0 0	144 0 0			
45	Bhind	...	...	...	...		350 0 0	...	132 0 0	71 13 6			
46	Bhander	...	...	...	...		120 0 0	...	...	...			
47	Karera	...	...	...	...		60 0 0	...	84 0 0	96 0 0			
48	Kolaras	...	...	...	...		240 0 0	...	84 0 0	48 0 0			
49	Sipri	...	...	...	...		300 0 0	...	96 0 0	72 0 0			
50	Bhelsa	...	...	...	...		420 0 0	...	180 0 0	30 0 0			
51	Sonkach	...	...	...	...		420 0 0	...					
52	Shujalpur	...	...	...	...								
53	Bhopal Prince of Wales						8,301 12 4	1,860 0 0	1,380 0 0	853 8 0			
54	Jehangirabad												
55	Lansdowne Female	...	...	...	...								
56	Bairasia												
57	Ashta												
58	Sehore	300	...	84	108 0 0								
59	Seronj	...	...	...	...								
60	Narsinghar	...	...	...	...								
61	Beora	...	...	...	...		3,897 12 0	120 0 0	987 4 0	252 4 0			
62	Koorwai	...	...	...	...								
63	Khujnere	...	...	...	...								
64	Pachore	...	...	...	...								
65	Muxoodangarh	...	...	...	...								
66	Khilchipur	...	...	...	...								
	Carried over	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...			

of the Central India Dispensaries for the year 1897—continued.

| | | |

Statement No. V, Part I.—Showing the Income and Expenditure

1	2	3								
		EXPEN								
		a								
		ON ESTABLISHMENT.								
		PAID BY GOVERNMENT.				PAID FROM LOCAL SOURCES.				
		As salaries.				*As salaries.*				
Number.	NAMES OF DISPENSARIES.	Medical Officer.	Nursing establishment.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).		Medical Officer.	Nursing establishment.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).		
				Compounders, dressers, etc.	Menial servants.			Compounders, dressers, etc.	Menial servants.	
	Frought forward	₹		₹	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
67	Victoria Hospital	...	...	...	...	480 0 0	60 0 0	144 0 0	400 0 0	
68	Burwani	...	...	...	...					
69	Rajpur Burwani	...	...	...	...	2,060 0 0	72 0 0	452 8 0	512 2 4	
70	Pansemal	...	...	...	...					
71	„ District	...	...	...	...					
72	Alirajpur	...	...	...	...	1,002 1 6	...	120 0 0	250 2 9	
73	„ District	...	...	...	...					
74	Bhakatgarh	...	...	...	...	600 0 0	...	108 0 0	66 5 0	
75	Jhabua	...	...	...	...	521 0 0	...	55 0 0	100 0 0	
76	Thondla	...	...	...	...	165 0 0	...	...	60 0 0	
77	Jobut	...	...	...	...	285 0 0	...	...	49 0 0	
78	Manpur	600	...	96	...	...	...	96 0 0	72 0 0	
79	Khullghat	...	...	...	...	240 0 0	...	...	84 0 0	
80	Amjhera	...	...	...	...	435 0 0	...	94 2 0	70 0 0	
81	Ranapur	...	...	...	...	240 0 0	...	...	...	
82	Tirla	...	...	...	...	180 0 0	...	...	...	
83	Bagode	...	...	..	...	300 0 0	...	...	148 12 3	
84	Nowgong	2,040	...	72	...	...	72 0 0	144 0 0	288 0 0	
85	Guna Charitable Dispensary	1,320	...	348	316 14 6	...	...	...	...	
86	Dorabjee Pestonjee Charitable Dispensary, Mhow.	...	...	...	...	840 0 0	...	120 0 0	301 9 3	
	TOTAL									

of the Central India Dispensaries for the year 1897—concluded.

							4	5	6
DITURE.									
b	c	d	e	f	g	h			
On Bazar Medicines.	On Europe Medicines.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges including registers, etc., supplied by Government.	On building or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance in hand on 31st December 1897.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
278 13 9	987 13 8	417 0 6	16 14 8	431 5 5	...	3,216 0 0	...	0 2 6	
294 2 1	703 0 0	99 0 9	117 12 6	...	...				
111 3 0	350 0 0	...	...	26 5 1	...				
48 6 0	71 0 0	...	...	...	...				
63 12 0	209 0 0	...	8 0 0	...	...		409 0 0		
36 8 0	40 13 6	26 11 9	...	...	...	12,903 14 4			
11 12 0	69 1 6	...	...	...	...				
71 6 0	176 15 4	...	...	500 0 0	...				54·12
26 12 6	104 2 11	...	...	...	...				
27 14 0	150 0 0	...	9 0 0	134 0 0	...				
36 3 9	40 13 6	...	...	...	...				
5 15 3	37 4 0	...	...	...	...				
63 3 1	60 0 0	...	...	...	...				
395 11 3	33 6 0	609 3 10	127 0 0	704 13 2	...	4,486 2 3	712 5 5	0 1 2·38	47·08
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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1898-99.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BY

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. W. K. BARR, C.S.I.,

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1898-99.

PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

I held charge of the Central India Agency during the year except for the period 15th July to 16th October, when I was on privilege leave, and Mr. C. S. Bayley, I.C.S., officiated as Agent to the Governor-General.

Seasons and Crops.—The year has been uneventful so far as the States of Central India are generally concerned, and has been marked by a continuance of the prosperous seasons which followed the famine of 1896-97. The rainfall was good and fairly distributed throughout Central India, though in parts of Malwa there was a slight deficiency; the outturn of both harvests was decidedly above the average, and prices of all food-grains were low in all parts of the Agency throughout the year.

Public health.—The public health was remarkably good, there was no epidemic of cholera or other disease, and Central India enjoyed immunity from the ravages of plague, which continued with unabated severity in Bombay and in a modified form in the neighbouring districts of Guzerat and Khandesh. All the Darbars of Central India have been aroused to a keen sense of the danger of allowing plague to enter their States, and not only have the suggestions offered for guidance, framed on the rules issued by the Government of India and by various local administrations, been readily followed, but in several States still more stringent methods for excluding plague, for examining persons from infected areas, for segregation camps and practically for quarantine have been rigorously adopted and carried out without the slightest opposition or protest on the part of the people.

Tour.—I made a tour during the cold season through the Bhopal, Malwa and Bhopawar Agencies, visiting the States of Bhopal, Narsingarh, Rajgarh, Khilchipur, Sitamau, Jaora, Sailana, Rutlam, Dhar, Burwani, Ali Rajpur, Jhabua, besides many of the guaranteed Thakurates of Malwa. I also had an opportunity of seeing a large number of the Patels, Turvis and headmen of the Bhil population of the Vindhyas and of the valley of the Nerbudda and the wilder parts of the Ali Rajpur and Jhabua States. It is interesting to notice the improvement which has taken place during the past 10 years in the condition of the Bhils, and the advance made by them in agricultural industry. Large areas of land which were formerly jungle waste have been brought under the plough, and although the Bhil's cultivation is not of a high order, still in the aggregate a considerable quantity of food-grain is produced in the Bhil country, where, for many generations, the staple food of the people had been the berries and grasses found in the jungle and where the only form of cultivation was the destruction of forests by fire in order to raise a scanty crop of coarse grain in the ashes.

Investiture at Rutlam.—During my tour in Malwa I invested His Highness Sujjan Singh, the Raja of Rutlam, with ruling powers on the 15th December 1898, and I am glad to be able to report that the young Chief is conducting the administration with much care, and that, with the aid of his Dewan, Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustomji, he is giving full effect to the promises made by him on the day of his investiture.

Succession at Dhar.—His Highness Sir Anand Rao Powar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Maharaja of Dhar, died on the 15th of July 1898, after many years of suffering. The Maharaja was a loyal and benevolent Chief and was much respected by his subjects and by all who knew him. His Highness has been succeeded by his adopted son, Udaji Rao Powar, who was installed by me under the title of the Raja of Dhar on the 31st January, 1899. The young Raja, who is a promising boy, about 12 years of age, is now a pupil at the Daly College, Indore. The Dhar State is under administration. Rao Bahadur Krishna Rao Mulye, who was for four years Superintendent and afterwards Minister of the Dewas State, Junior Branch, has been appointed Superintendent of Dhar, acting under the orders of the Political Agent, Bhopawar, and I have every hope of benefits accruing to the State during the administration.

I visited Gwalior in July 1898, and at the request of Maharaja Scindia, G.C.S.I., I opened the Elgin Club built by His Highness for the use of his Sardars as a memorial to the Viceroy. I again visited Gwalior on tour in November 1898 and March 1899.

Investiture at Datia.—I invested His Highness Sir Bhawani Singh, Maharaja of Datia, with the Insignia of K.C.S.I., at a darbar held at Datia on the 14th November 1898, as reported in my letter No. 43-C.G., dated the 25th November 1898. I was in camp for 91 days during the year.

REVIEW OF THE REPORTS OF THE POLITICAL OFFICERS.

Gwalior Residency.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newill held charge throughout the year.

Season and Crops.—The rainfall averaged 34·38 inches, the crops were abundant and the general health was good.

Gwalior.—His Highness the Maharaja Scindia has continued to take the keenest interest in the affairs of his State. He directs all Departments, and has acquired a knowledge of the administration in all its branches, which enables him to deal promptly and effectively with all questions which are brought to him for orders. His Highness made a prolonged tour through his Malwa province, and personally inspected the Subat and Tehsil offices, checking accounts and statistics, examining registers of Revenue and Judicial work and redressing on the spot all grievances brought to his notice. It is not too much to say that Maharaja Scindia's example of industry and his untiring devotion to his duties as a Ruler have had the effect of rousing his officials to a sense of their own responsibilities and of promoting confidence amongst his subjects who recognise in His Highness an able and upright Ruler, not only willing, but anxious to undertake, at much personal inconvenience and labour, the duty of supervising the administration of his State and making himself acquainted with the wants of his people.

Currency Reforms.—Since August 1898, when the reform for the conversion of local currencies into Kaldar rupees was initiated, the 4½ districts (½ of one district settled in Chandori) in which Gwalior rupees alone were current have been resettled in British rupees for a period of 7 years on terms very favourable and eagerly accepted by the revenue-payers. At the same time, all Gwalior and Chandori coin presented at the local treasuries of the above five districts were exchanged for British rupees at par in the case of the Gwalior coin and at the rate of 112·8 for 100 Kaldar for the Chandori coin. Between six and seven lakhs of British rupees were sufficient to purchase all the local coin tendered. The revised system for the collection of revenue in the above districts in the British currency was introduced in November 1898, and the instalments due for November and December were collected with

greater ease than had ever before been experienced. Since November 1898 the Revenue Department has been engaged in the reassessment in British currency of the districts hitherto assessed in the Chandori coin. The new assessment was to have been introduced last May. Arrangements have also been made for the purchase of all Chandori coin tendered at district treasuries. Again since August 1898 all contracts for customs *etcetera* have to be tendered for in the British coin and all sales of stamps, judicial or documentary, are negotiated in the same currency. Since November 1898 all establishments at Gwalior and Lashkar and in all districts settled in British rupees are paid in the British currency. There only remains the Province of Malwa, where the Hali coin is current, and it is hoped that this Province will have been successfully dealt with before the Sambat year 1956 (1899-1900) closes.

Dakaiti.—I have recently had the pleasure of submitting for the information of the Government of India a report from the Resident at Gwalior (No. 3365-G., dated the 19th April 1899) furnishing very interesting details of the manner in which the Gwalior Darbar, under the direction of His Highness the Maharaja, has acted during the year under report in the suppression of dakaiti in the Isagarh District.

Three hundred and twenty dacoits and 200 harbourers of dacoits were arrested. Nine gangs were broken up and 70 were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from five years to fifteen years and 96 for five years and less, besides 18 who were killed.

The result of these operations has been most satisfactory, and it is hoped that, when Maharaja Scindia has carried out his intention of destroying the ancient strongholds of dakaiti in the Kararkhera district, there will be no further recrudescence of crime in this part of the Gwalior State which for many years past has been the home of lawlessness and the scene of many violent crimes.

Maharaja Scindia visited Calcutta in January 1899 to bid farewell to His Excellency Lord Elgin, and was present at Government House on the occasion of the reception of His Excellency Lord Curzon of Kedleston.

His Highness attended the Cavalry Camp of Exercise at Delhi in January 1899 at the invitation of General Sir George Luck, Commanding the Forces in Bengal.

Gwalior Railways.—The earnings of the Guna-Bina Railway increased to R1,30,003, and the net earnings payable to the Gwalior Darbar to R58,040-4-9. Of the lines under construction, the Guna-Bara Railway will be open to traffic almost immediately. The Gwalior State Light Railways (2′ gauge) from Gwalior to Bhind and Gwalior to Sipri are under construction, and good progress has been made.

Minor States.—Raja Gajendra Singh of Parone and Raja Madho Singh of Bhadaura died during the year; and these States are now under management.

DEWAS STATE.

Senior Branch.

I notice, with much pleasure, the very satisfactory report of the manner in which His Highness Raja Krishna Rao Powar has worked with his Minister, Rao Bahadur V. K. Kunte, during the year. I have had frequent opportunities of seeing His Highness and of encouraging him to take interest in his duties, and I am satisfied that he has learnt the advantages of exercising his powers with moderation and discretion.

DEWAS STATE.

Junior Branch.

His Highness Malhar Rao Powar, Raja of the Junior Branch, continues to fulfil his promises. His Minister, Rao Bahadur Krishna Rao Mulye, left to be Superintendent of the Dhar State in January 1899. His place is not unworthily filled by Mr. R. J. Bhide.

Bhopal Agency.

Bhopal.—Captain L. S. Newmarch remained in charge throughout the year.

The rainfall was 46·24 inches.

I again have pleasure in drawing attention to the improved administration of the State by the Minister Maulvi Abdul Jabbar, C.I E., who has continued throughout the year to discharge his duties with marked success and has gained the gratitude of Her Highness' subjects.

I believe Her Highness the Begam has implicit trust in her Minister, and is satisfied with the manner in which he conducts his duties.

The new jail at Bhopal, which I have inspected during construction, will supply a great want. The building is commodious and substantial, and the progress made is exceedingly creditable to Mr. Cook, the State Engineer.

Minor States.—The States of Rajgarh, Narsinggarh, Maksudangarh, Pathari and Kurwai remained under superintendence.

The Rao of Khilchipur died on the 28th March 1899 and is succeeded by his eldest son Bhowani Singh.

The Political Agent reports the adoption by all States in the Agency of rules to control the possession of fire-arms.

Baghelkhand Agency.

Rewa.—His Highness Maharaja Sir Venkatesh Raman Singh, G.C.S.I., has continued to administer his State with care and prudence, and I am glad to know that in all matters of importance he is guided by the advice of Captain Pinhey, Political Agent in Baghelkhand, whose relations with the Maharaja are of the most cordial and satisfactory nature.

The Maharaja is particularly fortunate in his officials. Lall Janardhan Singh and Lall Partab Singh, upon whom the chief burden of administration rests, are capable and honourable men upon whom His Highness places his entire confidence.

The restoration to the Rewa State of the Umaria coal-fields, which take effect from the close of the year under report, will be most acceptable to the Maharaja and his Sardars, and there is, I believe, every prospect of a handsome outturn of profit from these mines, which should in years to come prove a source of wealth to the State.

Nagode.—The State continues under management, and the Raja remains at Benares, but there is some little prospect of his ultimately accepting the advice repeatedly offered him and returning to live in the State.

Bundelkhand Agency.

Bundelkhand.—The return of prosperity to the States of this Agency after the famine of 1896-97 has continued unabated, and the year has been one of peace and plenty, though some of the States—Bijawar, Ajaigarh, Baoni, and Sarila—are in straitened circumstances and financial difficulty owing to the heavy expenditure incurred during the late famine. I hope that with close attention and supervision these States may, in the course of a few years, be restored to a satisfactory condition.

Captain J. Colvin, who was Political Agent in Bundelkhand during the last two years and to whom I am indebted for the efficient and zealous manner in which he discharged his duties, was appointed Superintendent of Cooch Behar, and left Bundelkhand on the 1st April 1899, being succeeded in the charge of the Agency by Captain Pritchard.

Orchha.—The State continues to be well governed.

Datia.—As already noted. I invested His Highness Sir Bhawani Singh, Maharaja of Datia, with the Insignia of K.C.S.I. at a darbar on the 14th November 1898.

Panna.—The succession of Madho Singh, the only son of the late Maharaja Lokpal Singh, whose death was noticed last year, was sanctioned by the

Government of India, and His Highness was installed by the Political Agent on the 7th June 1898. The reform of the State Police has already been taken in hand.

Bhopawar Agency.

Major W. H. M. Stewart held charge of this Agency till the 16th February 1899, when he was relieved by Mr. O. V. Bosanquet.

Dhar.—As already noted, His Highness Maharaja Sir Anand Rao Powar died on the 15th July 1898, after many years of suffering, and has been succeeded as Raja of Dhar by his adopted son, His Highness Udaji Rao Powar, who was installed on the 31st January 1899. The administration is being conducted by Rao Bahadur Krishna Rao Mulye under the general supervision of the Political Agent.

Jhabua.—Raja Udey Singh was invested with full powers of administration on the 28th September 1898. He continues to take an interest in freeing his State of debt.

Ali Rajpur.—Rana Pertab Singh continues to study at the Daly College.

Burwani.—Rana Ranjit Singh also attends the Daly College with good results.

Malwa Agency.

Captain W. M. Cubitt was in charge throughout the year.

Jaora.—The management remains with Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, C.S.I. His Highness the Nawab continues to study at the Daly College. The condition of the State is generally satisfactory.

Rutlam.—As already noted, His Highness Raja Sajan Singh was invested with governing powers on 15th December 1898.

Sailana.—His Highness continues to supervise the administration with zeal and ability. His Highness spent October 1898 on a pilgrimage to Allahabad with marked improvement to his health.

Sitamau.—His Highness Bahadur Singh died on the 7th April 1899, leaving no direct heirs to the succession.

Education in Central India.

Mr. Gunion's report on the progress of education in Central India is satisfactory.

Public Works.

The approximate expenditure was R3,54,721.

The most important works completed during the year were the Bonar River Bridge on the Nowgong-Jhansi Road, causeways across the Dhip and Gobir rivers, and the Kulhar-Pathari Road.

Medical.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Dane held charge of the post of Civil Administrative Medical Officer till 27th of February 1899, when he proceeded on leave and was relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Weir.

The number of dispensaries increased from 85 to 87 during the year, and Lieutenant-Colonel Weir's report shows that the Department continued to do excellent work.

Postal Department.

Mr. Barton Groves continued to hold charge of the Department during the year, except for three months when he was away on leave, and was relieved by Mr. W. T. Van Someren, C.I.E.

The review and statistics furnished by Mr. Barton Groves indicate a steady advancement in postal business, and it is also satisfactory to note that cordial relations continued to be maintained by the Department in its dealings with the various Native States.

W. H. C. WYLLIE,
for COLONEL D. W. K. BARR,
Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

DATED INDORE RESIDENCY;
The 19th April 1899.

PART II.

POLITICAL.

CHAPTER I.

GWALIOR.

Report of the Gwalior Residency, 1898-99.

I.—General.

Personnel.—I held charge of the Gwalior Residency throughout the year.

2. *Limits of the Gwalior Residency.*—No changes have taken place.

The direct administration of the States round Goona still remains under the Resident.

3. *Season and Crops.*—The rainfall, except in the Sabalgarh District bordering on the Chambal river, was sufficient and seasonable. The average was 34·38 inches. Both the *Kharif* and *Rabi* crops have been abundant.

4. *Public health.*—The general health has been excellent. No epidemic prevailed during the year, and malarial fever was less severe than usual. Happily no cases of bubonic plague occurred in Gwalior territory. Segregation camps have been maintained, and every possible care taken to prevent any importation of the disease.

5. *Tours.*—Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. K. Barr, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, visited Gwalior on the 4th July 1898, when he opened the new club, recently erected by His Highness for the use of the Sardars of the State. With His Excellency the Viceroy's consent it was called "The Elgin Club"—an honour much appreciated by His Highness and the Sardars.

In the course of his annual tour Lieutenant-Colonel Barr again visited Gwalior on the 10th November, and, at His Highness's special request, presented medals for the Tirah Campaign to the ranks of the Gwalior Transport Corps, and the 1st class Order of Merit to the Commandant, Major Suraj Prasad. Brigadier-General E. Money, C.B., Commanding the Bundelkhand District, was also present.

During the past month, Lieutenant-Colonel Barr again visited Gwalior for a private visit.

Mr. C. S. Bayley, while officiating for Lieutenant-Colonel Barr, paid Gwalior a visit during September on his way to Simla.

His Highness left Gwalior on 19th November 1898 for a prolonged visit through the province of Malwa, which, with the exception of flying visits to Calcutta and Delhi, continued till the end of February. A special report of his inspection and proceedings is now under preparation. As the tour lay through districts under the charge of the Political Agents in Bhopal and Malwa, I did not accompany His Highness, but at his request went through the dakait-infested districts of Pichore and Chanderi in the Isagarh Prant, returning at the end of the year. Later on, during February, in company with the Assistant General Superintendent of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department and the local officials, I visited the Bhelsa District in the same Prant, and saw the Moghia settlements.

I also visited the petty States round Goona during August and February, and again on my way to Parone, where, on the 9th March, I installed the young Raja Mahendra Singh.

II.—Political.

6. The year under report has been one of much importance and anxiety. Happily the Gwalior State quickly recovered from the effects of the recent famine, and so His Highness was able to take up more fully the important questions of currency, military organisation, and suppression of dakaiti.

Regarding Currency.—As the new settlement in the Gwalior and Isagarh Prants are calculated in Imperial coin, it seemed necessary to His Highness to take very speedy measures to get rid of the embarrassing local Gwalior and Chandori coins, and so make way for an Imperial currency. The whole question has been so clearly represented to the Government of India, it will suffice for me to say that during the year about one crore of Gwalior and Chandori rupees have been disposed of by melting them down to bullion, which has been sold in the open market for Imperial rupees. Some of the money so realised was invested in Government paper, as the rates for buying were favourable, but this did not prevent the new currency being started in the Gwalior Prant to allow of the officials and troops being paid in Imperial rupees. After the 1st of June next, when the State financial year commences, His Highness will, in the same way, buy up Chandori coins at a reasonable rate, and introduce an Imperial currency throughout the Isagarh Prant.

There will then only remain the province of Malwa to be dealt with, and this His Highness proposes taking up in the following year. He will be much assisted by the information obtained and experience gained during his recent tour through the province.

7. *Regarding Military Organisation.*—His Highness brings to notice that he has reduced the strength of his army by over 3,000, but has not decreased the expenditure, as he is anxious to get a good and efficient class of men, suitable for the increased duties which will fall upon them.

8. *Regarding the Suppression of Dakaiti.*—His Highness brings to notice that the gangs of the notorious dakaits in the Isagarh Prant have been broken up, that crime has been reduced by half, and that the security of life and property has been greatly ensured.

The operations of the Gwalior Darbar met with the approval of the Governments of India and the North-Western Provinces in October last. A further report has since been submitted showing that with the assistance of the Imperial Service and other State troops and police 320 dakaits and 200 harbourers have been arrested during the year, of whom a large proportion have been convicted and severely punished.

9. His Highness has just submitted his report on the administration of his State during the past year. He has been pleased to remark:—

"I write, for the information of the Government of India, that all this has been done by the help and advice I have received from time to time, whenever it was necessary, from the Agent to the Governor-General and the Resident, whose cordial and friendly assistance are much appreciated by me."

I would like to add what a real pleasure it has been to me to enjoy His Highness's friendship and confidence, and to become acquainted with his many intelligent proposals and plans for the benefit of his State and subjects. The Gwalior State is fortunate in having an energetic and intelligent ruler, who endeavours to see everything for himself, and to become acquainted with the opinions and work of his district officials. His Highness carefully studies every branch of his administration, and earnestly strives to rule well over his very extensive territory.

10. His Highness was, on the occasion of the Queen-Empress' Birthday, gazetted a Colonel in the British Army. The honour was highly appreciated, for the Maharaja is a keen soldier, and inherits all the military tastes of his father, the late Maharaja Jayaji Rao, G.C.S.I., who was a General in the British Army.

11. During May, His Highness, accompanied by the Resident, went to Simla on the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy, when Currency and Military matters of importance were discussed. After a short stay His Highness returned to Gwalior.

His Highness, attended by the Resident, visited Calcutta in January, where he was present at the arrival of Lord and Lady Curzon, and witnessed the departure of Lord Elgin from Prinsep's Ghât. His Highness left Calcutta on 7th January to attend the Cavalry Camp of Exercise at Delhi, where he was attached to the staff of Lieutenant-General Sir George Luck, K.C.B., Commanding the Bengal Army.

On 15th January he returned to Gwalior and proceeded to rejoin his camp in the Mandsaur District of Malwa.

12. The title of "Rai Sahib" was conferred on 1st January 1899 on Pandit Dwarka Nath Sheopuri, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education.

13. *Boundary Cases.*—Lieutenant C. A. Smith was deputed in November to settle the boundary disputes pending between Gwalior, and the States of Tonk and Jhallawar and the small States round Goona. He reports that 21 cases have been settled mostly by mutual consent and arbitration. There remain now for next year a few disputed cases on the Gwalior-Datia border.

14. *Imperial Service Troops.*—Captain Cotgrave, the Inspecting Officer, proceeded on furlough, and was succeeded in July by Captain Younghusband.

Colonel Sir Howard Melliss inspected the Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport Corps on 11th January. During February, Captain Crawford, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, also visited the Corps.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of His Highness on tour, and the absence on dakaiti work of some of the Imperial Service Cavalry, they did not compete at the assault-of-arms at Agra.

III.—Minor States and Thakurates.

15. *Kaniadhana.*—During the recent active operation of the Gwalior Darbar against dakaits in the Isagarh Prant, it was found that the members of the Kararkhera and other gangs were constantly resorting to Kaniadhana territory, and as the Raja was helpless with his own resources to prevent them from doing so, he readily assented to the location of some Gwalior troops at his capital, to be supervised by the Inspector of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department under his direct orders. Although frequent troubles in connection with supplies kept cropping up, the party remained there for over four months, and were successful in keeping dakaits out of the State, and so very materially assisted the Gwalior Darbar to follow them up in their own adjacent territory.

Thakur Anrud Singh, of Kandhari, still holds out, in spite of conciliatory concessions from the Raja, but as his younger brother has agreed to the *Razinamah* alluded to in last year's report, there is, I think, reasonable hope that Anrud Singh will agree to observe what seem to be the lawful right of the Chief.

Agra-Barkhera.—Thakur Balwant Singh has been managing his estate under my supervision. No complaints have come to notice. He has commenced to repay the loan advanced to him by the Gwalior Darbar.

Kathone.—Nothing of importance has occurred. Owing to the village of Kathone being guaranteed, while the village of Bamsoli is unguaranteed, petty disputes are constantly arising with the Gwalior authorities.

16. *Petty States round Goona.*—Regarding these States, I wish to bring to notice how much work they involve, and how difficult it is for the Resident, situated as he is 150 miles away at Gwalior, and without accommodation at Goona to carefully carry on their supervision. Most of the States are heavily involved in debt, and their Chiefs careless for everything except their own needs. They are unable to keep their Thakurs and zamindars in order, and so frequent complaints come in from both sides for which one seldom gets satisfactory explanation or redress.

17. *Raghogarh.*—The Maharaj Kumar, eldest son and heir of Raja Jaimandal Singh, has continued to manage State affairs. At the request of the State, Shiv Shankar Lal was appointed Kamdar on probation.

During February I visited Raghogarh, went through the State accounts and found that the administration was fairly carried out.

I also decided to construct the new Jubilee Hospital on a more moderate scale better adapted for the requirements of a small State than the costly building previously arranged for.

Garrah.—The budget for the year has been carefully worked out to allow for yearly savings of about ₹4,000, but it is very doubtful if the suggestion will be carried out, or any instalment be paid to the numerous creditors.

18. *Parone.*—Raja Gajendra Singh died on the 16th December 1898. He left two sons, Mahendra Singh and Pulendra Singh, aged six and four. On the 9th March 1899, I installed the former on the Parone *gadi*, and, under instructions from the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, left Pandit Parashram Mahadaji Mulye in charge of the State. He will also, in consultation with the Rani, be guardian to the boys till they are old enough to go to the Daly College at Indore.

The annual income of the State is about ₹21,000, and the liabilities about ₹15,000, which, with careful management, should be paid off in four or five years.

Umri.—The work of this small State goes on as usual under the management of Raja Pirthi Singh.

19. *Bhadaura.*—The condition of this petty State is very unsatisfactory. Raja Madho Singh died on 3rd February 1899 without an heir or adopting.

When I went there in February, it was pitiable to see the deserted village and neglected land. Several bad harvests and want of consideration to the cultivators have driven them away. The annual income is now only ₹3,000, or half of what it should be. There is no money in the Treasury, while debts of more than ₹6,000 have been incurred. Nothing but careful management can in time bring about an improvement and induce cultivators to return to their old holdings.

Chabra—Is an outlying Pargana of the Tonk State, which was formerly under the control of the Political Assistant at Goona.

The Nazim is Sahibzada Muhammad Sher Ali Khan, a brother-in-law of His Highness the Nawab of Tonk. I have always found him ready to help, and especially so within the last month, when five Pathan dakaits were captured, who had for some time been residing in Chabra.

20. I now forward a report of the administration of the Gwalior State, during the past year, which has just been submitted to me by His Highness. It gives full particulars of the working of each department.

For easy reference I have taken from it the following particulars, which are represented under their several headings.

21. *Revenue.*—The Board has remained unaltered in constitution throughout the year, and has held 91 ordinary and 13 special meetings, at all of which the attendance of members was full and regular. Out of 7,027 cases 4,054 were disposed of. Many measures of importance in connection with resettlement surveys, the introduction of Imperial coin, remission of arrears, and the redistribution of districts have been carried out during the year.

Statement shewing Receipts and Expenditure of the Gwalior State for 1897-98.

Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Expenditure.	Amount.	Total.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*		*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
Opening balance at the beginning of 1897-98 including investments.	.....	9,64,65,084 14 4	1. Civil 62,98,985 8 3		
			Remissions given . . 70,67,381 8 6		
1. Land Revenue	94,40,436 15 7			1,33,66,367 0 9	
2. Sewai Jama	61,06,650 13 11				
		1,55,47,087 13 6	2. Military	36,01,701 5 1	
			3. Karkhanajat	18,52,128 14 6	
3. Muzmi (or amounts recovered on account of advances made in previous years and from outstandings of unadjusted accounts).	1,58,18,468 7 9				1,88,20,197 4 4
			4. Radkarz (or refunds during the year of sums standing to the credit of various Departments in previous year's accounts).	1,00,27,539 15 1	
Remissions	70,67,381 8 6				
4. Izafut Jama (or sums standing in the Sirkar Treasuries to the credit of various Departments).	57,10,838 12 4		5. Jasalmat (or advances made to several Departments and requiring adjustment).	1,23,73,264 0 8	
		2,85,96,688 12 7			2,24,00,803 15 9
			Total Expenditure .	.....	4,12,21,001 4 1
			Balance .	.....	9,93,87,860 4 4
			Details.		
				R a. p.	
			1. Reserve Treasury	3,42,15,696 1 3	
			2. In working Treasuries . . .	1,19,60,670 2 3	
			3. Investments	5,32,11,494 0 10	
Total Receipts .	.....	4,41,43,776 10 1	Total .	9,93,87,860 4 4	
GRAND TOTAL .	.....	14,06,08,861 8 5	GRAND TOTAL .	.....	14,06,08,861 8 5

22. *Mafi and Pension Department.*—During the year 316 files or cases and 4,126 letters were disposed of.

As a consequence of close scrutiny now maintained into claims to succession, the annual cash payments to *mafidars* were reduced to R9,67,107 for the year under report as compared to R10,41,593 for the year previous, and the annual reduction of expenditure under this head, since the Board came into existence, now amounts to R1,36,362.

New allowances were created during the year as follows:—

Cash allowances in lieu of lands resumed R1,806-13-5.

Allowances to *mafidars* in the resumed Jagir of Bag Bakaner R3,915-2-0.

The pension roll was increased by R7,455 on account of new pensions and decreased by the lapse through death of R14,112, the total annual sum paid under this head amounting to R1,61,219 for Samvat 1954, as compared to R1,68,887 for Samvat 1953.

23. *Stamp Department.*—Stamps continue to be sold to the public by Post Masters, District and Pargana Treasurers, and by a few licensed vendors.

An increase of R12,228 in a year greatly affected by a reduction in the means of the people through famine and high prices may be accepted as satisfactory; but the stamps income will never reach its proper development so long as the Courts remain so dilatory in procedure, as they are at present, nor until the practice now in vogue of accepting as evidence on payment of fine of every unstamped document, which is required by Darbar law to be stamped, is altered.

24. *Postal Department.*—During the year, His Highness received instruction from a senior officer of the British Postal Department in post office procedure, and subsequently, in the course of the cold weather tour, personally inspected every district and pargana post office in five out of the six districts comprising Malwa. The departmental surplus, including the value of service postage, amounts to R30,047, or an improvement over the preceding year of R2,038.

The unit of amount for which letters and parcels may be insured has been raised from R1,000 to R2,000, while the procedure has been simplified. Several applications were received from commercial communities at towns visited in the course of the cold season tour for the extension of the insurance system, indicating increase of trust in the Darbar's postal arrangements.

The relations of the Darbar Postal Department with the Imperial Postal Department throughout the year were most satisfactory in character, and Pandit Shiv Charan Sahib, Post-Master-General, has earned the thanks of the Darbar for his careful and intelligent administration of his department.

25. *Land Records.*—Great credit is due to Colonel Pitcher and his assistants for the way in which the work of the department has been carried out.

The cultivated area for Gwalior Prant exceeded that for Samvat 1953 by 1,97,788 bighas, and the total number of wells and tanks utilized for irrigation was 6,557, less indicating the more favourable character of the rainy season, and the large number of temporary wells sunk during the famine year.

The same differences appear in the figures for the Isagarh and Malwa Prants, *viz.*, large increase in cultivated area, and decrease in number of wells brought into use.

The proportion of irrigated area to cultivated area shows that in Malwa more dependence is placed on wells than on tanks, while in the Gwalior Prant tanks afford a larger proportion of irrigation than wells. The coincidence in all the three Prants of the proportions of irrigated area to total cultivated area is very singular, thus—

Gwalior Prant	6·03
Isagarh Prant	6·26
Malwa Prant	6·31

To increase this proportion year by year, until the land is better safeguarded against famine, is clearly the duty of the State.

In the Gwalior Prant we see returned prosperity in the increase of the average rent rate from 3-13-1 to 4-0-3, increase in the total estimated *nikasi*, great increase in the recorded collections, which, however, are in any case far short of actuals, considerably less area shewn as *mafi*, indicating the fictitious nature of a large proportion of the titles of *mafi* holders, great increase in milch cattle. In the Isagarh Prant we find somewhat similar figures, except that, while the rent rate has gone up, the total *nikasi* has fallen off, and milch cattle and plough bullocks have decreased, an inconsistency connected, no doubt, with the near approach of settlement. Still there is no doubt that some of the districts, notably Bhelsa, for the last five years have been rapidly deteriorating.

26. *Surveys.*—The survey in the Amjhera District has been completed as well as of several villages not purely Khalsa which were omitted at the first survey of the Gwalior and Isagarh Prants.

27. *Settlements.*—When last year's report was submitted, the resettlement of District Bhander was in progress. It was brought to completion by June last. The new settlements were announced in July and accepted throughout the district without demur, save in three or four peculiar cases, which have since been adjusted.

The district has always paid its revenue in Kaldar coin. The new settlement gave a rise of 29 per cent., and has been fixed for twenty years, and the *kharif* collections came in with unprecedented ease and punctuality.

In July last His Highness, having determined upon a reform of currency, directed measures to be taken for removing from currency the Gwalior rupee. As the districts of Tawarghar, Bhind, Sikarwari, Gird Gwalior, and half of district Narwar were settled twenty-eight years ago in Gwalior rupees, and the remaining half of Narwar was settled in Chandori rupees, and as both Gwalior and Chandori rupees had lost their original values, and were falling day by day, the first problem was how to resettle the district in Kaldar rupees. In about six weeks working on the Patwari papers alone, the Land Records Department framed new *jamas* in Kaldar coin for all five districts, taking the opportunity to re-adjust summarily many inequalities. In a large number of villages *jamas* were largely reduced, and in many increased, but limited to a rise of 2 annas in the rupee.

The new settlement was fixed for seven years, and the *jamas* were freely accepted; collections in Kaldar of the *Kharif kists* have been made, as in Bhander, with ease and punctuality.

Certain liberal concessions made by the Darbar have greatly contributed to the ease and rapidity with which these settlements have been effected, *viz.*, the fixing of later dates for the *kists* than was formerly the case, and so allowing the cultivators greater freedom for the disposal of produce; the concession of exemption from assessment at the next following settlement of all groves planted, and all wells or other irrigation works, constructed during the currency of settlement now made. Also a liberal allowance made for all waste land brought under cultivation.

The total extra cost of assessing the six districts over and above the pay of Land Records staff has amounted to R5,332-15-8.

The Department has now in hand the resettlement of the District of Neemuch and Sheopur, and of Parganas Kanera, Pichore, and Chanderi, hitherto assessed in Kaldar, and of Districts Bhelsa, Bajrangarh, and Isagarh, and Parganas Ranod and Kolaras, hitherto assessed in Chandori, but now to be settled in Kaldar. This, again, is being done by the permanent Land Records Establishment, and all field work has been completed. I hope to submit assessments for sanction and to distribute the new leases before the current agricultural year expires. The extra cost will not exceed that incurred for the Gwalior Prant, and will probably be much less.

28. *Forests.*—In the course of re-settling the Isagarh Prant, large areas of waste and jungle have been worked out for conservation.

It is anticipated that when the Light Railway, now under construction, reaches Sipri and Sheopur, the value of the wood will be greatly increased.

29. *Irrigation* has been in progress and should cause a great addition to the resources of the State. Rupees 64,000 were sanctioned in the Budget. One hundred and seventy-three projects have been undertaken during the year. Of these, 120 have been completed.

IV.—JUDICIAL.

30. *Resident's Court.*—The annexed returns show the judicial work done by the Resident during the year.

There were no original civil suits.

Five criminal cases were instituted during the year, in which twenty persons were concerned. There are no cases pending.

There were three appeals against the decision of the Court of the Railway Magistrate, in which the decisions of the Lower Court were upheld.

31. *Gwalior State.*—The Judicial Department has turned out good work during the year, under the supervision of Mr. C. V. Vaidya, M.A., LL.B., Chief Justice.

The following table shows the total work done:—

Name of Department.	Year.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Remarks.
Civil	1897	4,109	15,669	19,778	15,876	3,902	
	1898	3,902	19,955	23,857	19,004	4,853	
Criminal	1897	4,050	41,432	45,482	41,875	3,607	
	1898	3,607	33,708	37,315	34,073	3,242	

These figures show that the civil work increased and criminal work declined in the year under report, as this year was not affected by famine at all, but was one of prosperity.

The Sadar Adalat disposed of 710 civil suits and 631 criminal, showing an increase from the previous year.

Of 400 appeals, in 207 cases the decision of the Lower Court was confirmed, in 59 modified, in 40 reversed, 53 were remanded, 1 compromised, and 40 were otherwise disposed of.

The Prant Judges disposed of 1,213 civil suits and 1,750 criminal cases against 1,298 civil and 1,643 criminal cases in 1897.

The Zilla Adalats disposed of 4,045 civil suits and 7,315 criminal cases against 3,844 civil and 8,535 criminal cases in 1897.

The Pargana Adalats disposed of 13,036 civil suits and 24,377 criminal cases against 10,213 civil suits and 31,239 criminal cases in 1897.

Fines to the extent of R1,15,536-0-9 were imposed during the year, of which R66,292-2-8½ were realised.

V.—EDUCATIONAL.

32. The Educational Department has made considerable progress under the able direction of Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, Inspector-General of Education.

The Inspector-General started, in company with His Highness the Maharaja on the 9th November 1898, on a tour of inspection in the Malwa Prant, and inspected the principal schools in the districts of Ujjain, Shajapur, Agar, Mandsaur, and Neemuch. His Highness also personally inspected most of the schools at the head-quarters of Subats and Tahsils, and recorded his opinion in the Inspection Book.

The following statement shows the number of colleges and schools in the State as compared with the previous year :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
1. Colleges	2	2
2. High Schools	3	3
3. Middle Schools	18	18
4. Primary Schools—		
(*a*) For boys	228	276
(*b*) „ girls	1	3
5. Aided Schools	7	9
6. Special Schools—		
(*a*) Sardars' School	...	1
(*b*) Service School	1	1
(*c*) Law School	1	1
TOTAL	261	314

The total number of pupils attending the colleges and schools during the year was 15,723 as compared with 13,772 in the previous year.

The details are as follows :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
1. Colleges	120	133
2. Secondary Schools	3,711	3,972
3. Primary Schools—		
(*a*) For boys	9,687	10,885
(*b*) „ girls	115	601
4. Special Schools—		
(*a*) Sardars' School	...	13
(*b*) Service School	108	94
(*c*) Law School	31	25
TOTAL	13,772	15,723

The number of teachers has increased from 542 to 655 during the year.

The results of public examinations as compared with the previous year are as follows :—

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Appeared.	Passed.	Appeared.	Passed.
B. A.—A course	13	8	10	6
B „	5	1	4	...
Intermediate—A course	16	8	13	5
B „	13	7	10	3
Entrance	32	20	31	13
University School Final	2	1	4	2
Middle	55	10	60	32
Central India Schools Examination	63	38	70	48
Punjab University—Persian	1	1	2	2
Sanskrit	51	33	55	26
TOTAL	251	127	265	137

Three stipendiary students have been reading in the Veterinary College in Bombay. Seven boys have also been granted scholarships for acquiring technical education in the State Workshops at Gwalior under Mr. Baker.

The Service School has been making satisfactory progress during the year under report.

Of the special schools, the Sardars' School is new, and was opened by the express order of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia for the education of the sons of the Sardars of the State. There are about a dozen young gentlemen attending the school, and they learn English, Urdu, Marathi, and other school subjects, besides drill.

The girls' school which was opened last year at Ujjain has continued to make progress. The average attendance in this school is now 63, and many of the girls can now read and write fairly well, and work simple sums. On the 24th December 1898, His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by Colonel and Mrs. Pitcher, Mr. and Mrs. Onräet, Mrs. Heyland, and the principal State officials, honoured the school with a visit. His Highness expressed himself much pleased with the establishment and distributed *sáris* to all the little pupils.

In August 1898, a girls' school was tentatively opened at Lashkar. On the 18th November following (the birthday of His Highness) it was formally opened by His Highness, who announced that Their Highnesses the Maharanis have consented to the school being named after them—"The Maharanis' Girls School." Their Highnesses also visited the school in January 1899, and generously presented ₹1,000 for the benefit of the school.

A third girls' school has since been opened at Morar.

The two colleges continued to teach gymnastics and other athletic exercises.

VI.—Public Works Department.

33. The Member of the Board of Revenue in charge Public Works Department brings to notice that two budgets were sanctioned during the year. One for the buildings and roads branch amounting to ₹9,00,000, and the other for the light-gauge railways under construction amounting to ₹8,69,000; of the former grant, the following are the principal heads of expenditure:—

Original works—

	₹
Civil Buildings	2,34,620
Communications	1,23,318
Repairs to communications	2,70,987
Contributions	1,64,901
Civil Buildings	57,275
Imperial works	76,519

VII.—Gwalior Light Railways.

34. *Bhind Railway.*—The estimate for this line, amounting to ₹10,35,269 Chandori coin=₹8,62,724 Imperial, was sanctioned by the Darbar.

The work on this line will be completed during the current year, and it is hoped the line will be open for all traffic before the monsoon, excepting station buildings, machinery, etc., which will be finished next year.

The work in platelaying and linking was finished on the 24th February 1899.

The budget grant for this line amounts to R3,81,800, and the expenditure during the year is R3,51,718, excluding cost of Public Works materials and rolling stock amounting to R4,25,827, but including the cost of wooden sleepers purchased in India, which stands at R98,534. The expenditure on this line from the commencement, including the cost of English materials, etc., is R9,20,174. The cost of Public Works materials, rolling stock, and wooden sleepers amount to R5,64,861, thus leaving R3,55,315 only, incurred on formation bridges, culverts, platelaying, fitting up rolling stock, etc. The cost of establishment charges comes to R33,601, which is about 9½ per cent. over the expenditure of R3,55,313.

It is not yet time to say at what cost per mile the line is to be completed, as heavy payments are yet to be made for which approximate amounts have only been included in the expenditure.

35. *Gwalior-Sipri Railway.*—The estimate of this line amounts to R26,01,107 Chandori coin.

The work on this line has progressed a great deal. Platelaying has also been taken in hand, and it is hoped the line will be open before the end of the year.

The Budget grant amounts to R4,87,200, and the expenditure is R4,97,798, excluding the cost of Public Works materials and rolling stock, which amounts to R10,07,387.

The expenditure on this line, from beginning to end of 1898-99, including the cost of English materials, will come to R17,63,480. The cost of Public Works materials and rolling stock is R10,01,387. The balance, R7,56,093, is, therefore, taken to be spent here to end of 1898-99 on earthwork, bridges and culverts, platelaying, fitting up, rolling stock, etc. The establishment charge comes to R54,779, which is little above 7 per cent. over the Indian expenditure of R7,56,093.

36. *Guna-Bina Railway.*—The total earnings to 31st December 1898 were R1,30,003-14-9, while the net earnings payable to the Gwalior Darbar amounted to R58,040-4-9, showing an increase of R15,593-13-9 during the year.

37. *Guna-Baran Railway.*—Mr. Taylor, the Chief Engineer, reports that all the bridges are completed and most of the ballast collected, and that, after being inspected by the Government Inspecting Engineer, it should be open for all traffic by 1st May 1899.

For some time goods have been conveyed when convenient by the Construction Agency as far as Guna. Most of the stations are completed; it has been decided for the present to only provide for a temporary station at Baran, until the question of extending the line is settled.

VIII.—Medical.

38. The State Medical Department has continued to make satisfactory progress under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Crofts, I.M.S.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Crofts went on furlough in the beginning of March 1898, and his brother Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crofts, M.D., officiated for him for nine months. Both these medical officers carried on their duties with zeal and ability.

The total number of new cases (both "Intern" and "Extern") treated during the year was 1,35,716 as compared with 1,50,319 treated in 1897 and 1,33,932 in 1896. The high number of cases treated in 1897 as compared with the other two years is due to causes connected with famine.

The total number of "Intern" patients treated during the year was 1,809, of whom 1,000 were cured, 416 were relieved, 181 were discharged otherwise, 120 died, and 92 remained under treatment.

Of the 120 deaths, 65 occurred in the Men's Dispensary, 27 in the Women's Hospital, Lashkar, and the rest in the out-district dispensaries The average daily number of Intern patients treated was 104·60.

The total number of Extern patients treated was 1,33,907, against 1,47,595 in 1897, the daily average being 1,209·70.

The diseases which caused most admissions into hospitals are in the following table in their order of frequency as compared with 1897 :—

	1897.	1898.
1. Malarial fever	28,093	22,121
2. Skin diseases	18,972	17,531
3. Dyspepsia and Diseases of Digestive system	13,191	14,285
4. Diseases of Lungs and Respiratory system	13,243	13,680
5. Ulcers	8,589	7,766
6. Eye Diseases	7,093	7,385
7. Venereal Diseases	5,136	6,944
8. Rheumatic Affections	6,907	6,906
9. Diarrhœa and Dysentery	9,235	5,584
10. Diseases of the ear	4,442	4,546
11. „ „ nervous system	3,663	4,008
12. Local injuries	3,260	3,910
13. Worms	2,697	2,519

The number of Major and Minor operations performed was 406 and 5,930, respectively, as compared with 345 and 5,535 in 1897.

The results were :—

Cured	5,991
Relieved	207
Discharged otherwise	126
Died	11

No epidemics occurred during the year under report, and the general health of the people has been excellent.

Sixty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four children were vaccinated during the year, as compared with 56,536 children vaccinated in 1897. The details are :—

	1897.	1898.
Males	29,848	33,344
Females	26,688	28,520
TOTAL	56,536	61,864

Classified according to castes or creed, the figures stand as below :—

	1897.	1898.
Christians	8	14
Muhammadans	1,533	1,483
Hindus	34,183	38,506
Other castes	20,812	21,861
TOTAL	56,536	61,864

Of these, 55,993 were successful against 51,799 in the preceding year; 5,871 against 4,737 in 1897 were unsuccessful.

No new hospitals have been opened during the year under report, but one (Hospital at Kolaras) was closed in December 1898.

IX.—DAKAITI.

39. *Gwalior Prant.*—The Sir Subah reports the total number of crimes committed during the year as 13. The number compares favourably with 43 of the last year. It is also satisfactory to note that no highway robbery has been committed during the year. Of these 13 cases, 9 have been detected

leaving 4 cases only to be accounted for; 43 criminals have also been arrested. The Subahs have been repeatedly directed to use their utmost diligence, not only to detect, but also to suppress crimes in their respective districts, and every assistance in this matter is afforded them by the Sir Subah.

40. *Isagarh Prant.*—The Sir Subah reports—the following statement will show at a glance the work done :—

	Committed.	*Detected.*
Dakaitis	33	24, or about 73 per cent.
Highway robbery	1	*Nil.*
Cattle lifting	14	10, or over 71 per cent.

I have now to deal with the Kararkhera Gole, and may mention here that out of a total of some 65 men the greater portion has been sent to various terms of imprisonment, or has been ordered to furnish security for their future good behaviour, and some few have been released for want of evidence against them. The Police have, however, been directed to watch these men.

By the killing of Nahar Singh, the Sargana, and the granting of pardon to Dalip Singh, the other Sargana, I may virtually say that the gang has completely been demoralized, and that the few persons who have hitherto been adherents to the gang have now forsaken the profession of dakaiti.

X.—Municipality.

41. *Constitution.*—During the year under report the Lashkar Municipality has been reorganized. The Municipal work was formerly carried on in Lashkar by an Assistant. But on the 22nd August 1898, a general committee consisting of 63 members has been appointed with the laudable object of interesting the public in Municipal affairs. His Highness the Maharaja is the President of the General Committee with Lieutenant-Colonel Sir M. Filose as Vice-President. A managing committee consisting of 13 members has also been appointed.

There have been three meetings of the general committee, which were very well attended. The managing committee has met 47 times.

Conservancy.—Great changes have been introduced into this Department. Its entire working has been made over to the Police. The Municipal servants have merely to inspect the city and report the result of their inspection to the Police.

XI.—Miscellaneous.

42. During the year under report only one Vilayati was deported from Gwalior to Peshawar.

43. *Railway Accidents.*—Eight cases of railway accident were reported during the year, in which three men and two women were killed, and two men and one woman were injured.

Gwalior Residency;
The 20th April 1899.

J. H. NEWILL, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Resident at Gwalior.

Statement showing the number of days travelled by the Resident at Gwalior during 1898-99.

Name of Officer.	April 1898.	May 1898.	June 1898.	July 1898.	Augu t 1898.	September 1898.	October 1898.	November 1898.	December 1898.	January 1899.	February 1899.	March 1899.	Total.
Colonel J. H. Newill	19	11	...	10	14	...	...	10	23	12	13	9	121

Gwalior Residency;
The 30th April 1899.

A. M. CROFTS, *Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.*
In charge of Gwalior Residency.

CHAPTER III.

BHOPAL.

Administration Report of the Bhopal Political Agency for the year 1898-99.

The rainfall for the year was 46·24 inches, measured at Sehore. In the year before it was 41·08 inches, and in the year before that it was 40·41 inches.

I held charge of the Agency throughout the year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dane, the Agency Surgeon, was on privilege leave for one month, from the 3rd September 1898, and went on furlough on the 27th February 1899. Captain Moore, who succeeded him, arrived in Sehore on the 16th March 1899.

My annual tour began on the 28th October 1898, and ended on the 16th March 1899. It extended to every State in the Agency except the Chiefships of Muhammadgarh and Basoda, but I arranged a meeting with the Nawab of Muhammadgarh at Pathari.

Mr. C. S. Bayley, C.S., when officiating as Agent to the Governor-General, visited Bhopal on the 13th-15th September 1898, and Colonel Barr in the course of his annual tour visited Bhopal, Narsingarh, Rajgarh, and Khilchipur. During this portion of his tour I accompanied him.

The most important events of the year have been (1) the adoption by all the States in this Agency of Rules to regulate and restrict the possession of fire-arms, (2) the construction of a large and suitable jail at Bhopal, which is nearing completion, (3) the conversion of the currency in the Khilchipur State, (4) the establishment of telegraphic communications between Rajgarh and Biaora, between Narsingarh and Pachore, and the opening of telegraph offices at Rajgarh, Narsingarh, and Pachore, (5) the opening of a metalled road between Pathari and the Kulhar Station on the Indian Midland Railway.

Regarding the Arms Rules, a special report has been submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General.

POLITICAL.

Bhopal.—Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal has enjoyed good health throughout the year, and has not left her State except for a short journey to Cawnpore, where she went to bid Lord Elgin farewell on the eve of his departure from India. In my report last year I observed on the water-supply of Bhopal that a second water wheel and a second set of pumps were necessary, for in case of any failure in the apparatus now working a population of about 80,000 persons would have to fetch their water from the lakes instead of having it supplied to them in pipes. I regret to say that nothing has been done to supply this want.

The Bhopal Victoria Lancers have maintained their high standard of efficiency, but they are still without transport and cannot, therefore, be regarded as fit to take their place in the service of the Empire.

The Minister continues to do his best to improve the general administration. The most defective part of the administration is, perhaps, the police, and the Bhopal State has lately enjoyed an undesirable pre-eminence in the number of dakaitis occurring within its limits. Steps have been taken, however, to secure co-operation between the Bhopal police and the police of the Central Provinces, and it is hoped that this co-operation, will be too powerful for the criminals on either side of the border.

The Lansdowne Maternity Hospital at Bhopal was in charge of Miss Barnard from 1st to 12th April and from 23rd July to 19th December. During the rest of the year it was under the management of Miss Blong, who permanently succeeded Miss Barnard on the latter's departure from the State in December last.

The jail at Bhopal is approaching completion. Its rapid construction does great credit to the State Engineer, Mr. Cook, whose energy and care deserve well of the Bhopal State.

Her Highness the Begam last year consented to place the medical institutions of the State under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon, and in accordance with this he is now supervising these institutions pending the approval by the Government of India of Her Highness's proposals. There is no doubt that the medical institutions of the Bhopal State will largely benefit from such an arrangement and that a better return for the expenditure now incurred by these institutions will be secured.

Minor States.

Rajgarh.—In Rajgarh there is no special incident to notice. The administration has not improved. The new telegraph line from Biaora to Rajgarh will have a civilising effect and probably improve the trade of Rajgarh.

Narsingarh.—The young Raja Arjun Singh, his brother Ram Singh, and the Thakur of Tori have attended the Daly College throughout the year. Except for two months when Lala Roshan Lal went on privilege leave and Rasik Bihari, the Mir Munshi of the Bhopal Agency, officiated in his place, Lala Roshan Lal has held charge of the administration throughout the year. He has discharged his duties well and conscientiously.

Several new public works have been started and the Victoria School founded in honour of Her Majesty's Jubilee is nearly complete. The new Post and Telegraph Office and also the new Customs Office have been virtually completed within the year. An important road from Khujner to Shujalpur, on the Indian Midland Railway, *viâ* Pachore and Talen has been begun. The Gwalior State is building the portion in its own territory near Shujalpur, and the Narsingarh State is constructing the rest, including the portion in Rajgarh territory, for which the Rajgarh State is providing the funds.

Plans and estimates have been prepared for Cavalry Lines, for a Jail, for a new Hospital and for a Guest House, all at Narsingarh, and it is in contemplation to metal the road from Narsingarh to Pachore.

The Land Revenue Survey has not been so successful as was expected, and its defects are mainly due to the want of energy and care on the part of Lala Shio Sahai, the Sudder Amin, whose services have in consequence been dispensed with.

One of the Arab stallions purchased last year by Veterinary-Colonel Queripel for horse-breeding purposes unfortunately died during the year. Twenty-four mares were covered during the year, but it is not yet known with what results.

Khilchipur.—I regret to have to record the death of Amar Singh, Rao of Khilchipur, on the 28th March 1899. His health had long been failing, and his death was not unexpected. Some few months before he died, he had entrusted the administration of his State to his eldest son, Bhawani Singh, and Bhawani Singh is carrying on the work pending the orders of the Government of India regarding the succession.

The chief event of the year in this State has been the conversion of the currency, which was carried out gradually under my instructions and advice and is now complete. The State never had any currency of its own, but accepted as legal tender the coins of the neighbouring States, which were many and variable in value. All these have been excluded, and the coin of British India is now the sole currency.

The Rao received the congratulations of the Government of India on the accomplishment of this very desirable reform.

The Rao, before he died, withdrew his three sons from the Daly College.

Maksudangarh.—The administration of this State continues to be satisfactory, and the budget now shows an annual surplus of income over expenditure. This allows of some expenditure on public works which were much needed. During the year a new serai and a new school have been completed,

and it is in contemplation to make a metalled road from Maksudangarh to Agarpura on the banks of the Parbatti river. The alignment and estimate for this is now under preparation by the Imperial Department of Public Works. This portion of road is a link in the through communication which, it is hoped, will ultimately be established between Kethora Station on the Indian Midland Railway and the town of Biaora on the Agra-Bombay road.

The Thakur of Nasirpur, the most important Thakur of the State, died this year, and as his son is a minor, so much of the property as lies in the Maksudangarh State has been taken under management by the Superintendent Ghulam Kadir Khan. The debts of the deceased Thakur have been scheduled, and inquiry is being made into them prior to their payment. The minor son is being educated at the Sehore High School.

The Superintendent Ghulam Kadir Khan received the title of "Khan Bahadur" this year from the Government of India and was duly invested with it by me in a darbar held at Kurwai.

I hope he will continue to deserve the honour he has received.

Kurwai.—A special report regarding this State was submitted during the year under review, and it is only necessary to note here that the heavy debt of the State is being gradually liquidated. Since the submission of the special report it was discovered that Kudrat Ali, the Superintendent, and many of the State officials had been guilty of bribery, corruption, and oppression on a large scale. For this Kudrat Ali has been dismissed and is now under trial in the Court of the Second Assistant at Indore; many of the others have also been tried and convicted.

A new Superintendent, Lala Baijnath Sahai has been appointed.

During the year the sister of the Nawab was married to Yusuf Ali Khan, half-brother of the Nawab of Basoda. The Nawab, I am sorry to say, has not made much progress, and the time seems remote when it will be possible to give him even a minor share in the administration of his State.

During the year the State debt has been reduced by ₹5,000 on account of principal and ₹11,667-8 on account of interest, and the total debt now remaining to be paid amounts to ₹1,80,000.

Pathari.—Regarding this little estate also a special report has been submitted during the year under review. Kudrat Ali, the Superintendent of Kurwai, was also in charge of this estate until his crimes and misdemeanours were discovered, and since then it has been decided to separate the administration of Pathari from that of Kurwai. Accordingly a new Superintendent, Pandit Mohan Lal, has been appointed for Pathari. The Nawab and his family continue to reside at Sehore, and it has been possible to slightly increase their allowances lately.

The debt which was ₹58,313 when the last annual report was written has been reduced by ₹4,000 during the year under review and now stands at ₹54,313. This debt bears no interest so long as an annual payment of ₹4,000 is made.

There is now a post office at Pathari, and a metalled road from Pathari to Kulhar station, on the Indian Midland Railway, has been completed during the year.

Basoda (*Hydergarh*).—There is nothing special to chronicle about this small State.

Muhammadgarh.—The Nawab has been absent from his State for too long periods and the administration leaves much to be desired.

Suthalia.—The Thakur, Shambhu Singh, has managed his property fairly well and is a young man of promise.

Sironj.—A new Nazim, a relative of the Nawab of Tonk, has relieved his inefficient predecessor, and the administration has already improved a little and will, it is hoped, improve much more. Small progress has been made in the construction of the metalled road between Sironj and Kurwai, but as this largely depends on the allotment of funds from the capital, the local authorities cannot be held entirely responsible for the delay that is taking place in completing this important communication.

Gwalior.—All political relations with the Gwalior Darbar continue to be excellent.

Indore.—A new house is under construction at Sehore for the Indore Vakil.

Dewas.—All relations with this State have been most satisfactory.

Dhabla Dhir.—During the year the Thakur, Chand Singh, offered to pay R50 per annum to the Boys' School at Sehore, where his own son is being educated.

The Thakur of Sadankheri (a branch of the Dhabla Dhir family) died on the 28th December 1898. The question of the continuance of his guarantee to his heir is under consideration.

Dariakheri.—This Thakur has offered to pay R30 per annum to the Boys' School at Sehore.

Kamalpur.—Gulab Bai, the adoptive mother of the Thakur, died on the 14th March 1899. As this involves the question of transferring R1,500 per annum to the Thakur, the matter will be reported for orders. The Thakur has offered to pay R40 per annum to the Boys' School at Sehore.

Dhabla Ghosi.—The Thakur has offered to pay R40 per annum to the Boys' School at Sehore.

Hirapur.—It was discovered during the year that this Thakur no longer holds the village of Kerokal, which he says was relinquished in 1867 A.D.

It was also discovered that from Dhar he holds Erwas and eleven other villages in Makrar, subject to payment of Indore R600 per annum. This payment to Dhar is made through the Political Agent, Bhopal.

I note these facts, because they are slightly at variance with the description given in the current edition of Aitchison's Treaties, Volume IV.

Ramgarh.—This Thakur has offered to pay R24 per annum to the Girls' School at Sehore.

The Pindara Jagirs.—Hashmat Khan, who was hitherto in charge of Jabria Bhil, Jabri and half Piplianagar as Amin or Superintendent, retired during the year and has been replaced by Siraj-ud-din Ahmad, who was formerly in charge of the Opium Office at Biaora.

Debts to the extent of R3,457 have been paid off during the year and now nothing remains to be paid.

Jabri and Jabria Bhil contribute jointly R20 per annum to the Boys' School at Sehore, and Piplianagar pays R10 per annum.

The postal service between these villages and Sehore still continues, and, though not remunerative, is very convenient and well worth the expenditure.

JUDICIAL.

The appended statements A and B show the cases, civil and criminal, disposed of by the Political Agent and the Superintendent of Sehore during the year under report. The rules regarding reciprocity in interstatal extradition of criminals have worked well during the year.

DAKAITI.

Regarding dakaiti and the settlement of criminal tribes special reports have been submitted, and there is nothing to add here.

SEHORE.

The water-supply of the station has been and is being gradually improved by the damming of the streams which flow through and round it.

The existing wells have also been deepened and improved. A few minor roads of short length have been made and will shortly be metalled, and many roadside trees have been planted. The conservancy and drainage have also been considerably improved during the year, and much credit is due to Lachman Parshad, the Local Fund Engineer, for his share in the improvements.

Mr. Sharman, the Superintendent, has done good and steady work throughout the year, and has, after much trouble and labour, revised the assessment of the house-tax, in which there were many grave defects.

Bhagwan Dass, M.A., has been headmaster of the High School throughout the year, and the scale of fees has been revised. Several of the guaranteed Thakurs in the neighbourhood have given annual subscriptions to the school, and when the establishment has been revised, it is hoped that this school will gradually be able to establish an endowment fund for its future maintenance.

The total number of boys on the rolls on the 31st March 1899 was 345; the average daily attendance during the year was 304·18 and the cost of the school was approximately R9,540. During the year eight boys appeared for the Entrance, 11 for the Middle, and 10 for the Junior Examination with the result that 7 and 9 passed, respectively, the Middle and the Junior Examinations. The result of the Entrance Examination is not yet known.

There is nothing special to notice about the Girls' School, the teaching and management of which have been satisfactory. The numbers on the 31st March 1899 were 92 and the average daily attendance during the year was 73·66.

Orders regarding the reorganisation of the Police are still awaited. Under Mr. Sharman's control the appearance, discipline, and efficiency of the force have much improved.

A new operating theatre is being added to the Local Civil Dispensary at an estimated cost of R1,500.

The new Agency Office building has been completed and will shortly be occupied.

Boundaries.

There has been no Boundary Officer during the year, and the Political Agent has performed the duties of that officer in addition to his own.

The Political Agent has decided two boundary disputes during the year, one between Gwalior and Basoda and another between Gwalior and Kurwai. In both cases the States concerned agreed to accept his settlement as final, and in each case, therefore, it has been confirmed by the Agent to the Governor-General.

This dispute between Rajgarh and Narsingarh, mentioned in my last annual report, is still undecided, because hope of an amicable settlement has not yet been abandoned.

Medical.

Detailed reports on Hospital and Vaccination work have been separately submitted by the Agency Surgeon to the Civil Administrative Medical Officer.

L. S. NEWMARCH,

The 26th April 1899. *Political Agent, Bhopal.*

Memorandum on the working of Post Offices in the Bhopal Agency during 1898-99.

Postal Development.

Appendix I shows that at the close of the year there were 30 post offices, 34 outlying letter-boxes other than those placed at post offices, 17 postmen, and 12 village postmen. No new post offices were opened. The experimental post office at Pathari, opened on 1st January 1898 at the cost of the Pathari State, still continued experimental owing to its not being self-supporting and is beside the number of offices noted above.

2. The status of the Narsingarh Post Office was raised from that of a branch to a sub-office to afford better facilities in respect of telegraphic money orders and savings bank transactions. Two letter-boxes were newly opened at

Belkishganj and Lateri, and one at Sungakhera-Khurd, in the Hoshangabad British district, which was erroneously shown in the Bhopal State in the former returns, has now been omitted from the present one, being shown as closed. A special postman was appointed during the year and attached to the Sehore Post Office to serve the Parbati railway station in the Juberabhil Thakurate, and a village postman was added to the Sironj Post Office to serve the surrounding villages which had no postal facilities in the past.

Main Lines.

3. Appendix II shows that mails are carried over 508 miles in the Bhopal Agency, *i.e.*, 152 miles by rail and 356 by runners. No new lines were opened and none were closed during the year under review.

Correspondence.

4. The total number of articles of all classes given out for delivery last year, as compared with that given out in the preceding year, is given in the subjoined abstract :—

Years.	Total number of articles given out for delivery.
1897-98	834,648
1898-99	829,452
Decrease in 1898-99	5,196

The difference is a decrease of ·62 per cent., which is too insignificant to require comment.

Money Orders.

5. In the subjoined table are given statistics of money orders issued and paid during the year 1898-99 in comparison with those of the preceding year :—

Years.	Number of money orders issued.	Value of money orders issued.	Number of money orders paid.	Value of money orders paid.
		₹		₹
1898-99	29,549	6,65,979	7,420	1,62,258
1897-98	24,303	6,29,074	6,965	1,76,726
Increase	5,246	36,905	455	...
Decrease	...	...	...	14,468

Thus there has been an increase of 5,246 in the number and ₹36,905 in the value of money orders issued, and an increase of 455 in the number of money orders paid and a decrease of ₹14,468 in the value of money orders paid. The increase in the value of money orders issued exceeds the decrease in the value of money orders paid by ₹22,437.

Insured Articles.

6. The total number of insured articles posted and the value of such articles during the year 1898-99 and the year preceding it are contrasted below :—

Year.	Number of insured articles posted.	Value of insured articles posted.
		R
1897-98	624	1,21,104
1898-99	467	98,376
Decrease	157	22,728

The figures for the year 1897-98 were high, probably on account of the late famine during which the affected people probably disposed of their jewels, which were ultimately posted to Rajputana by Marwaris. This is known to have been the case in the neighbouring British district of Hoshangabad.

Ordinary Registered Parcels.

7. The following figures represent the parcel traffic carried on during the year under review as compared with the preceding year :—

Year.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1897-98	1,368	73
1898-99	1,322	133
Increase	...	60
Decrease	46	...

The increase in the unregistered parcels more than covers the decrease in the registered ones, as the former are gradually gaining popularity.

Value-payable Articles.

8. A comparative abstract is subjoined showing the number and amount specified for recovery of value-payable articles posted during the past two years :—

Year.	No.	Amount specified for recovery.
		R *a.* *p.*
1897-98	264	3,057 3 0
1898-99	119	3,917 0 0
Difference	145	859 13 0

Although there has been a decrease of 145 in the number of value-payable articles posted during the year under review, the amount specified for recovery from the addressees of such articles increased by R859-12-0.

Highway Robberies, etc.

9. Happily there was neither any casualty nor highway robbery during the year just ended.

Offences by Postal Employés.

10. The Branch Postmaster of Raisen was suspected of privately paying money orders and delivering parcels to Moghias, a notorious criminal tribe living by thieving, dakaiti, etc., and of withholding certain information required by the Police Inspector of Moghias. The Branch Postmaster has already been removed from the place.

Complaints.

11. Eight complaints from the public were received during the year relating to delay in delivery of letters and money orders. Of these only three proved well grounded and were suitably noticed and the remaining five were closed as groundless.

Quinine.

12. The sale of this drug through the post offices situated in Central India was introduced in March 1898, when 199 one-pice packets of 5 grains each worth R3-1-9 were sold. The sale during the year under review, however, amounted to 3,411 packets worth R53-4-9. The largest sale of the drug was at Bhopal, Sehore, Narsingarh, Sironj, Duraha, and Jawar.

Postal Telegraph.

13. During the year under review a telegraph office was opened in the Narsingarh Post Office. There were four combined post and telegraph offices, *viz.*, Bhopal, Sehore, Bhilsa, and Narsingarh at the close of the year.

(*b*) The four combined offices received 17,889 and sent 4,568 messages, which yielded a revenue to the Telegraph Department of R3,779-11-0.

Besides these, some of the post offices at non-telegraph stations are authorized to receive telegrams from the public for transmission by post free to the nearest telegraph office for despatch by wire. There were 13 offices of this kind during the year, and they booked 70 messages of the value of R60-11-0.

Concluding Remarks.

14. The relations of the department with the Darbars, through the Political Agent, continue to be satisfactory. It is noteworthy further that friction between the subordinates of this department and State officials is practically unknown.

C. J. LALKAKA,
Deputy Postmaster-General,
Central Provinces and Berar.

Memorandum of Public Works carried out in the Bhopal Agency during 1898-99.

Military Buildings, Sehore Station.

Certain additions and alterations were made to the Rifle Range of the Bhopal Battalion, Sehore, at a cost of R181.

Two new cells were added and the roof raised of the Quarter Guard at Sehore at a cost of R1,325. Mortuary and store room were constructed for the Bhopal Battalion, Sehore, at a cost of R1,341.

Boundary pillars were erected to demarcate the limits of the Regimental Bazaar, Bhopal Battalion, Sehore, at a cost of R33.

The present cells were converted into a musketry appliance store at a cost of R38.

All military buildings and cantonment roads in the station were kept and maintained in fair order at a cost of R814 and 343 respectively.

Civil Buildings, Sehore Station.

A new Agency Office was constructed at Sehore at a cost of R11,702.

Concrete floor was laid in the cooking shed of the Agency Jail and certain petty works were carried out in Ward and Hospital of Civil Jail at a cost aggregating R115.

Partition walls of latrine were raised and iron gate provided, and a vertical buttress was constructed in the Civil Jail at Sehore at a cost of R40, R558 and R43 respectively.

Special repairs to church were carried out at a cost of R281. Special repairs were carried out to the Prisoners and Female Wards in the Agency Jail and Hospital at a cost of R1,901, R1,907, and R398, respectively. Annual repairs to all the civil buildings were executed at a cost of R535.

Out-stations.

A new window was opened in the combined post and telegraph offices at Biaora at a cost of R17.

Annual repairs were carried out to the combined post and telegraph offices at a cost of R149.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Kulhar-Pathari Road.

This is a work in progress from preceding year, and a sum of R4,753 was spent during the year. The work has nearly been completed.

Bagru-Udaipur Road.

The work on this road has been stopped. It will be constructed by the Gwalior State Public Works Department on new alignment.

Sehore Local Fund Roads.

Some of the roads have been renewed and repaired during the year at a cost of R2,215. The roads were kept in fair order throughout the year.

Repairs—Imperial.

(1) Agra-Bombay Road, 46th to 56th and 73rd to 123rd miles.
(2) Biaora-Sehore Road, 40 miles.
(3) Biaora-Rajgarh Road, 15 miles.
(4) Kurwai-Kethora Road, 5 miles.

Some of the miles of these roads were renewed this year where necessary and metal and sand collected both for renewals and petty repairs and stacked at roadside for consolidation during the next monsoon. Usual annual repairs to the dâk and inspection bungalows and bridges and culverts were executed.

All the roads were maintained in fair order throughout the year at a cost aggregating R15,575.

P. E. RAVEN,
Executive Engineer, Indore Division.

CHAPTER IV.

BHOPAWAR.

Report of the Bhopawar Political Agency for the year 1898-99.

I.—General.

The rainfall was general and well distributed. The harvest was good throughout the Agency and prices continued average.

2. The Agency was free from cholera and other epidemics during the year. In November one case of plague was imported into Ali Rajpur from Chota Udaipur, but was at once detected. Special precautions against the spread of the disease had been adopted by all the States, under the personal supervision of the Agency Surgeon. Their success was much assisted by the habits of the Bhils, who chiefly inhabit the tracts immediately threatened. They shun infection, and traffic with the plague area was practically suspended. Their huts, moreover, are naturally isolated, and, if occasion arises, can be at once burned. The recent outbreak at Dohad led to renewed vigilance. Plague Regulations were drawn up on the latest model, and the inspection staff was strengthened in Ali Rajpur, Jhabua, and Jobat. Additional Medical Officers were also entertained in Barwani.

3. Major W. H. M. Stewart held charge of the Agency till the 16th February 1899, when he was relieved by Mr. O. V. Bosanquet. On the 16th December 1898, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Duke, I.M.S., was succeeded as Agency Surgeon by Major Woolbert, I.M.S., after having held the appointment for fifteen years. The Victoria Hospital at Sirdarpur, which was founded by him and is resorted to from all parts of the Agency, testifies to his energetic administration, medical reputation, and personal popularity with all classes.

4. During the year, the Political Agent toured through Dhar, Barwani, Ali Rajpur, Jhabua, and Jobat. In December he joined the camp of the Agent to the Governor-General, who visited the same States with the exception of Jobat. On the 31st January, Colonel Barr held a darbar at Dhar to announce that the State had been placed under supervision during the minority of the Chief.

II.—Political.

5. *Gwalior.*—The Maharaja Scindia was to have toured through the portion of his territory in this Agency. The visit was unfortunately abandoned, but His Highness's interest in these hitherto rather neglected districts is indicated by the commencement of a good cart-road from Sirdarpur to Bag, which should do much to open up the country. An energetic Subah has been appointed in the person of Mr. S. R. Gupte, and the administration is to be further strengthened by the re-appointment of the much-needed Magistrate at Amjhera.

6. *Indore.*—The information furnished by the Darbar concerning the large area of Indore territory in the Agency is chiefly connected with dakaitis. Eleven are reported to have occurred during the year. A clue was recently obtained in one case, but otherwise the offenders remain undetected.

7. *Dhar.*—His Highness Maharaja Sir Anand Rao Powar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., died on the 15th July 1898, after a lingering illness. He had succeeded to power in 1864, and throughout his rule had endeared himself to his subjects by his intelligent interest in their welfare. In fact, the personal form of government to which His Highness adhered overtaxed his physical powers during the later years of his life. The succession of His Highness Udaji Rao Powar, the adopted son of the late Chief, was announced in darbar by Major Stewart, on the 29th July. Being only twelve years old, His Highness is completing his education at the Daly College. During the minority, Rao Bahadur Krishna Rao Mulye, formerly Superintendent of Dewas, has been appointed to manage the State under the general supervision of the Political Agent. The late Dewan

Rao Bahadur Gopal Vishwas Rao, has retired on a well-merited pension after a faithful service of twenty-five years. The close of the year was occupied with the preparation of a scheme of Judicial Administration, the existing Courts being unnecessarily numerous, and with a careful enquiry into the finances of the State. The latter are in a flourishing condition. The State has no debts, and on the 31st March there was a balance of R10,87,000. The income of the year is estimated to exceed the expenditure by R80,000 in round numbers, and proposals are under consideration from which a saving of at least R40,000 a year is expected.

The survey and settlement made satisfactory progress in the Dharampuri Pargana. The preliminary valuation of the arable portion of Nimanpur is expected to be completed by June 1899.

Serious crime is still prevalent, though the total number of cognizable cases fell from 785 to 581. The re-organization of the Police is under consideration.

8. *Jhabua.*—On the 28th September, Raja Udey Singh was invested with full powers of administration. He continues to take the greatest interest in his duties, and is specially addressing himself to clearing the State of debt. The latter now amounts to R54,505, including R19,507 on account of the private debts of the late Chief. During the year, the State paid the fourth instalment (R4,847) of the succession Nazarana. Sadashiv Rao Ganesh, the nephew of the late Dewan, has been appointed in his uncle's place. The Chief, under the advice of the Agent to the Governor-General, is about to assign specific powers to him.

9. *Ali Rajpur.*—Rana Pertab Singh continues to make good progress at the Daly College. Mr. Ram Kishan Pant, the Superintendent, is again to be congratulated on his administration of the State. The total revenue shows a further increase from R1,30,633 in 1897-98 to R1,48,148, of which R78,955 is on account of land revenue. The State has never been so prosperous before. The result is due to the confidence of the Bhils having been secured by judicious treatment. So much is this the case that certain Forest Regulations which would have been opposed a few years back have been readily accepted. The cutting of valuable timber has been restricted, and the Bhils have agreed to pay small fixed rates for minor forest produce. The State has now a balance of over R2,00,000. A portion is to be expended during 1899-1900 on a suitable palace for the young Chief.

10. *Barwani.*—Rana Ranjit Singh is making successful progress at the Daly College. The appointment of Thakur Lachman Singh, of Bagsuri, as his guardian has had excellent results.

The State continues to prosper under the care of the Superintendent, Khan Bahadur N. M. Khory. The revenue for the year amounted to R3,27,527, the expenditure to R2,43,693, and the closing balance to R5,70,277. The principle of spending surplus income on the development of the State has been steadily kept in view. Thus R71,000 in round numbers were spent on public works. The "Central Road" traversing the State from Barwani *viâ* Silawad to Khandesh is approaching completion, and will be additionally valuable when the Tapti Valley Railway is open. Other important works are awaiting the arrival of a State Engineer, for which post the services of a Government Officer have been applied for.

Among various administrative reforms may be noted codification of the customs rules, measures to induce agriculturists to reside in the villages where they cultivate lands, and the formulation of rules to regulate grazing in forest areas and the removal of forest produce. The latter rules were introduced tentatively for a year and will be reconsidered in June 1899.

Mr. St. Joseph has done good work as Chief Forest Officer since his appointment in February 1898. The forest area consists of 600 square miles of permanently reserved forests, and 150 square miles of protected forests. During the year 96½ miles of boundary line were demarcated at a cost of R664, and it is hoped that this most important work will be concluded by the close of the year 1899-1900. The forest receipts rose to R30,106 during the year, while the expenditure fell to R22,741.

11. *Jobat.*—Rana Inderjit Singh was seriously ill in March, but recovered under the Agency Surgeon's treatment. The Superintendent, Waman Rao, administered the affairs of the State satisfactorily. The income for the year amounted to R38,931, and the expenditure to R54,821, leaving a closing balance of R22.433. The expenditure included R10,956 in full liquidation of the late Chief's debts, and R18,422 written off the accounts during the year as irrecoverable. The greater portion of the latter amount represented sums borrowed from the State by the late Chief.

12. *Guaranteed Estates.*—The Thakur of Dotria and the Bhumias of Gurhi Bharudpura and Nimkhera are minors. Their estates were capably administered during the year under the supervision of Gopal Rao, the Superintendent of Minor Estates.

The Thakur of Rutanmal died suddenly at the close of the year, leaving one son, aged 7.

III.—Trade.

13. Seven hundred and thirty-three chests of opium passed the Dhar scales. The previous year the number was 299.

Appendix II to this report shows the estimated volume and value of traffic on the Bombay-Agra Road.

IV.—Judicial. V.—Police.

14. The appended tables call for no remarks.

VI.—Dakaiti and Serious Crime.

15. The number of dakaitis (35) compares favourably with the figures or 1897-98 (89) and 1896-97 (40), though the value of property stolen (R17,401) was almost as high as in the previous year (R17,620). Dhar and Indore between them are responsible for 63 per cent. of the cases. Dhar is now putting its house in order.

In the Dattigara case, the Thagi and Dakaiti Deputy Inspector of this Agency arrested the ringleader and nine of the dakaits, besides accounting for much of the property recovered.

VII.—Education.

16. The Victoria High School at Barwani was affiliated during the year to the Calcutta University.

VIII.—Public Works.

17. Public Works Department.

The following work has been carried out:—

(1) *Agra-Bombay Road.*—From Mhow to Bhoreghat causeways were repaired or constructed across rivers at the 72nd, 74th, 92nd, and 94th miles. Various inspection bungalows were repaired.

(2) *Khulghat-Dharampuri Road.*—Mile-stones were erected.

(3) The Agra-Bombay, Mhow-Neemuch, Khulghat-Dharampuri, and Dhar-Sirdarpur Roads were properly maintained along with the bungalows on them.

The sums reported by the various States to have been spent on public works are:—

	R
Dhar	1,31,667
Jhabua	2,716
Ali Rajpur	16,128
Barwani	70,963
Jobat	3,957

Dhar has followed the example of Barwani in applying for the services of a Government officer as State Engineer.

IX.—Boundaries.

18. The Narbudda boundary dispute has been settled by the Agent to the Governor-General, fixing the line of mid-stream as the boundary.

The reply filed by the Jhabua Darbar to the claim of the Indore Darbar to recover 4,358 bighas in the Thandla-Pitlawad Exchange case has been submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General.

X.—Medical.

19. The Victoria Hospital at Sirdarpur and fifteen dispensaries in the Agency are in the charge of the Agency Surgeon. The remainder, including the State hospital at Dhar, are supervised by the Residency Surgeon at Indore, who furnishes no report to this office concerning them. The Agency Surgeon reports that during the year which ended on the 31st December 1898, 1,01,895 patients were admitted to the institutions in his charge. Of these, 16,327 passed through the Victoria Hospital at Sirdarpur furnishing 143 major operations. Barwani comes next with 13,664 patients, and then Amjhera with 9,232. A new dispensary was opened at Bag during the year, and others were building at Anjar in Barwani and at Hanumangarh in Jhabua.

Vaccination is very backward in the Agency. Only 3,410 persons were vaccinated during the year which ended on the 31st March 1899, and in 520 cases the operation was unsuccessful. The people are willing to be vaccinated, but the staff of vaccination is insufficient. The matter is receiving attention.

XI.—Miscellaneous.

From the absence of references to the Agency, the inter-statal extradition rules appear to have worked satisfactorily.

Dated Camp Dhar;
The 30th April 1899.

O. V. BOSANQUET,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

CHAPTER V.

MALWA.

Report of the Malwa Agency for the year 1898-99.

I.—General.

Season, Crops, and Health.—The rainfall recorded at Neemuch was only 27·78, and it is doubtful whether the Gwalior Districts of Neemuch and Singoli and the Indore Districts of Rampura and Bhanpura received even so much rain as at Neemuch. During my tour to Bhatkheri and through the country in the north of the Agency, complaints regarding the insufficiency of the rainfall were unfortunately only too common; an abnormal fall was required to fill the wells, as so many had been drained after two years of scanty rain. The result was that very little opium cultivation was attempted in the northern part of the Agency. South, however, of Mandsaur, and in the Agar District there had been ample rain, and all crops were good, more especially the wheat and gram crops owing to excellent rain at the beginning of December. Owing to scarcity in Rajputana large numbers of cattle were sent into Malwa for grazing. The cotton crop has been up to the average, and the output of opium throughout the greater part of the Agency was expected to be good.

The general health has been exceptionally good, and so far the Agency has enjoyed complete immunity from plague. One or two imported cases were detected at Rutlam, and it is satisfactory to know that the Darbars are fully alive to the importance of taking proper preventive measures.

Movements of Officers.

Captain W. M. Cubitt, I.S.C., held charge of the Agency during the whole year.

Lieutenant J. H. K. Stewart, I.S.C., was appointed Boundary Settlement Officer in October, and on the completion of his work in this Agency in February was deputed to Indore.

Annual Tour.

The Political Agent visited the Rampura and Bhanpura Districts of the Indore Darbar at the end of April 1898, returning to Neemuch on the 6th May. He also visited Jaora, Rutlam, and Sailana during April. In June and July a short visit was paid to Indore, and on the return journey halts were made at Rutlam and Jaora. The Political Agent started on tour on 10th November and marched to Bhatkheri, thence *viâ* Kukresar and Sanjit to Sitamau, when he made the acquaintance of the late Chief, His Highness Bahadur Singh. From Sitamau he marched *viâ* Agar to Sohet, where on 28th November he met the Agent to the Governor-General and accompanied him on his tour through the Malwa Agency. During Colonel Barr's tour in Malwa, he visited Sitamau, Jaora, Piploda, Sailana, and Rutlam: at Mandsaur the Agent to the Governor-General received a flying visit from His Highness the Maharaja Scindia. While at Jaora, Colonel Barr opened the new school building, and a darbar was held at which Colonel Barr decorated Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, the Minister, with the Order of the Companionship of the Star of India. At Rutlam His Highness Raja Sujjan Singh was invested with powers of administration. On 17th December 1898, the Political Agent returned to Neemuch for a few days, and started out into camp again on 31st December. During January he visited Ujjain, Narwar, Tarana, Mehidpore, Lalgarh, Alot, Tal, and Mandawal in Jaora, and then marching *viâ* Khachrod and Jaora, returned to Neemuch on 3rd February 1899. Many places in this tour had not been visited for years.

Mr. G. R. Irwin, Officiating General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti, visited Neemuch in August.

Sir Robert Low, G.C.B., Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces in Bombay, visited Neemuch on the 15th February, and left on the 16th for Indore.

Mr. A. H. Martindale, I.C.S., Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, marched through Rampura and Mandsaur in February.

II.—Political.

His Highness the Maharaja Scindia made an extended tour throughout his territories situated in Malwa; he arrived at Neemuch on the 30th January, and leaving the main body of his camp here inspected the Tehsils of the Neemuch District. His Highness left Neemuch for Ujjain by special train on the 13th February.

His Highness the Raja of Sailana spent a week at Neemuch during March.

The Political Agent's relations with the Chiefs, Thakurs, and officials of the Gwalior, Indore, Tonk, and Dewas Darbars have been cordial and friendly.

The Interstatal Rules for the extradition of offenders have been, on the whole, working satisfactorily. Instances, however, occur in which the surrendering State is apt to become a counsel for the accused; and the impression seems to exist that surrender should only be made when conviction is practically certain. It has often been necessary to point out that the Political Agent is not the Magistrate who will try the case, and that the accused will presumably be given every opportunity of defending himself. When a case is clear, no objection is raised to an immediate surrender. There is little doubt that in a few years the States will appreciate the advantage to be gained by cordial co-operation.

Jaora.

The management of the State has been ably carried on by Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, C.S.I., the Minister of Jaora, whose services to the State were rewarded on Her Majesty the Queen-Empress' Birthday by being created a Companion of the Star of India.

His Highness the young Nawab of Jaora continues to study at the Daly College, Indore. His late tutor, Captain the Honourable A. F. Napier, died at Indore on 17th July 1898, and the appointment was given in February to Captain Donald Cameron, of the Central India Horse.

The younger sister of His Highness the Nawab was formally betrothed in February to her cousin Sahibzada Khan Zaman Khan, the only son of Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan.

Mr. Luard settled a boundary case between Kanchankheri of Jaora and Hatnara of Gwalior. There were no more boundary disputes in this State.

The improved system of land revenue partially introduced during the last few years by which the State has direct dealings with the tenants instead of farming the collection of land rent has proved productive of profitable results. The condition of the tenantry is so improved that the demand for advances has considerably decreased.

The financial condition of the State is now very satisfactory. The closing balance at the end of the year 1897-98 amounted to R5,87,792-5-6½; out of this, Government Promissory Notes of the value of R2,50,000 were purchased. After deducting the expenditure of the year under report from the income, the expected surplus will make the closing balance, including the money invested in Government securities, amount to R6,65,626-4-9½ at the end of the current year.

Sahibzada Sher Ali Khan, one of the sons of the late Nawab of Jaora, has been appointed to preside over a Munsiff's Court which has been opened in the Jaora city.

RUTLAM.

The administration of Rutlam has been successfully conducted by the Dewan, Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustomji. In December 1898, His Highness Raja Sujjan Singhji was invested in a public darbar by Colonel D. W. K. Barr, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, with ruling powers. Mr. Arthur Herbert, who had been His Highness's tutor for several years, left soon after the latter's investiture with ruling powers for an appointment in the Berar Police. His Highness combines a love of sport and manly exercises with a keen interest in the welfare of his people and devotes time and attention to the work of the administration of his State, in which he is ably assisted by his Dewan, Khan Bahadur Cursetji.

His Highness the Raja visited Ulwar and Mount Abu.

Five jagirs were under the Darbar's management owing to the failure of the jagirdars to pay the due demands of the Darbar. The relations between the Darbar and its jagirdars are now satisfactory, and nearly all arrears have been paid up.

There was no case of boundary dispute during the year under report.

SAILANA.

His Highness Raja Jeswant Singhji of Sailana has continued to supervise the administration of his State with zeal and ability.

In September His Highness with his whole family left Sailana and spent October on a pilgrimage to Allahabad, Benares, and other places. During his absence the Dewan carried on the work of administration.

The senior Maharani Sahiba Bhatianiji died at Sailana on the 21st of February 1899.

Two post offices, one at Bangrod and the other at Raoti, were opened during the year.

The judicial administration of the State is satisfactorily carried out under the supervision of His Highness, who contemplates further reforms by establishing two Sub-Judges' Courts, which will be within easy reach of his subjects, in the district.

The financial condition of the State is in no way improved. His Highness is, however, thinking of having a survey settlement of the whole territory and of leasing out land on favourable terms for long periods. This settlement, if brought into effect, is expected to bring good results and should increase the revenue of the State. The State is heavily burdened with old debts. Rupees 20,000 were paid off this year. The third instalment of the succession nazarana due to the Government was paid during this year.

British India coinage is obtaining wide circulation in the State, and is ousting the Salim Shahi rupees.

SITAMAU.

The administration of the State has been satisfactory. His Highness continues to be guided by his Kamdar, Balvant Rao Trimbak. Under his careful management, the financial condition of the State has steadily improved. In most branches improvements have taken place; the resources, however, are too limited to enable much to be done and money is required for road-making.

British currency has been introduced, and it is now the only coin in which payments to the Darbar are accepted and in which payment is made.

The debt which stood at R37,707 last year has been reduced by R11,852 this year.

The financial condition of the State no longer causes any anxiety.

His Highness Bahadur Singh went on a pilgrimage to Allahabad and other places at the end of February, and returned early in April in a bad state of health. His death took place at Sitamau on the night of the 7th April; the succession is under consideration. The money borrowed to meet the

expenses of the pilgrimage, together with the expenses entailed by His Highness's unfortunate death, will throw back the State. A few years of careful management should, however, restore matters to their present comparatively satisfactory state.

Piploda.

Thakur Kesri Singhji of Piploda continues to manage his estate satisfactorily. The Thakurani Jhaliji died at Piploda in the month of November 1898.

The Thakur married his sister to a Thakur in Goveridhar in Kathiawar in March 1899.

The Thakur had an interview with His Highness the Maharaja Scindia at Mandsaur in January last.

The relations between the Thakur of Piploda and the Jaora Darbar should be more cordial than they are at present.

The British currency has been introduced in this estate.

The financial condition of the estate is satisfactory.

Lalgarh.

Dewan Hari Singh of Lalgarh was allowed to assume the management of his estate in January last. During his minority his estate was successfully managed by the Kamdar and the Thakurani.

Sadakheri.

The succession of Thakur Sadul Singhji to the Estate of Sadakheri in Jaora was recognised by the Government of India.

The Rutlam Darbar proposed to enhance Tanka on the succession by Sadul Singh to the Sheogarh Jagir by 60 per cent. This enhancement was considered very high and the Rutlam Darbar was advised that it would be ample if the amount of the Tanka which had hitherto been paid in Salim Shahi coin should be in future paid in British currency. By this arrangement the Rutlam Darbar receives 25 per cent. more than it used to do.

III.—Trade.

The plague in the Bombay Presidency greatly interfered with the import and export trade.

More opium was sown in the districts of Malhargarh and Sanjit this year, where the rainfall was plentiful as compared with past years. There has been an increase in the opium export probably owing to the short crop in China. The total number of chests brought to the Jaora scale was 1,190 against 879 last year, while those brought to the Rutlam scale during the year were 1,839½ against 1,513 of the last year.

IV.—Judicial.

The Political Agent tried eleven criminal cases in his court—*vide* Statement B.

Railway Jurisdiction.

There was one appeal preferred in a Railway criminal case in which the sentence of the Lower Court was reduced.

Cantonment Magistracy, Neemuch.

There were seven appeals in criminal cases. In all these cases the Lower Court's decisions were confirmed.

There were four civil appeals in which the Lower Court's decisions were upheld.

V.—Police.

Jaora.—The police arrangement continues to work well in the State. The police officers are, according to the rules promulgated two years ago, held liable for examinations. Candidates for police employment are also examined; but the percentage of the passed candidates was very small.

Sailana.—The Darbar is endeavouring to improve their police force.

VI.—Dakaiti.

The following cases have been reported:—

Gwalior	5
Indore	2
Jaora	1
Rutlam	1
Narwar (Guaranteed Thakur)	1

No mail robbery has been reported.

VII.—Education.

Jaora.—For the spread of primary education in the State, the Jaora Darbar has started two village schools this year, and more will be opened during the next year. The upper classes of the English High School are now located in the new building erected for the purpose this year. There are eight schools in all in the whole State of Jaora.

Rutlam.—High School continues to show satisfactory results.

VIII.—Public Works Department.

The Jaora Darbar have spent nearly ₹90,000 over public works during the year. A new High School and a new jail building have been completed this year and brought into use. Besides these two buildings, wards have been added to the Zanana Hospital at Jaora to accommodate six in-patients.

Work on the building of the public offices, which will cost about a lakh of rupees, has been started this year; and it is anticipated that the building will be completed during next three years. A mutton market and a slaughter-house are also under construction.

Three police stations were built in the districts.

Sailana.—His Highness the Raja of Sailana is building a palace the work on which was started in January 1897. Its completion is expected during the next year.

Sitamau.—The Female Dispensary for which funds were provided by Maji Sahiba Bhatianiji was completed this year.

The Guest House is still under construction.

A survey has been made from Sailana to Piploda and Piploda to Poonia-kheri to find out the best line for a road to connect these places.

Irrigation.

During the year under report the Jaora Darbar has expended ₹30,628 in irrigation which is calculated to bring after a few years a very profitable return. The land revenue is expected to increase by ₹9,000.

Sailana.—The dam of a tank which was washed away was repaired this year; a new well was made at a cost of ₹2,000. Several wells were cleaned out.

IX.—Boundary.

During the year five boundary cases have been inquired into and settled by Lieutenant J. H. K. Stewart, Boundary Settlement Officer.

X.—Medical.

Jaora.—The Dispensary opened at Nawabganj is affording medical aid to the Bhil population of the neighbouring districts of Sailana and Pertabgarh. The Hospital at Jaora is an admirable institution, neatly kept and fully equipped. It contains good wards, and the people have every confidence in the doctor, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji.

The Rutlam Darbar takes much interest in the Rajkumar Hospital, and Dr. Vorah enjoys the confidence of the Darbar and the inhabitants of the city.

The Sailana Darbar has entertained the services of a midwife for the benefit of the female patients.

XI.—Local Corps.

The Guards of the Central India Horse formerly stationed at Mandsaur, Maksi, Shajanpur have been withdrawn to head-quarters at Agar.

XII.—Miscellaneous.

Two Vilayties were deported during the year to Peshawar from the Gwalior State.

The following returns are appended :—

A.—Civil Justice.
B.—Criminal Justice.
F.a.—Provincial General.

Neemuch,
The——May 1899.

W. M. CUBITT,
Political Agent in Malwa.

CHAPTER VI.

BAGHELKHAND.

Administration Report of the Baghelkhand Agency for the year 1898-99.

I.—General.

Captain A. F. Pinhey went on furlough from 7th April till 10th October. During this interval Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Weir, I.M.S., held charge of the office, until 8th May, when he was relieved by Captain S. F. Bayley, who officiated as Political Agent until Captain Pinhey's return from leave. On 13th May Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Weir also went on furlough until 13th January. During his absence 1st Class Hospital Assistant Pandit Harnath was in medical charge of the Agency, no commissioned officer being available.

2. *Season and Crops.*—The rainfall has been above the average throughout the Agency. At Sutna 56 inches, at Rewah 62 inches, and at Nagode 55 were recorded, the average for these places being 43, 55, and 46 inches, respectively. Unfortunately the fall was badly distributed. Commencing in the middle of June, it had spent nearly its whole force by the end of August, and there has been very little rain since. The result was a poor crop of *jowar* and *kodo*, and except in *bandh* lands, the *Rabi* has been below the average. *Arhar*, *masur*, and gram were somewhat damaged by severe frost in January. On the other hand, there was an excellent crop of rice, and wheat and barley, which are chiefly sown in *bandhs*, yielded a good harvest. On the whole, the year has been a fairly prosperous one, and land revenue, where not over-assessed, has been collected without much difficulty.

3. *Public Health.*—The year under review has been a much healthier one than its predecessor, and there have been no epidemics of cholera or small-pox. The Agency Surgeon reports that, although plague has not shown itself in the Agency so far, yet it has given rise to a good deal of anxiety during the year. Special precautions were taken against it at the *Ram Naumi* fair at Chitrakote. All trains coming from plague-infected areas have been inspected throughout the year by a specially appointed Medical Officer, Dr. Twidale, at Sutna, assisted by a full native staff. An outbreak of plague having been reported from the neighbourhood of Nagpur, in the Central Provinces, the Rewa Darbar were warned to be on the alert, and special instructions based on the plague rules in force in the Central Provinces were issued for their guidance.

4. *Movement of Officers.*—Besides paying frequent visits to Rewa and Nagode, the Political Agent also marched through Kothi, Baraundha, Maihar, a portion of the Chobey Jagirs, the northern Tahsils of Rewa and Umaria, during his cold weather tour. The usual statement is appended showing the number of days spent on tour.

II.—Political.

5. The year under review has been one of steady recovery from the effects of the late severe famine. Nothing of political importance affecting the Agency as a whole has occurred.

6. *Rewa.*—The administration of the Rewa State continues to be conducted satisfactorily on the whole. The great difficulty experienced in appointing a suitable Motamid for boundary cases and the delay in commencing the revision of the settlement of the Mauganj Pargana, however, show that a dearth of qualified and experienced officials is beginning to be felt.

The Forest Department has been fortunate in obtaining the services of a qualified Ranger, Pandit Tirath Prasad, from the Central Provinces as Superintendent in place of the late Israr Hussain, and it is to be hoped that other equally suitable appointments may be made as required.

It has at length been finally decided that the Darbar shall take over the Umaria Colliery as a going concern from the Government of India. The actual transfer, however, had not taken place before the close of the year.

His Highness the Maharaja, who has enjoyed good health throughout the year, visited his mother-in-law, the Maharani of Dumraon, in April, and attended the investiture festivities at Bikanir in December. At Bikanir he met the Maharaja of Jodhpur, the Maharawat of Partabgarh, and Colonel Sir Pratap Singh of Jodhpur.

Sardar Shankar Kan Singh, son of the late Pokhar Singh, member of Council, during the Superintendency, was murdered by one of his own servants in September, and having left no heir his property lapses to the Darbar.

7. *Nagode.*—The Raja is still at Benares, and the allowance set apart for him on the condition of his return to his State has again lapsed. Settlement operations which were begun in November are progressing satisfactorily under the experienced supervision of the Diwan, Babu Radhe Lall, Rai Bahadur, who continues to give the greatest satisfaction.

8. *Maihar.*—The Raja visited Allahabad and Muthra and was absent from his State for seven weeks altogether during the year.

The Diwan, Babu Dinanath, after thirty-four years of faithful and excellent service, has retired on a pension and has been succeeded by Gur Prasad, who is still on probation. On his retirement, the Raja confiscated three out of four villages bestowed by himself on Dinanath.

III.—Trade.

9. Export trade in linseed promises well. Trade in bamboos and lac has fallen off considerably.

IV.—Revenue and Finances.

10. *Rewa.*—The year opened with a balance of R8,57,432-9-3, and the total receipts during the year amounted to R15,67,829-5-2¾ as against an estimate of R15,61,300. The total expenditure is stated as R15,48,130-12-3½, leaving a balance at the close of the year of R8,77,131-2-2¼.

11. *Nagode.*—See Appendix II.

Old debts, amounting to R45,852-7-10, were paid off, and the remaining debts should all be paid off during the next year. The accounts show a closing balance of R63,627-12-9, which will enable the State to pay off the remaining seven instalments of the loan taken from Scindia during the famine at once with interest up to date.

V.—Judicial.

12. Eight persons concerned in five cases were tried in the Agency Courts, details of which will be found in Appendix B.

13. *Rewa.*—The report received from the Rewa Darbar shows that 1,389 criminal cases involving 2,543 persons were tried during the year, and 3,480 original cases and 310 appeals were disposed of by the Civil Courts out of 3,949 original and 338 appeal cases instituted. Six thousand three hundred and fifteen revenue cases were also heard and decided, leaving 1,305 cases pending at the close of the year.

The Rewa Jail has been frequently inspected both by the Political Agent and the Agency Surgeon and has been always found in excellent order. There have been 17 deaths altogether as compared with 75 the previous year.

14. *Nagode.*—A statement of cases disposed of is attached (Appendix III). The jail has now been finally completed and is thoroughly well managed.

15. *Maihar.*—The jail was inspected by the Political Agent and found to be in a most insanitary condition. The fact was brought to the notice of the Darbar.

VI.—Dakaiti and other Serious Crimes.

16. Only one case of dakaiti was reported from Rewa and none from any other State in the Agency. The persons concerned in the Rewa case are believed to be residents of the Sarguja State in Chota Nagpur, and efforts are being made to trace them.

17. The Inspector of the Agency Police arrested a number of Kanjars on the border between the Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand Agencies, who were suspected of having committed a dakaiti in the Panna State, and handed them over to the Panna authorities. These Kanjars have been giving a good deal of trouble on the border for some time.

18. *Rewa.*—An interesting report has been received from the Rewa Darbar on the subject of the operations for the suppression of the female infanticide in the State. The operations were commenced in 1894 in ten villages, in which there were found to be only 58 female children as compared with 494 males. During the last four years the births of 198 female children as against 161 males have been recorded. Of these, 133 girls and 130 boys were alive at the end of 1898. The practice of female infanticide is now said to have almost died out.

VII.—Education.

19. Statements for Rewa and Nagode will be found in the Appendices IV and V.

A special class has been lately started at Nagode for the sons of Sardars.

VIII.—Police.

20. The Agency Police under Inspector Yakub Ali has been doing good work during the year. Its efficiency will be, no doubt, increased when amalgamated with Central India Police Force, as has been proposed.

IX.—Public Works.

21. *Rewa.*—The Sutna to Rewa railway work has not progressed during the year. It was found after all, when the East Indian Railway authorities were asked to submit estimates, that no proper estimates could be prepared until a detailed survey had been carried out by a competent Railway Engineer. This proposal has been sanctioned by the Darbar, and the East Indian Railway Company has been asked to recommend an Engineer for the purpose.

The traffic between Sutna and Rewa appears to have increased considerably during the last few years, and there is little doubt that a light railway would pay well and would be recognized as a great convenience. The original estimates, however, were apparently put far too low, and with a depleted treasury, after the expenses incurred during the famine, it will be difficult for the Darbar to find the enhanced capital now required for some time to come.

22. Masonry sluices and dams have been constructed to strengthen and make permanently useful most of the *bandhs* built during the famine both in Rewa and Nagode.

X.—Boundaries.

23. Lieutenant J. H. K. Stewart joined this Agency as Boundary Settlement Officer on 22nd February. Ten cases were made over to him for settlement, but owing to great delay on the part of the Rewa Darbar he could only decide two cases before the close of the year.

24. The Raja of Baraundha having ignored for a whole year the instructions of this office regarding the construction of pillars on the boundary between Kamta Rajaula and his State, a contractor was at length deputed by the Political Agent to build pillars under the directions of the Amin on the border.

XI.—Medical.

25. There was no European Officer in charge of the Medical Department in this Agency for eight months during the year. The services of Dr. Twidale,

Plague Inspecting Officer at Sutna, were utilized for the performance of operations at the Sutna Bazar Hospital, but the numerous outlying dispensaries and the important Victoria Hospital at Rewa could not be inspected during that period.

26. The transfer of Sarju Prasad, of the Sutna Hospital, to Indore is much deplored by every one at Sutna and Rewa, where his services were highly appreciated. A new dispensary has been opened at Govindgarh in the Rewa State, and the post of Female Hospital Assistant at the Rewa Zenana Hospital, which had been long vacant, has been at length filled up by the appointment of 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Janki Bai, a Kanaujia Brahmin.

27. Lieutenant-Colonel Dane, Administrative Medical Officer, Central India, came to Sutna on plague inspection duty on 8th August, and visited the Agency and Sutna Bazar Hospitals.

He expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with the condition of things at both these institutions, and especially commended Babu Harnath for the way in which he was conducting the work of his office in the absence of the Agency Surgeon.

28. Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Weir took over charge of the Office of Administrative Medical Officer in Central India from Lieutenant-Colonel Dane on 29th February.

29. Vaccination has not yet been introduced into the Maihar State.

XII.—Interstatal Extradition.

30. No difficulty has been experienced in this Agency in regard to the observation of the rules for the extradition of criminals between States in Central India.

Nagode extradited one person to Jaso and one to Rewa; Sohawal extradited two persons to Jaso; Paldeo extradited one to Panna and one to Charkhari; and Ajaigarh extradited two to Jaso.

Sutna;
The 30th April 1899.

A. F. PINHEY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

CHAPTER VII.

BUNDELKHAND.

Administration Report of the Bundelkhand Agency for the year 1898-99.

I.—General.

Captain J. R. C. Colvin held charge of the Agency from the 1st April 1898 to the 25th March 1899, from which date up to the 31st March 1899, Lieutenant C. B. Thornhill was in temporary charge.

Charge of the Cantonment Magistrate's Office was held by the following Officers and for the dates mentioned :—

From 1st April to 2nd June 1898, by Lieutenant C. B. Thornhill.
„ 3rd of June to 2nd Oct. 1898, by „ C. E. Luard.
„ 3rd of Oct. 1898 to 31st Mar. 1899, by „ C. B. Thornhill.

2. During the year under report the rainfall amounted to 62·40 inches, and was considerably in excess of the average 48·8 inches. Though each State in the Agency received an ample rainfall, yet in no State have the crops been reported to be above the average. The *Kharif* crops on low-lying '*mar*' land were somewhat damaged by excess of rain, and owing to the fall being deficient in September, the outturn of the *Rabi* crops has not been so good as was expected, and a considerable area has been put under gram which would otherwise have produced wheat.

Locusts were reported in different parts of the Agency during the year, but they did little or no damage.

3. During the month of November the Agent to the Governor-General visited Datia, when the Maharaja of Datia was invested with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in a public darbar held for the purpose.

4. The Political Agent was on tour for one hundred and fifty-seven days in the year, and he visited the States of Datia, Panna, Charkhari, Ajaigarh, Bijawar, and the Jagirs of Tori Fatehpur, Lughasi, Garrauli, Alipura, and Gaurihar.

5. Captain Ewbank worked indefatigably during the year under report. As noted in Captain Colvin's letter No. 414-C., dated the 2nd December 1898,

* * * * * * *

"His completed plans up to date, exclusive of Alipura, Bihat and Tori Fatehpur, for which the figures are not yet worked out, will, when carried into effect, result in bringing a total of 39,596 bighas under cultivation, with a total estimated increase of yearly revenue, amounting to R53,257, while the same works, if carried out at any time as relief works, would make provision for some 92,492 people for three months." * * *

* * * * * * *

His deputation in the Agency was extended till the 30th June 1899, but in the meantime he was allowed to accept the appointment of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction at Chakrata and to leave the Agency before completing a programme of protective works for the outlying parganas of Buxwaho and Malara of the Panna State. It is to be regretted that these parganas have been left unprovided for, but Captain Colvin has left it on record that in his opinion there is no urgent necessity for any work in the Malara Pargana, it being the most fertile and the best watered of the parganas in Panna, whilst in respect to Buxwaho, situated as it is on a high plateau, it is doubtful whether a suitable site for a useful protective work could be found. Captain Ewbank will send in his final report and completed plans and estimates from Chakrata.

II.—Political Review.

6. *Orchha.*—The adoption of Rao Raja Sawant Singh, the second son of the Maharaja of Orchha, by the Maharaja of Bijawar having been sanctioned by the Government of India, he has commenced living in Bijawar.

During the year the widow of His Highness the Maharaja Hamir Singh died.

The Darbar has not yet consented to adopt Government Currency, and little real progress seems to have been as yet made towards removing the Darbar's objections to the change.

7. *Datia.*—The Datia Darbar in a recent communication to the Political Agent seemed inclined to consent to the conversion of its present coinage into Government Currency.

8. *Panna.*—The succession of Madho Singh, the only son of His Highness the late Maharaja Lokpal Singh, was sanctioned by the Government of India subject to the submission of a budget to the Agency for two years and to the trial of all heinous offences by the Political Agent. His Highness the Maharaja Madho Singh was installed on the 7th June 1898, by the Political Agent. Subsequent to his installation, several reforms have been started in the Panna State. Foremost amongst these is a reorganization and redistribution of the Police Force of the State. This latter scheme has been zealously taken up by His Highness the Maharaja.

The Saugor-Katni Line in the Raipura Pargana was opened on 1st January 1899.

9. *Charkhari.*—The Chief was married, in May 1898, to the daughter of Diwan Debi Singh, a Jagirdar in Datia.

10. *Ajaigarh.*—The loan borrowed by the Ajaigarh State from the Gwalior Darbar amounts to ₹2,52,000; of this the State, in May 1898, repaid ₹25,000.

Nazim Nounihal Singh, who was granted the title of "Rai Bahadur" by the British Government, died on 29th November 1898. His brother Baswa Singh has been appointed Nazim.

No improvement is reported in the finances and administration of the State.

11. *Bijawar.*—Sanction to the adoption of Rao Raja Sawant Singh, the second son of the Maharaja of Orchha, as heir to the *gadi* has been accorded by the Government of India. Sawant Singh has commenced to live in Bijawar.

12. *Baoni.*—The State continues to be managed under the supervision of the Agency.

13. *Sarila.*—A posthumous son was born to the widow of the late Raja Pahar Singh on 11th September 1898. The young Raja's succession to the Sarila Chiefship has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The arrangement made for the administration of the State under the supervision of the Political Agent has been fully reported.

14. *Dhurwai.*—At the wish expressed by the Jagirdar, on the ground that he was unable to satisfactorily control his co-sharers, and in order to secure the regular repayment of the Gwalior loan, the Jagir has been brought under the management of the Political Agent. A scheme has been drawn up for the management, and the allotment of suitable money allowances to the Jagirdar and sharers is now receiving attention. Final arrangements will be reported in due course.

15. *Lughasi.*—During the year the wife of the Jagirdar died.

16. *Gaurihar.*—During the year the Jagirdar's daughter was married to the son of the Jagirdar of Paldeo (Baghelkhand).

17. *Garrauli.*—The Manager of this Jagir, Pandit Damodar Dass, committed suicide on the 9th of June 1898. The mother of the Jagirdar has been allowed, subject to the submission of a budget to the Agency, to carry on the management of the Jagir with the assistance of her Vakil, Ikbal Bahadur. The first instalment of ₹1,875 in repayment of the Gwalior loan was paid in May

1398; the Jagirdarin has managed to pay into the Agency a further sum of R4,500 towards the repayment of the loan. Steps will be taken to train the young Jagirdar to the administration of his estate. He is now a boy of about sixteen years of age.

18. *Political Pensioners.*—The pension enjoyed by Kunwar Nauratan Gir, Political Pensioner, who died last year, lapsed to Government. The Government of India have, however, as a special act of grace, been pleased to sanction the re-grant to Sheo Dayal Gir, the grandson of the deceased pensioner, of half the deceased's pension for his life only.

III.—Trade.

19. No trade statistics are received in the Agency. It is satisfactory to note that, as mentioned under head VIII of this report, the proposed construction of light feeder lines in several States of the Agency is receiving attention, as expansion of trade must result by their construction.

IV.—Judicial.

20. *Vide* Appendices A, B.

The rules regarding reciprocity in interstatal extradition of criminals appear to have worked satisfactorily. There has been only one case in which the Gwalior Darbar demanded R107-1-8 on account of feeding charges of prisoners arrested by it at the request of the Datia Darbar and not taken over by the latter within two months. The demand has been paid by the Datia Darbar.

V.—Police.

21. Details will be found in statement D appended to this report.

Orders regarding the incorporation of the Nowgong Agency and Cantonment police in a general Police force for Central India are still awaited.

VI.—Education.

22. The amalgamation of the Rajkumar College here with the Daly College at Indore was sanctioned by the Government of India, and the Rajkumar College here was, therefore, closed from the 1st of August 1898. The establishment borne on the College rolls were given gratuities under the Civil Service Regulations.

A proposal was submitted that the Principal's house be sold for R3,500 to the American Mission in Nowgong, while the remainder of the College buildings be purchased by Government for R8,500 for the purposes of an office for the Agency, the present accommodation for the office being quite inadequate. The sale of the Principal's house to the American Mission has been sanctioned, but the sale and transfer of the building has not yet been effected. Orders regarding the disposal of the remaining buildings are awaited.

VII.—Dakaiti.

23. The number of dakaitis reported during the year was 5 against 29 committed during the last year. They have been divided between the States as shown below:—

Chhatarpur	1
Bijawar	3
Datia	1

Note.—With reference to the figures given in Captain Colvin's report No. 49-I., dated the 23rd March 1899, it may be noted that eight dakaitis occurred between the 1st January 1899 and 31st March 1899, and these dakaitis do not, therefore, find mention in this report.

Chhatarpur.—The only dakaiti committed in this State during the year was on the high road between Chhatarpur and Panna near the Karri village on 25th May 1898. The Silawat and Khadwan (Bijawar) dakaitis were com-

mitted on 27th May 1898, and it is almost certain that these three dakaitis were committed by one and the same gang of Kanjars. The Karri dakaiti was committed in the dark and the complainant failed to identify any of the men arrested. Seven persons were concerned in the dakaiti, and they are still at large. The property stolen in this case was R23-7-3, of which nothing has been recovered.

Bijawar.—Two dakaitis were committed near the villages of Silawat and Khadwan by Kanjars. The Inspector, Thagi and Dakaiti Department, arrested the gang, who were all convicted. The third dakaiti was committed at Angore by Kanjars and Nats. The Darbar Police and the Thagi and Dakaiti Department arrested four Nats, but at their trial all four were acquitted for want of sufficient evidence against them. In these three dakaitis there were 19 persons concerned, 13 were arrested, of whom 9 have been convicted and 4 discharged; 6 are at large. The property looted was worth R98-1-0, out of which R1-5-0 has been recovered.

Datia.—A dakaiti was committed at Lamauch. Nine men were concerned in the dakaiti, of whom five have been arrested. All five were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. This dakaiti was worked out with the assistance of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department. The property looted amounted to R70, of which one sword and one gun valued at R17 were recovered.

VIII.—Public Works.

24. Amongst nine projects "now recommended for construction by, or on the direct or indirect responsibility of, Government," which were included in the Public Works Minister's memorandum, dated the 19th March 1898, which formed a supplement to the Budget of 1898, the line from Harpalpur to Nowgong was included as "still under consideration." This official recognition of the scheme may be taken as an advance in the desired direction.

Correspondence took place in connection with the Tikamgarh-Lalitpur line. The Agent of the Indian Midland Railway, as far back as June 1897, expressed an opinion that the line is likely to pay. It was hoped that a canvasser was to be deputed during the year 1898 to report on the line, but eventually he was not sent.

During the year a tour was made by the Agent of the Indian Midland Railway in parts of the Panna State, with a view to examining the country in connection with projects for laying down three 2-foot gauge light feeder lines:—

I. Damoh on the Saugor-Katni line to Panna,

II. Atarra on the Indian Midland Railway *viâ* Bisramganj to Panna,

III. Panna to Harpalpur.

Statistics of the traffic on routes (I) and (II), as well as on routes—

IV. Chhatarpur to Panna *viâ* Rajgarh,

V. Ajaigarh to Atarra,

VI. Ajaigarh to Panna,

were furnished by the Agency to the Indian Midland Railway.

It is hoped that these preliminary inquiries may result in something being done to open up the Panna and Bijawar States by light feeder railways, with a view to expanding a trade in iron, stone, and timber, as noted by Captain Colvin under the head 'Trade' in last year's annual report.

The Charkhari State has, during the year under report, constructed eight masonry culverts on the Mahoba-Lauri to Chandla road, and only three miles of this road in Charkhari territory remain to be completed. The Chhatarpur State has collected metal on the same road within its territory.

The Lauri-Mahoba road has been repaired and maintained by both States.

A Telegraph Office was opened at Charkhari during the year.

A proposal to connect Nowgong with Panna and Ajaigarh by Telegraph line, either *viâ* Chhatarpur or *viâ* Sutna and Nagode, has been under consideration, but nothing definite has as yet resulted from the correspondence.

IX.—Boundary.

25. There has been no Boundary Officer during the year in the Agency. The dispute between the village of Dangri (Jhansi) and Math Rampura (Orchha) was taken up by the Political Agent himself during his cold weather tour. The following two cases await settlement by a Boundary Settlement Officer:—

(1) Chhirawal / Hamirpur *versus* Behgaon / Charkhari.
(2) Simraho / Jhansi *versus* Kumurra / Orchha.

X.—Medical.

26. The Office of the Agency Surgeon has been held during the past year by the Officers and for the periods stated:—

Captain C. M. Mathew, I.M.S.,	from 1st April	to	8th September 1898.
„ D. P. Barter, R.A.M.C.	„ 9th Sept.	to	31st October „
Colonel P. F. O'Connor, I.M.S.	„ 1st Nov. 1898	to	31st March 1899.

With reference to Captain Colvin's remarks in last year's report, it may be noted, with satisfaction, that in April 1899, sanction was received to the appointment of an Agency Surgeon for Bundelkhand.

The average daily attendance of out-patients at the Charitable Dispensary was 42·52 against 45·92 last year.

No cholera has been reported from any parts of the Agency.

XI.—Miscellaneous.

27. During the month of September 1898, the head-quarters of the Agency were visited by a gang of Mekranis or Baluchis, some members of whom, shortly after their arrival, were arrested for being in possession of, and issuing, counterfeit coin in the Nowgong Bazar. They were tried and convicted and sentenced by the Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, for an offence under section 239 or 417 of the Indian Penal Code. On appeal the convictions were upheld by the Sessions Judge, Nowgong. Five men of the gang also were called upon under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, to furnish security for good behaviour, and on their failure to do so, they were sentenced to simple imprisonment for one year or until such time as they should furnish the security demanded, but eventually they were released and allowed to leave the Agency with their families. The rest of the gang consisting of 5 men, 16 women, 18 boys, and 6 girls were deported from the Agency to the Jhansi frontier on the 21st March 1899, notice of the route and particulars of the gang being sent to the Collector at Jhansi.

28. The work of the Meteorological Department at Nowgong, prior to the closing of the Rajkumar College, was carried out, under the supervision of the Principal of the College, by the Librarian, who was paid in addition to his pay a monthly allowance of ₹5 from the College Funds. On the closing of the College, the Government of India sanctioned the entertainment of a third class observer on ₹10 per mensem.

29. The usual appendices are herewith attached.

Bundelkhand Agency,
Nowgong, C. I.;
The 25th April 1899.

C. H. PRITCHARD, *Captain,*
Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

CHAPTER VIII.

Administration Report of the Public Works Department in the Central India Agency for the year 1898-99.

CIVIL WORKS—IMPERIAL.

Revenue.—The realization of the year, as far as is known at present, was ₹10,905 against the budget and revised estimates of ₹10,300 and ₹10,000, respectively. The actual of the year 1897-98 was ₹10,517.

2. *Expenditure.*—The following statement shows the original budget estimate of Imperial grant, revised estimate, and approximate outlay as far as is known at present. The supplementary accounts for March 1899, when received, may cause some alterations in the figures:—

	Budget Estimate, 1898-99.	Revised Estimate or final grant.	Approximate expenditure.
	₹	₹	₹
Expenditure in India	3,20,000	3,43,000	3,49,884
„ in England	3,000	3,000	4,837
Loss by Exchange	1,600	1,000	
TOTAL	3,24,600	3,47,000	3,54,721

The expenditure in India was distributed under the following sub-heads. The figures are approximate only and are liable to be altered when finally audited:—

	₹
Civil buildings, works and repairs	82,794
Communications ditto	1,70,360
Establishment	93,054
Tools and plant	3,863
Suspense	—187
TOTAL	3,49,884

Besides the above, the following expenditure was also incurred during the year:—

	₹
Contribution from Native States	8,059
Ditto Local Funds	29,895
Ditto Civil Budget	3,043

3. The following were the most important works completed or undertaken during the year under review.

Civil Buildings—Major Works.

(I) *Administration.*—Alterations were made to the upper verandah of the Indore Residency porch at a cost of R7,018 against the estimated amount of R6,329.

(II*a*) *Political Agency.*—A house was purchased for the Political Agent in Malwa for his residence and office; and furniture has been provided for the public reception rooms. The total expenditure was R25,981 against the estimated cost of R25,976.

(*b*) *Political Agent's Office at Sehore.*—The Girls' School at Sehore was purchased and adapted as an office. A new building was also erected adjoining it to give further accommodation for the Office of the Political Agent, Bhopal. The total expenditure was R11,680 as compared with the estimated cost of R11,487.

III.—*Treasury Building.*—The terraced roof of the Indore Treasury has been renewed and improved at a cost of R2,883 against the estimated cost of R2,904.

Minor Works.

Administration.—Servants' latrines on the separation system were constructed during the year to the administrative buildings at Indore. The expenditure is R559 against the estimated cost of R541.

Political Agencies.—Agency Office building, Sirdarpur. Additions and alterations were carried out at a cost of R1,879. The sanctioned amount of the estimate was R1,880.

Agency Chaprasis' lines at Sirdarpur.—Improvements were made at a total expenditure of R535 against the sanctioned estimate of R531.

Agency Building, Nowgong.—A thatched roof was placed over the present tiled roof of the Agency House at Nowgong at a cost of R817. The massive masonry pillars obstructing light and air from the west verandah of the Agency house were replaced by old iron rails at a cost of R1,200.

A new servants' latrine was constructed in the compound of the above building at a cost of R201.

Post Offices.

Indore Railway Station Post Office.—A quarter for the Sub-Postmaster was constructed. The work has been carried out by the Railway authorities. The amount of the estimate is R623.

Jails.

Nowgong Jail.—A verandah about 200×12 feet to serve as a workshed, etc., for prisoners has been built around ward No. 1. The roofing of the verandah has not yet been finished for want of good timber. It will be completed in April 1899. The estimated cost is R1,791, out of which R1,512 have been spent during the year.

New iron gratings and grated doors were made for the under-trial ward No. 13 and female ward No. 10 in the Nowgong Jail at a cost of R390.

Sehore Jail.—Iron gates were provided for the Agency Jail at a cost of R558, as compared with the estimated cost of R565.

CHURCHES.

Saint Anne's Church.

Indore.—New ceilings were fixed in the central aisle and chancel. The expenditure was R723, against the sanctioned amount of R711.

Public Works Buildings.

Executive Engineer's Office and compound.—Wire fencing at a cost of R558 was provided round the compound of Executive Engineer's Office and residence. The amount of the estimate was R583.

Communications—Major Works.

Bhorar bridge on the Nowgong-Jhansi Road.—This work, which was in progress in the previous year, was completed and opened for traffic on the 1st February 1899. The bridge is 283 feet long and consists of 4 spans each of 30 feet clear, covered by rolled steel beams and wrought iron plates and on 8 spans of brick arches, each 15 feet. The bridge has a level roadway and is very satisfactory.

Causeways.—Causeways across the Dhip and Gobis rivers in 74th and 92nd miles of Agra-Bombay Road, south of Mhow, were constructed at a cost of R3,908 and R3,182, respectively, against the estimated cost of R4,489 and R3,218.

Kohari Causeway.—An estimate, amounting to R2,910, was sanctioned for extending this causeway. Materials to the extent of R1,000 have been collected during the year, and the work will be put in hand in April 1899.

Minor Works.

A paved causeway was constructed across Mulhar Bag Nalla in 94th mile, Agra-Bombay Road, Mhow, to Bhoregarh. The total expenditure was R701 against the estimated cost of R797.

Stone parapets were provided on some of the bridges and culverts on Indore and Mhow Road at a cost of R640 against R629 of the sanctioned estimate.

A culvert of 8 feet span was constructed over a nulla on the Jhansi side approach road to the new Bhorar Bridge at a cost of R1,176.

Repairs, Imperial.

All the buildings and roads in charge of this Department were maintained in good order.

Of the works executed from Local Funds, the following were the principal ones.

OPIUM-CESS COLLECTIONS.

Buildings.

A corrugated iron verandah on the north and east side of the weighment room of the opium godown at Indore was provided at a cost of R803 against the estimated cost of R804.

Communications.

Kulhar-Pathari Road.—This work was in progress in the preceding year. It is estimated to cost R21,872, exclusive of establishment and tools and plant charges. A sum of R4,854 was spent during the year. The road is practically complete.

Abkari Collections.

Jhabua-Meghnagar Road.—The old alignment of this road has been changed and re-surveyed, and a revised estimate is under consideration. An outlay of R783 only was incurred during the year.

Indore Charitable Hospital.

A sum of R9,000 was made over to the Residency Surgeon, Indore, from Abkari collections for expenditure on improvements to this building.

Toll Collections.

No new work was carried out with the exception of the ordinary establishment and maintenance of the Khalghat Ferry at the Nerbudda River and annual repairs to Khalghat-Dharampuri Road.

Repairs.

All buildings and roads of the Local Funds have been kept in good order to the extent of funds available.

Establishment.

There were no changes in the Engineer Establishment during the year.

The usual statements of roads are attached.

D. JOSCELYNE, C.E.,

Secretary to the Agents to the Govr.-Genl. in the P. W. Dept., Rajputana and Central India.

CHAPTER IX.

OPIUM.

During the year under report 27,498½ chests of opium passed the scales in Malwa against 18,664½ chests during 1897-98, or an increase of 8,834 chests.

The heaviest export took place during the months of July to October 1898, and was probably attributable to a partial failure of the opium crop in China. The trade, however, seems to be steadily reviving, and the exports show a tendency to return to the level at which they stood before the great decline of 1896-97 and 1897-98.

Mr. Hastings' continued deputation at Indore was sanctioned by the Government of India with a view to purchasing a reserve of Hali rupees, preparatory to the purchase of 3,943 maunds of crude opium, equivalent to 3,009$\frac{31}{40}$ maunds at 90 degrees consistency. Owing to the continued fall in the price of the drug in Malwa, the high consistency of the opium purchased, and the early formation of the Hali reserve, a saving of R51,212-5-4 was effected as compared with the cost of the operations last season. There was also a marked improvement in the general quality of the drug purchased.

The total number of chests exported during the year was :—

Imperial.

Chests	27,498½
Duty, at R500 per chest	R1,37,49,250

Provincial.

Chests	1,304
Duty, at R700 per chest	R9,12,800
Chests	132 free of Pass duty.

The figures for the preceding year (1897-98) being :—

Imperial.

Chests	18,664½
Duty, at R600 and R500 per chest	R1,03,64,450

Provincial.

Chests	1,219½
Duty, at R700 per chest	R8,53,650
Chests	206½ free of Pass duty.

II.—Stocks and Outturn.

The stock in hand is estimated at about 37,000 chests and the outturn of the season 1898-99 at about 25,000 chests.

III.—Returns.

The annexed Statements I to IV contain information regarding the prices of opium, the exports from Malwa, and the revenue collections.

CHAPTER X.

JUDICIAL.

I.—Civil Justice.

During the year under report 2,390 suits were filed in British Courts in the Central India Agency against 2,626 in the previous year. Of these, 1,423 were Small Cause Court suits.

At the close of the year there were 297 suits pending against 308 in the previous year.

The value of the suits disposed of during the year 1898-99 amounted to R2,55,396-2-0, or R55,328-14-9 more than the total value of the suits disposed of during the year 1897-98.

Decrees numbering 2,161 and valued at R2,32,328-9-5 were executed during the year under report against 1,979 decrees valued at R2,33,827-5-4 executed during the previous year.

The average duration of regular suits was 26·49 against 33·60 days in 1897-98.

The average time taken to dispose of Small Cause Court suits was 19·11 against 19·70 in the previous year.

The average costs of regular suits and execution of decrees have increased from R8-14-1 and R1-3-3 to R11-15-4 and R1-12-10, respectively.

The average cost of Small Cause Court suits has increased from R5-8-5 in 1897-98 to R5-15-3 in the present year.

The average time taken during 1898-99 in executing decrees is 15·84 days against 14·28 days in the previous year.

II.—Criminal Justice.

The total number of criminal cases instituted during the year 1898-99 was 2,800 against 2,959 cases instituted during the previous year. Of these, 921 related to breaches of Cantonment Regulations as compared with 1,225 in the previous year.

The average duration of cases has decreased from 5·22 in the previous year to 3·66 in the year under report.

In all 2,803 cases were tried and disposed of during the year 1898-99, leaving 22 cases to be tried at the close of the year.

III.—Police.

The total number of British Police maintained during the year in the Central India Agency was 5 mounted and 516 foot, at an annual cost of R56,114-0-3.

IV.—Jails.

Buildings.—The usual annual repairs to the buildings have been executed by the Public Works Department. They are all in good order.

Conduct of Jail Officials.—The conduct of the jail officials has been satisfactory.

Health of Prisoners.—The general health of prisoners has been satisfactory. The total number of prisoners treated in the jail hospital as in-door patients was 1,200, of whom 5 died. One of these deaths was an accidental one.

Food.—Food of good quality has been supplied.

Clothing.—Sufficient and suitable clothing has been supplied to the prisoners.

Employment of Prisoners.—With the exception of the life-convicts and those sentenced to more than ten years' imprisonment, almost all the prisoners are sent out to work in gardens. On the whole, the conduct of the prisoners has been good and they behaved fairly well.

Escapes.—On the 27th July 1898, one convict attempted to escape while working in the Residency vegetable garden, but was re-captured the same day.

Manufactures.—The outturn of articles manufactured in the jail was R2,810-7-11. A commission of R10 per cent. on the net cash profits of the manufactured articles is granted to the jail employés as usual.

Expenditure.—The entire expenditure during the year, under all heads, has not increased the budget allotment.

The state of Jail Garden.—Convict labour was employed in the jail garden. It did not supply sufficient vegetables for the requirements of the jail owing to scarcity of water. There is no well in the garden.

General Observations.—The state of the jail has been satisfactory throughout the year. Discipline has been well maintained.

V.—Registration.

Three hundred and thirty-eight documents were registered during the year, and the amount of fees recovered was R1,242 against R1,657 in the previous year.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION.

I.—University Education.

There are now in Central India four Colleges that prepare students for University examinations. These are the Holkar College and the Canadian Mission College at Indore, the Lashkar College at Gwalior, and the Madhava College at Ujjain. The first two are affiliated to the University of Calcutta, and the others to the University of Allahabad.

2. It would be interesting to know the number of students attending these Colleges and their success in the University examinations. There is reason to believe that a considerable number of them are natives of British districts.

3. Indore is a centre for the B. A. and F. A. Examinations of the University of Calcutta. This year these examinations have been held under the supervision of the Principal of the Canadian Mission College.

II.—High School Education.

4. The High Schools in Central India (*i. e.*, the schools that teach up to the Entrance Standard) are:—Lashkar and Ujjain; four Schools at Indore (the Residency School and the Canadian Mission School in Residency limits, and the Indore English Madrasa and Military School in the city); two Schools at Mhow (the Zoroastrian School and the Canadian Mission School); Sehore; Jaora; Rutlam; Dhar; Dewas; Rewa; Sutna; Tikamgarh; Charkhari; Chhatarpur; Nowgong; Datia; Panna; and Barwani.

5. Some of these schools prepared for the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta, others for that of the University of Allahabad. Candidates for the Allahabad course appear at various centres in British India, as Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, and Ajmere, and of such candidates no record is available. Candidates for the Calcutta course are examined at Indore under the supervision of the Principal of the Daly College. The candidates who appeared in March 1899 were as under:—

Indore English Madrasa	27
Canadian Mission (Indore)	7
Indore Military High School	4
Residency School, Indore	8
Canadian Mission (Mhow)	2
High School, Dewas	7
„ „ Sehore	5
„ „ Dhar	6
Mhow Zoroastrian High School	11
Central College, Rutlam	3
High School, Barwani	4

The results of the examination have not yet been declared.

III.—Secondary Education.

6. The progress of Secondary Education in Central India may very fairly be guaged by the results of the Central India Schools examinations, which are intended to test the Second and Third Classes of High Schools, *i. e.*, the two classes next to the highest or Entrance Class. The results for the year are as under :—

	Middle Class.		Junior Class.	
	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.*
Lashkar	17	10	30	20
Ujjain	6	6	10	6
Rutlam	10	6	7	6
Jaora	5	2	5	3
Indore	10	8	6	5
Sehore	11	7	10	9
Mhow	9	7	9	7
Dhar	8	6	9	7
Dewas	7	4	6	6
Rewa	7	3	13	6
Sutna	6	2	6	3
Guna	3	...	...	...
Barwani	1	1	5	1
Shajapur	1	...	3	2
Gohad	1	...	1	...
Neemuch (City)	...	...	1	1
„ (Cantonment)	...	...	6	3
Agar (State)	...	...	3	2
Mandsaur	...	...	6	1
Mungaoli	...	...	2	2
Bhandair	..	...	3	3
Bhind	...	...	2	1
Bhilsa	...	...	2	...
Joura (Alapur)	...	...	5	1
Bajrangarh	...	...	3	
Tikamgarh	...	...	1	1

7. Scholarships are awarded according to the results of these examinations. These are contributed as under :—

			R
Indore Darbar			120
Dhar	„		120
Dewas	„	(Junior Branch)	120
Rutlam	„		100
Jaora	„		96
Dewas	„	(Senior Branch)	96
Rewa	„		60

A scholarship of R120 a year, which used to be given by the Gwalior Darbar, has been withdrawn for the year under report.

IV.—Daly College.

8. The students now attending the College are : the Raja of Dhar, the Nawab of Jaora, the Raja of Narsingarh, the Ranas of Barwani and Ali Rajpur, the Thakurs of Bagli, Bhatkheri, Dotria and Tori; and also Bapu Ram Singh of Kachhi Baroda, Sahebzada Khan Zaman Khan of Jaora, Kumar Jagannath Singh of Rajgarh, Shrimant Ganpat Rao Kibé, Dada Ramchandra Rao Ghatgay of Dewas, and Bapu Ram Singh of Narsingarh.

Pandit Shri Kishan has, as in previous years, given valuable assistance in the management of the College.

V.—Residency School, Indore.

9. The Residency School continues to be satisfactorily managed under the Headmaster, Mr. Shiv Baksh. The number now on the roll is 245, and the monthly fee-receipts average R94-8.

R. H. GUNION,
Principal, Daly College.

CHAPTER XII.

POST OFFICES.

POSTAL DEVELOPMENT.

Extensions in Rajputana.—The following experimental post offices became self-supporting during the year and were made permanent, *viz.*, Siana (Sirohee), Mori Railway Station and Gachhipura (Marwar) and Bhurtpur Agency. The district post office at Gobindgarh (Ajmere District) also became self-supporting and was taken over by the Imperial Post. With the district post funds thus released, a new district post office was opened at Barakhera (Merwara District). For convenience of administration, the Kotkasim Office, situated in Jaipur State, was transferred from the Punjab to this circle. The branch offices at Kotputli (Khetri), Pali (Marwar) and Partabgarh, as also the new post office at the Bhurtpur Agency, which was originally started as a branch office, were raised in status to sub-offices. New offices were also opened at Jonesganj (Ajmere), Rol and Digana (Marwar), and Surpura (Bikanir). They were still under experiment at the close of the year. The branch office at the Bhurtpur Railway Station was closed in connection with the opening of the new office at the Bhurtpur Agency, and the office at Kathoti was removed to the neighbouring village Bari-khatu (Marwar).

2. *Extensions in Central India.*—The experimental offices at Bagli (Bagli Chiefship), Padhana and Ringnode (Dewas) were made permanent during the year. The office at Tirla (Nimkhera), which had been closed as non-self-supporting, was re-opened permanently under State guarantee. At the close of the year experimental offices were open at Rajgarh (Burwani), Bamnia (Rutlam), and Hatpiplia (Bagli); and arrangements had been concluded to open an experimental office at Chhapihera (Narsingarh), with effect from the 1st April 1899. Initiative measures were also taken towards opening post offices, under State guarantee, at Raoti and Bangrod (Sailana).

The year's work in respect of new post offices was, therefore, as follows:—

PERMANENT OFFICES.

	No.
Newly opened	9
Transferred from Punjab	1
TOTAL	10
Deduct Number closed	1
Permanent net increase	9

EXPERIMENTAL OFFICES.

Existing at close of the year	7
Projected for ensuing year	3
EXPERIMENTAL TOTAL	10

3. *Appendix I, Post Offices and Letter-boxes.*—Appendix No. I to this review shows only the post offices and letter-boxes which were on a permanent footing at the end of the year. It gives net increases of 9 offices and 21 letter-boxes. The increases in the previous year were 13 offices and 3 letter-boxes.

4. *Appendix II, Mail lines.*—This appendix gives a net increase, at the close of the year, of 54 miles in the distance over which mails were carried by various agencies—railways, camels, tongas and runners. There was an increase of 8 miles in railway agency, due to the transfer of the Kotkasim Office from the Punjab to this circle. The increase in runners' mileage was 69 miles, due to (i) the transfer of the Kotkasim Office to Rajputana, 7 miles; (ii) opening of new lines, Chandarun to Jael, 24 miles, Kalundari to Siana, 12 miles, Jaora to Ringnode, 7 miles, and Akbarpur to Bagli, 19 miles; but against these increases, there was a decrease of 81 miles in runners' lines, due to (i) the introduction of a mail tonga service between Nusseerabad and Deoli, 58 miles; (ii) the closing of the line Kolia to Jael, 21 miles; and (iii) an

error of two miles excess which occurred in the preparation of Appendix II to previous reviews and which has now been rectified.

The Nusseerabad-Deoli mail tonga service has supplied a long-desired want. It has been the means of expediting the letter mails by some three hours and the parcel mails by more than one day between Nusseerabad and Deoli; and this advantage is shared by the important cities beyond Deoli, *viz.*, Tonk, Bundi, Kotah, and Jhalrapatan. It also affords rapid means of locomotion to travellers. There was, however, some difficulty with the contractor, who, though he fully maintained the contract rate of speed for the mails, overworked the ponies and overloaded the tongas. This resulted in the animals getting galled and out of condition.

The experiment alluded to in the previous year's review, of transmitting the Imperial mails between Jodhpur, Phalodi and Sankra by the escort camel sowars, for which the Post Office pays the Marwar Darbar a sum equivalent to the cost of the mail camel sowars, who have been abolished, was tried for six months during the year, and proved entirely satisfactory and was confirmed. The success of this measure—the first of its kind in the annals of the Imperial Post Office—was so marked, by increased speed and regularity of the mail service, that similar measures have been proposed as part of a scheme for the introduction of Postal Unity in the State of Bikanir; and it is hoped that the precedent now established may be adopted elsewhere to the mutual advantage of the States and of the Post Office.

5. *Postal Unity.*—Efforts were steadily maintained during the year, in view of the substitution of the Imperial Post for the Raj Dâk services, which, at the best, very imperfectly meet the necessities of the people. It was hoped that Postal Unity would have been established in the new State of Jhallawar during the year; but the installation of the new Chief took place so late in the year, that it was found impossible to settle details and introduce the measure before the 31st March. The Kotah Darbar, who, as stated in last year's review, had conceded the opening of more Imperial Offices in the State, have now taken into serious consideration the adoption of complete unification of posts. During the year, at the personal desire of His Highness the Maharaja, I drew up a scheme (alluded to in the preceding paragraph) for Postal Unity for Bikanir; but negotiations had not been concluded by the 31st March. The question of extension of the Imperial Post throughout the Dhar State was taken up; and there is reason to hope that Postal Unity will be adopted by the Kishengarh Darbar, who recognise the need for more post offices in the State, and also the superiority of the Imperial Post to any indigenous Dâk system. In the State of Jaipur, the policy of objection to postal extensions has remained unchanged; and there has been no improvement in the Ulwar Raj Dâk in its connection with the Imperial Post.

6. *Appendix III, Enumeration of Articles "delivered."*—Appendix III shows for five years, *viz.*, 1894-95 to 1898-99, the enumeration of letters, post-cards, newspapers and packets, parcels—ordinary, value-payable, and insured—and of money orders issued and paid, that were *sent out for delivery* through post offices in the circle. A comparison of the figures of the first with the last of these five years shows large increases under all heads; and this is, no doubt, due in a great measure to the increased postal facilities afforded to the public by the opening of many new post offices and letter-boxes during the period concerned.

Comparing the figures for the year under review with those of the preceding year,—*vide* statement below—there was an increase of 3·8 per cent. in letters and 2 per cent. in parcels sent out for delivery:—

Year.	Letter mail.	Parcel mail.
1897-98	1,32,88,726	1,58,018
1898-99	1,38,18,221	1,61,251
Increases	5,29,495	3,233

An analysis of the details given in the appendix for the last two years shows that, while there was an increase of 4·7 per cent. in ordinary and value-payable parcels, there was a decrease of 8 per cent. in insured parcels. The increase in 1897-98 was, however, abnormal, owing to large imports of silver and influx of population from plague-stricken localities, which led the immigrants to transmit their valuables by post, under the insurance system for safety. There was a decrease of 4·1 per cent. in newspapers and packets, which is attributed to the abolition, during the year, of the privileged publication system, under which many trade circulars and price lists, periodically published, were allowed the one-fourth anna rate of postage. Such articles were excluded from the cheap postage by the introduction of the registered newspaper system, which has superseded the old privileged publication system.

The numbers and amounts of money orders issued and paid during the two years are contrasted below:—

Year.	Number of money orders issued.	Amount of money orders issued.	Number of money orders paid.	Amount of money orders paid.
	No.	₹	No.	₹
1897-98	2,77,022	76,11,774	1,74,797	63,07,766
1898-99	2,86,035	76,98,008	1,85,604	70,46,600
Difference	+9,013	+86,234	+10,807	+7,38,834

The issues increased by 3·2 per cent. in number and by 1·1 in amount, while the payments increased by 6·1 in number and by 11·7 in amount. The average value of a money order issued fell from ₹27-8-9 in 1897-98 to ₹26-14-7 in 1898-99; while the average value of a money order paid rose from ₹36-1-4 in 1897-98 to ₹37-15-5 in 1898-99.

7. *Appendix III-A, Insured articles and ordinary parcels "posted."*—Appendix III-A affords statistics of the insured and value-payable articles and ordinary parcels *posted* in the circle during the year under review. It shows the following increases:—

	Per cent.
Insured articles	14·5
Value of insured articles	23·34
Value-payable articles	25·07
Amount specified for recovery	24·8
Ordinary parcels registered	4·7
Ditto unregistered	9·2

As compared with the statistics of the previous year, there were large increases under all items, except ordinary registered parcels, and that was to be anticipated as the cheaper system of unregistered parcels (in which there was an increase of over 6 per cent.) became more widely appreciated and resorted to by the public. The value of insured articles posted rose to some ₹55 lakhs against some ₹44 lakhs in the preceding year.

Savings Banks.

8. The following statement shows the increase in the circle during the twelve months ending the 31st December 1898, in the number of Savings Bank accounts open and the total deposit balance:—

	Number of Savings Bank accounts open.	Amount of deposit balance.
		₹
Quarter ending 31st March 1898	11,809	19,16,275
Ditto 31st December 1898 . . .	12,069	19,77,588
Increase during the 12 months	260	61,313

Highway Robberies.

9. Appendix IV shows that no case of highway robberies of mails occurred during the year, and that there was only one case of attempt. The first three cases detailed in the appendix were pending at the close of the previous year. In case No. 1 (attempt on the parcel mail, Ujjain-Agar line, date 9th December 1897), the Agent to the Governor-General held that an attempt on the mail had been made. The culprits have not been traced. In case No. 2 (robbery of the parcel mail, Deoli-Nusseerabad line, date 16th December 1897), the robbers have not been apprehended and police enquiries have now been abandoned. In case No. 3, (robbery of R300 from the mail, Nagar-Deeg line, date 20th February 1898), Runner Manohar was suspected and prosecuted. He was convicted by the Lower Court, but acquitted, on appeal, by the Sessions Court at Bhurtpur.

Of the two cases of attempt at highway robbery, No. 4, which occurred on the Ujjain-Agar line, in Holkar territory, on date the 15th February 1898, was inadvertently omitted from last year's appendix. The runner and the escort sowar were attacked by three men, who pelted them with stones. There was no loss. The culprits have not been traced. Case No. 5 occurred on the Bag-Jhabua line, Jhabua State, on date the 19th April 1898. The runner, who was unescorted, was accosted by six Bhils, who, after feeling the bags, allowed him to pass on with the mail. During the year there were five allegations of attempts on the mails which, on enquiry, were found not to have been *bonâ fide* cases. The runners concerned were dealt with departmentally.

Salt Revenue.

10. During the year under review, Abu Road Head Office and Pindwara Branch Office (Sirohi) were placed in the list of post offices authorised to receive indents from traders for the purchase of salt from the Government Salt Depôts at Sambhar and Pachbadra. Only two sub-offices, Chitorgarh Railway Station and Ulwar, and three branch offices, Malhargarh, Rajgarh and Pindwara, received indents, which aggregated 109 in number, for 20,947½ maunds of salt, valued at R56,672-15-9. The following statement shows the transactions of the last two years:—

Year.	Number of indents.	Quantity of salt supplied.	Value of salt supplied.
		Mds. srs. chs.	R a. p.
1897-98	124	23,365 0 0	63,253 6 6
1898-99	109	20,947 20 0	56,672 15 9
Decrease	15	2,417 20 0	6,580 6 9

The Depôt post offices at Sambhar and Pachbadra received from other post offices outside this circle 262 indents for 48,117 maunds 20 seers of salt, valued at R1,30,991, against 286 indents for 51,990 maunds, valued at R1,41,262, in the previous year. The decrease in the receipt of indents at post offices is attributed, in the main, to the introduction of a system whereby the Indian Midland Railway now receives indents for salt from traders without charge, whereas the post office charges 8 annas per cent.

Quinine.

11. The sale of quinine at post offices in the Rajputana Agency was continued during the year, and the measure was extended, with effect from the 1st May 1898, to those post offices situated in the Central India Agency which are under the jurisdiction of this circle. From the 1st January 1899, the post offices in Central India have been supplied with the drug direct by the Superintendent of the Aligarh Jail; and that arrangement has proved superior to the initiative plan of distribution through the Local Medical Department.

The following comparative statement of sales for 1897-98 and 1898-99 shows a net decrease of 11,209 five-grain powders, from which it is to be inferred that the year under review was healthier than the preceding year, when, owing to famine or scarcity, the poorer class fell ready victims to fever:—

Postal Divisions.	Sales, 1897-98.	Sales, 1898-99.	Increase or decrease.
Upper Rajputana	13,514	5,469	— 8,045
Lower „	15,927	8,467	— 7,460
Meywar	11,215	7,401	— 3,814
Malwa	3,855	11,965	+ 8,110
Total—Net decrease .	44,511	33,302	— 11,209

The five-grain powders sold during the year under review represent nearly 24 lbs. of the drug, valued at ₹520-5-6, as against 44,511 powders, or over 35 lbs. valued at ₹733-8-0, sold in the previous year. The number of powders sold by village postmen amounted to 2,228.

Postal Telegraph.

12. During the year the telegraph was extended to the following five post offices, *viz.*, Deeg and Kumber (Bhurtpur), Jhunjhnu and Mandawa (Jaipur), and Pachor (Narsingarh). Thus, there were 44 combined offices existing in the circle at the close of the year, as against 39 on 31st March 1898.

These 44 combined offices received 1,22,692 and sent 97,413 messages, which yielded a revenue to the Telegraph Department of ₹75,196, against 1,13,154 messages received and 88,000 messages sent, affording a revenue of ₹80,885 in the previous year. Thus, while the number of messages received increased by 9,538, and of those sent by 9,413, there was a diminution of revenue of ₹5,689. This is attributable to (i) the decrease of the more costly "Ordinary" messages, consequent on the system—introduced during the year under review— whereby "Deferred" telegrams are now delivered by messengers, instead of being posted and sent out with the mail delivery; and (ii) the value of telegraph reply passes, which was, in the past, included as part of the revenue, has now been excluded.

The expenditure incurred on Postal-Telegraph Establishments was in 1897-98 ₹14,219-1-0, and during 1898-99 ₹15,481-9-6.

The 130 receiving post offices in the circle,—at which telegrams are booked for the public and transmitted by post to the nearest telegraph office, for despatch by wire,—received 5,723 telegrams, representing a revenue of ₹4,684, as against 6,239 telegrams booked the previous year, representing a revenue of ₹5,539. As stated in last year's review, the extension of combined offices necessarily leads to the diminution of telegrams booked at receiving post office.

Tours of the Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Central India.

13. A post office was attached to the Camp of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana during the winter tour. It was opened at Jaipur on the 16th January 1899 and closed at Udaipur on the 11th March 1899.

A camp post office also accompanied the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. It was opened at Narsingarh on the 17th November 1898 and closed at Mhow on the 2nd February 1899.

Temporary Post Offices.

14. A temporary post office was opened at Ajmere, from the 19th to the 25th February 1899, for the convenience of the large camp of Railway Volunteers formed there for annual practice. There was no need for temporary post offices at Fairs, such as Jodhpur, Pushkar, etc., as such periodical gatherings were again held in abeyance, owing to the risk they involved of importing sickness.

Theft by Postal Servants.

15. The following seven cases of theft and misappropriation by Postal servants occurred in the year under review: in the previous year there were five such cases. Phundun Lal, overseer of the Ujjain-Agar mail line, misappropriated R36, the pay of certain runners. He was convicted, under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, by the Political Agent, Malwa, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and fine of R100; or, in default, to further rigorous imprisonment for four months. Ladia, runner of the Pipar-Khimsar line, when leaving the Asop Post Office with the mails, wilfully failed, as he passed through the village, to call for the escort sowar to accompany him; and when he had proceeded some distance on the line, he opened the Asop Office bag and abstracted R100, which he hid and afterwards gave up. He was convicted, under section 408 of the Indian Penal Code, by the Court of Vakils, Marwar, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one-and-a-half years. The sentence was confirmed by the Resident, Western Rajputana States. Sadhu Ram, Postman, Begun, temporarily misappropriated R7, the amount recovered on a value-payable packet delivered by him. He made good the amount shortly afterwards, and absconded. His dismissal was ordered. Girwar Lal, while officiating as Branch Postmaster, Madar, misappropriated postage R2 recovered by him on unpaid covers delivered. He made good the amount, and was dismissed. Rahimuddin, Branch Postmaster, Jaswantpura, reported that he had received copper coin, instead of a remittance of R50 in rupees, sent to him in the mail bag from the Abu Sub-office. The enquiry failed to fix the theft on the Branch Postmaster, though it gave rise to some suspicion against him; he was, therefore, held liable to make good the loss, and was transferred to another office. The following cases were pending at the close of the year: (*i*) Sham Lal, 2nd clerk, Jodhpur Post Office, was suspected of misappropriating R5, the amount by which a money order was short paid; and (*ii*) Yeshwant Rao, Sub-Postmaster, Churu, failed to bring to credit certain Savings Bank deposits, amounting to R10-3-9.

Frauds in connection with Postage Stamps.

16. Fifteen cases of fraud in connection with postage stamps were finally disposed of during the year. Of these, ten related to the misuse of service stamps for private correspondence. Legal convictions were obtained in five of the cases; in three the accused were discharged for want of evidence; and in the two remaining, the offenders could not be traced.

The other five cases related to the re-use of ordinary stamps. Legal convictions were obtained in two cases; in one case the accused was discharged; and in the two remaining they were acquitted.

In the previous year there were five cases of the misuse of service stamps and two of the re-use of private stamps.

Fraud in connection with the Value-payable System.

17. Two instances were brought to notice by the Minister of Kishengarh, in which attempt had been made to swindle His Highness the Maharaja by means of the value-payable post. The offender in one case was a clerk in the Nowlakha Post Office. The value of the articles sent—some worthless pamphlets—was recovered from the sender, and he was also punished by the

Postmaster-General of the Punjab. In the other case, a native of Gya sent some old, valueless magazines to His Highness. The sender is said to be of unsound mind. The Deputy Postmaster-General, Bihar, recovered the value from him, and placed the case in the hands of the District Magistrate, Gya.

A resident of Kotputli complained that the sender of a value-payable article to his address, posted at Lahore, had cheated him by sending goods other than those he had ordered. The case was referred to the Punjab Circle, and the complainant was recommended to seek legal redress.

Post Office Buildings.

18. In Rajputana, during the year a new building, on rent, was constructed by the Railway Administration and occupied by the post office, at Erinpura Road, and at the close of the year other post office buildings were under construction, by similar agency, at Banner and Pindwara. At the latter place, His Highness the Maha Rao Raja of Sirohee kindly placed free accommodation for the post office at the disposal of the Department, until the new building is completed. The Bhurtpur Darbar were so good as to find free accommodation for the newly established post office at the Bhurtpur Agency. Owing to the good offices of the Kishengarh Darbar, preliminaries were settled for the construction of a new post office, on a site centrically situated, at the Capital. The Maha Rao Raja of Sikar, who is on all occasions most helpful to this Department, has consented to erect a new and much needed building for the combined Post and Telegraph Office at the important and rising town of Fatehpur. The Jhalrapatan City Post Office has been enlarged and adopted for the impending extension to it of the telegraph. Preliminaries were settled with the Bundi Darbar to enlarge the accommodation for the combined office at the Capital. The Thakur of Manduwa agreed to construct a building, on rent, for the combined office there. A firm of Bankers at Jhunjhnu are constructing a suitable house for the local combined office.

In Central India, the Narsingarh Darbar are building a house for the combined office at Pachor.

In many cases, post office buildings borne on the books of the Public Works Department were extended, or otherwise improved, during the year. In other cases, better accommodation for post offices has been secured at enhanced rent.

Miscellaneous.

19. The year has been marked by the introduction of a new Post Office Act (No. VI of 1898) which came into effect from the 1st July, and by the following changes and concessions to the public. From the 1st October, the privileged publication system was abolished, and new rules introduced for the registration of *bonâ fide* newspapers. From the same date the Inland postage rates on letters were revised and reduced in respect of those above half a tola in weight. With effect from Christmas Day, 1898, the rates were reduced from $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas to 1 anna per half ounce on letters for the United Kingdom and certain British possessions. From the 1st January 1899, the conditions under which Inland postal articles may be insured were revised and simplified. The extension of the Postal Life Insurance system generally to servants of Goverment, which was introduced from February 1898, was, during the year under review, also extended to officers of Government whose services have been lent to Railway Administrations. The commission on money orders issued upon the post offices at Kathoti, Erinpura, Ahor, Chanaud, Jalor and Tagatgarh, which, in the preceding year, had to be increased from 1 to 2 per cent. on account of the very heavy transactions and the difficulty and cost of financing, was again reduced at Kathoti with effect from the 1st July 1898, and at the other offices from the 1st March 1899. Owing to the expansion of postal business and consequent increase in their work and responsibilities, the salaries of the Postmasters at Mhow, Neemuch, Rutlam, Udaipur and Abu Road were materially enhanced. The growth of Postal-Telegraph work also led to increases in establishment, and in some cases of emoluments. The

general expansion of the circle within the last four years necessitated the strengthening of the clerical staff of my own office and of the Ajmere Dead Letter Office. Revisions of mail routes, establishments, etc., were worked out and sanctioned, in reference to the impending opening of the Guna-Bara and Balotra-Barmer Railway extensions early in the ensuing year.

Concluding Remarks.

20. The statistics furnished with this review indicate a steady advancement in postal business. The relaxation of the strict economy imposed in the previous year opened the way for some useful measures of development. There were no cases of highway robbery of mails, and no very serious case of default by postal servants. Cordial relations continued to be generally maintained by the Department in its relations with various Darbars. With the exception of three months (July to October) when I was on leave, and Mr. W. T. VanSomeren, C.I.E., acted for me, the administration of the circle was in my hands; between us we spent 171 days of the year on tour. I have experienced a continuance of the kind assistance of the Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Central India, and of the Political Officers generally, which was so liberally extended to me in the past, and for which my best acknowledgments are due.

G. BARTON GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana.

CHAPTER XIII.

TELEGRAPH.

STATISTICS OF TELEGRAPH LINES AND OFFICES IN CENTRAL INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

Lines.

MILES OF LINE.				MILES OF WIRE.			
At the end of the previous year.	Added during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of the previous year.	Added during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
1,215·55	24	24	1,215·55	3,827	47	1·15	3,872·85

NOTE.—Eight miles of line and wire to Kadoura was not included in previous returns. The omission has now been rectified.

Offices.

NAMES OF OFFICES.	TELEGRAMS DISPOSED OF AND THEIR VALUE.				REMARKS.
	Sent.	Received.	Transit.	Amount.	
Departmental Offices.				R a.	
Guna	3,300	3,564	...	2,990 1	Decrease of Revenue.
Indore	10,331	13,922	1,57,636	8,836 10	„ „
Indore City	11,365	12,104	...	9,147 8	„ „
Mhow	9,212	10,052	...	11,028 6	„ „
Neemuch	6,347	6,674	5,571	5,281 7	„ „
Ujjain	9,919	10,741	...	6,885 5	„ „
Post and Telegraph Offices.					
Agar	1,726	1,870	...	1,553 4	Decrease of Revenue.
Bhilsa	396	753	...	328 7	Increase of „
Biaora	1,084	1,352	2,624	738 10	Decrease of „
Bhopal	2,063	3,529	11,186	1,591 15	„ „
Chatterpur	242	354	...	201 5	Opened on 2nd April 1898.
Charkhari	38	30	...	29 12	Opened on 17th January 1899.
Dewas	1,109	1,274	...	869 1	Decrease of Revenue.
Dhar	2,162	2,241	...	1,888 7	Increase of „
Gwalior Residency	1,542	2,020	...	1,357 8	Decrease of „
„ Railway Station	5,015	5,306	1,622	5,298 1	Increase of „
Janak Tal	1,892	2,668	...	1,682 4	Decrease of „
Jaora	3,985	5,004	...	2,901 11	„ „
Kadoura	135	169	...	116 9	This office was opened during 1897-98, but omitted to be shown in previous return.
Mandsaur	3,087	3,502	4,450	2,287 10	Decrease of Revenue.
Narsingarh	662	669	...	513 3	Opened on 25th July 1898.
Nowgong	3,465	3,185	...	3,634 8	Decrease of Revenue.
Pachor	266	259	...	171 12	Opened on 4th August 1898.
Partabgarh	1,386	1,355	...	1,186 11	Decrease of Revenue.
Rewa	1,312	1,450	...	1,275 13	Increase of „
Rutlam	4,032	5,219	...	2,827 2	Decrease of „
Sarangpur	368	480	...	291 4	Increase of „
Sehore	1,448	1,650	1	1,329 11	Decrease of „
Shajapur	485	705	...	395 0	„ „
Sipri	766	884	...	516 8	„ „
Sirdarpur	1,258	1,491	...	1,067 14	„ „
Sutna	1,980	1,934	3,914	1,549 13	„ „

Telegraph Offices opened and closed.

Opened.	Closed.
4	*Nil.*

H. C. A. GOODALL,
Superintendent of Telegraphs,
Rajputana Division.

CHAPTER XIV.

MEDICAL.

Report on the Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Central India Agency for the year 1898.

STATEMENT No. I.

1. There were 85 dispensaries open at the beginning of the year. Three new dispensaries were opened in the course of the year, *viz.*:—

One at Govindgarh in Baghelkhand Agency,
One at Basoda in Bhopal Agency, and
One at Baug in Bhopawar Agency,

while one was closed at Kolaras in Gwalior Residency. Eighty-seven dispensaries remained open on 31st December. The working of 88 dispensaries is dealt with in this report.

STATEMENT No. II.

2. In all 7,94,800 persons were treated.

3. *In-patients.*—Twelve thousand nine hundred and twenty-two in-door patients came under treatment, as compared with 16,817 in the preceding year, being a decrease of 3,895. This decrease is attributable partly to the unusually healthy character of the year under review, there having been no epidemic anywhere in the Agency, and partly to the effects of the famine on the physique of the population having passed away. The daily average number of in-patients under treatment was 598·71, *viz.*, 407·09 men, 147·17 women, and 44·45 children, and the percentage of these to the daily average was 67·99, 24·58, and 7·43, respectively. Eight thousand four hundred and fifty-three cases were returned as cured, 1,635 as relieved, and 1,409 as discharged "otherwise", the cures forming 65·42 per cent. of the total treated. There were 789 deaths, being 6·10 per cent. of total treated.

4. *Out-patients.*—The total number treated was 7,81,878 (of whom 6,63,114 attended personally), as compared with 8,05,783 in 1897. The decrease, 23,905, is due to the same causes as in the case of the in-patients. The daily average attendance of out-patients was 5,871·41, making with the in-patients a total daily average of 6,470·12 persons under treatment.

STATEMENT No. III.

5. This shews the diseases from which the in-door and out-door patients suffered.

The following table gives the attendance on account of the principal diseases:—

		Percentage of total.
Small-pox	27	0·0030
Cholera	14	0·0015
Malarial fever	1,73,180	21·79
Eye disease	98,786	12·43
Skin „	78,470	9·87
Digestive system (excluding diarrhœa)	72,991	9·18
Lungs and respiratory system	54,924	6·91
Ulcers	50,560	6·36
Ear	32,000	4·03
Rheumatic affections	28,001	3·52
Worms	20,678	2·60
Diarrhœa	16,333	2·05
Dysentery	15,162	1·90

There was no epidemic in the Agency. One case of plague was imported into Ali Rajpur from the Rewa Kantha; it was recognised by the Hospital Assistant and segregated. Lieutenant-Colonel Duke went to the spot and made successful arrangements for guarding the frontier. There was no extension of the disease in Central India. Systematic inspection of railway passengers was carried on throughout the year as a precautionary measure at Sutna, Ujjain, and Rutlam, and special Hospital Assistants were appointed to watch passengers detraining at Indore and Bhopal.

Statement No. III-A.

6. Shews the surgical work done in the Agency.

The total number of operations performed was 43,263, an increase of 934 as compared with 1897. With respect to the more important operations, the figures for the different Agencies stand as follows :—

Name of District.	Cataract.			Obstetric Operations.			Lithotomy.			Litholapaxy.			Ovario-tomy.		Lapro-tomy.	
	Number performed (including balance remained from previous year).	Cured.	Percentage of cures.	Number performed.	Number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths.	Number performed.	Number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths.	Number performed.	Number of deaths.	Percentage of deaths.	Number performed.	Number of deaths.	Number performed.	Number of deaths.
Baghelkhand . .	128	111	86·72	2	...	0·00	7	1	14·29	13	...	0·00	...	...	1	1
Indore . . .	91	65	71·43	33	...	0·00	3	1	33·33	44	4	9·09	4	...	...	...
Gwalior . . .	52	37	71·16	3	2	66·66	21	2	9·53	2	...	0·00	...	...	...	...
Bhopal . . .	47	42	83·34	10	1	10·00	...	...	...	17	...	0·00	...	...	...	...
Bhopawar . .	22	19	86·36	...	...	...	4	...	...	10	...	0 00	...	...	3	2
Bundelkhand . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guna . . .	23	18	78·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	0·00	...	...	...	...
Mhow . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	363	292	80·33	48	3	6·25	38	4	10·53	87	4	4·59	4	...	4	3

Statement No. IV.

7. Shews the classes and sexes of the in-door and out-door patients treated.

The number of men, women and children who attended hospitals and dispensaries during 1898 was :—

Men	4,00,240
Women	1,53,338
Children	2,41,222

8. The details of the different classes were as follows :—

Europeans	49
Eurasians	180
Hindus	5,59,515
Muhammadans	2,19,383
Other classes	15,678

Statement No. V, Part I.

9. The income for the year amounted to R2,43,360-10-1, which includes an opening cash balance of R21,371-2-5½. The expenditure was R2,25,413-6-10, and the cash balance at the close of the year was R17,947-3-3. Out of the total expenditure, R49,904-5-0 were defrayed by His Highness the Maharaja Scindia, R27,078-0-5 by His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa, and R9,799 by Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal (who also paid for the maintenance of the Sehore Leper Asylum).

Statement No. V, Part II.

10. The invested capital of the Dispensaries in Central India was increased during the year from R46,500 by R1,500 to R48,000, at which figure the fund stood at the close of the year, there having been no sales or withdrawals.

Statement No. VI.

11. The Leper Asylum at Sehore, the only one of its class in Central India, opened with 50 patients on 1st January; 20 were admitted, 10 were discharged "benefited", and 12 died, and the year closed with 48 on the rolls.

Statement No. VI-A.

12. Shews the income and expenditure on account of the Sehore Leper Asylum. The entire expenses were defrayed by the Begam of Bhopal.

Statement No. VII.

13. Shews the work done in vaccination during the year. Out of 1,56,474 primary vaccinations, 1,40,505 were returned as successful, being at the rate of 89·79 per cent.

Vaccination in Bhopawar Agency requires to be brought up to date, the staff is insufficient, and the funds available are quite inadequate.

Miscellaneous.

14. The following medical officers were serving in the Central India Agency during the year:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Duke, at Sirdarpur.
" " Dane, at Sehore.
" " Weir, at Sutna.
" " A. M. Crofts, at Gwalior.
" " J. Crofts, "
" " Connor, I.M.S., at Nowgong.
Major Gimlette, at Indore.
" Nicholson, A.M.S., at Nowgong.
Captain Gee, I.M.S., "
" Mathew, I.M.S., "
" Barter, R.A.M.C., "
" Moore, at Guna.
" Seton, "

SUTNA
The 15th April 1899.

P. A. WEIR, *M.B., I.M.S., Lieut.-Col.,*
Offg. Administrative Medical Officer in Central India.

CHAPTER XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boundary Disputes.

1. During the year 1898-99, the officers mentioned below have worked in the Agencies noted against their names:—

Lieutenant C. A. Smith . . . . . Gwalior.
,, J. H. K. Stewart . . . Malwa and Baghelkhand.

2. Lieutenant Smith has disposed of 21 cases in all as below:—

Amicably by mutual agreement 9
By means of Panchayat or arbitration 10
Personally 2

3. Lieutenant Stewart has disposed of eight cases:—

In Malwa . . . . . 6; and
In Baghelkhand 2

As under:—

Seven personally, *viz.*, five in Malwa and two in Baghelkhand; and
One amicably by mutual consent, in Malwa.

4. Besides the above, the Political Agent in Bhopal settled two cases in his Agency as under:—

(1) Bhawan Khiria, Gwalior, *versus* Khiria, Nawab Basoda.
(2) Godawal, Gwalior, *versus* Bamora, Kurwai.

5. The Political Agent in Bundelkhand has disposed of one case in his Agency, *viz.*:—

Dangri, Jhansi, *versus* Math Rampura, Orchha.

6. The accompanying table shows the number of cases instituted and settled during the year under review and the number of cases now pending:—

Agency.	Number of cases pending on the 1st April 1898.	Number of cases instituted during 1898-99.	Number of cases settled during 1898-99.	Number of cases pending on the 1st April 1899.
Gwalior	24	12	21	15
Bhopal	2	1	2	1
Bundelkhand	...	3	1	2
Baghelkhand	7	3	2	8
Bhopawar	1	...	1	...
Malwa	6	...	6	...
Total .	40	19	33	26

APPENDICES TO PART II.

POLITICAL.

APPENDICES TO CHAPTER III.

BHOPAL.

Statement showing the number of Imperial Post Offices (of all classes) and letter-boxes opened, and Imperial Postmen and Village Postmen entertained in the year 1898-99, and the number existing on 31st March 1899.

NOTE.—The entries in this appendix should be restricted to establishments entertained permanently in the Imperial Post, and should not include experimental establishments or those paid from District Post sources.

EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1898.							OPENED OR ENTERTAINED, 1898-99.							TOTAL OF 1898-99.							CLOSED OR DISCONTINUED, 1898-99.							BALANCE ON THE 31st MARCH 1899.							INCREASE OR DECREASE.						
Post offices.				Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.	Post offices.				Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.	Post offices.				Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.	Post offices.				Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.	Post offices.				Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.	Post offices.				Letter boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.
Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	Total.				Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	Total.				Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	Total.				Head offices	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	Total.				Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	Total.				Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	Total.			
2	2	26	30	33	16	11	...	1	...	1	2	2	1	2	3	26	31	35	18	12	..		1	1	1	1	.	2	3	25	30	34	17	12	...	I 1	D. 1	...	I. 1	I. 1	I. 1

Abstract.

Tota number of post offices, letter-boxes, postmen and village postmen existing on 31st March 1898=90
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto opened or entertained in 1898-99=6.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto closed or discontinued in 1898-99=3.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto existing on 31st March 1899=93.

II.

Statement showing the distance over which mails were conveyed by railway, mail cart, horses, camels, runners, boats, and steamers during the official year 1898-99 as compared with the previous year.

N.B.—The entries in this appendix should be confined to permanent Imperial Lines, and should not include experimental lines or lines paid from District Post sources.

Mode of conveyance.	Names of lines existing on 31st March 1898.			Names of lines existing on 31st March 1899.			Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	From	To	Length in miles.	From	To	Length in miles.			
Runner	Bamora	Seronj	28	Bamora	Seronj	28	...	...	
Ditto	Bamori	Silvani	14	Bamori	Silvani	14	...	...	
Ditto	Barkhera	Kaliakhera	12	Barkhera	Kaliakhera	12	...	...	
Branch Postmaster	Ditto	Barkhera Railway Station	¼	Ditto	Barkhera Railway Station	¼	...	...	
Runner	Bareli	Bari	12	Bareli	Bari	12	...	...	
Ditto	Bhilsa	Raisen	14	Bhilsa	Raisen	14	...	...	
Ditto	Ditto	Siwas	33	Ditto	Siwas	33	...	...	
Mail peon	Ditto	Bhilsa Railway Station	2	Ditto	Bhilsa Railway Station	2	...	...	
Runner	Bhopal	Jahangirabad	2	Bhopal	Jahangirabad	2	...	...	
Mail peon	Ditto	Bhopal Railway Station	2	Ditto	Bhopal Railway Station	2	...	...	
Runner	Chhipanere	Silkantti	6	Chhipanere	Silkantti	6	...	...	
Branch Postmaster	Deep	Deep Railway Station	¼	Deep	Deep Railway Station	¼	...	...	
Runner	Dewanganj	Dewanganj Railway Station	1	Dewanganj	Dewanganj Railway Station	1	...	...	
Ditto	Ditto	Berasia	21	Ditto	Berasia	21	...	...	
Ditto	Godaria	Jawar	3	Godaria	Jawar	3	...	...	
Ditto	Sehore	Biaora	65	Sehore	Biaora	65	...	...	
Ditto	Ditto	Sonkach	53	Ditto	Sonkach	53	...	...	
Ditto	Ditto	Ichhawar	14	Ditto	Ichhawar	14	...	...	
Mail peon	Ditto	Sehore Railway Station	1½	Ditto	Sehore Railway Station	1½	...	...	
Runner	Semri Harchand	Bharkach	12	Semri Harchand	Bharkach	12	...	...	
Ditto	Shivpur	Bheronda	12	Shivpur	Bheronda	12	...	...	
Ditto	Sobhapur	Bamori	36	Sobhapur	Bamori	36	...	...	
	Sainkheri	Udayapora	12	Sainkheri	Udayapora	12	...	...	
			356			356	...	...	
Railway	Budhni	Bamora	119	Budhni	Bamora	119	...	...	
	Bhopal	Sehore	24	Bhopal	Sehore	24	...	...	
	Sehore	Parbati	9	Sehore	Parbati	9	...	..	
		Total	152		Total	152	...	...	
			508			508	...	...	

Wheeled conveyances or horse or camel lines should be included under this heading.

APPENDICES TO CHAPTER IV.

BHOPAWAR.

I.

Statement showing Rainfall registered in different States under the Bhopawar Agency during the years 1897-98 and 1898-99.

Name of Station.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Remarks.
Dhar	22·33	30·94	
Jhabua	29·43	not stated.	
Ali Rajpur	33·86	42·37	
Barwani	13·57	26·55	
Jobat	30·29	41·29	
Bagode	25·85	37·79	
Manpur (British)	33·90	49·65	
Sardarpur	25·53	33·20	
Total	26·84	37·39	

II.

Statement showing the amount of traffic that passed the Agra-Bombay Road during the year 1898-99.

Name of Articles.	Export (N. to S.).		Import (S. to N.).		Total.	
	Weight in maunds.	Approximate value.	Weight in maunds.	Approximate value.	Weight in maunds.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
English manufacture	2,115	86,040	15	1,200	2,130	87,240
Country "	465	11,880	375	12,000	840	23,880
Raw cotton	1,770	24,780	22,320	3,12,480	24,090	337,260
Brass and copper vessels	450	15,750	285	9,975	735	25,725
Grocery	23,385	2,06,075	25,430	1,23,786	48,815	3,29,861
Grain	8,035	17,923	80,270	1,01,289	88,305	1,19,212
Timber	2,727	2,727	1,440	1,440	4,167	4,167
Total	38,947	3,65,175	1,30,135	5,62,170	1,69,082	9,27,345

III.

BHOPAWAR AGENCY.

Native States.

Civil Justice for 1898-99.

States.	Cases pending at the close of 1897-98.		Cases filed during the year 1898-99.		Total.		Cases disposed of during 1898-99.		Pending at the close of 1898-99.		Remarks.
	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	
		₹		₹		₹		₹		₹	
Dhar	718	1,50,531	2,166	1,52,039	2,884	3,02,570	2,099	1,44,768	785	1,57,802	
Jhabua	19	3,517	678	47,454	697	50,971	663	47,235	34	3,736	
Ali Rajpur	14	20,862	262	29,872	276	50,734	265	41,404	11	9,330	
Barwani	228	1,53,473	784	1,26,826	1,012	2,80,299	743	66,138	269	2,14,161	
Jobat	3	80	11	375	14	455	11	352	3	103	
Bagode	19	5,796	214	8,510	233	14,306	201	6,082	32	8,224	
Datria	4	168	43	2,445	47	2,603	33	1,862	14	741	
Nimkhera	1	...	18	440	19	440	19	440	...	...	

O. V. BOSANQUET,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

IV.

BHOPAWAR AGENCY.

NATIVE STATES.

Criminal Justice, 1898-99.

	Pending at close of 1897-98.		Instituted during 1898-99.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1898-99.		Total.		Whipped.		Imprisoned and fined.		Otherwise disposed of.		Fined only.		Imprisoned only.		Total.		Average duration of cases.	Total number of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
DHAR.																																		
Murder and attempted murder Culpable homicide Dakaiti Receiving stolen property Robbery on highway or elsewhere Theft of cattle and ordinary theft Attempting suicide Rape Grievous hurt Committing abortion Mischief Miscellaneous offences	...	247	...	2,589	...	2,836	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2,442	...	391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	247	...	2,589	..	2,836	..	..	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	2,442	...	391	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
JHABUA.																																		
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	1	1	1	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	2	1	10	9	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	2	2	12	10		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti	2	1	23	3	25	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	4	...	...	25	4		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	4	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	4	2		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	24	7	24	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	7	...	...	24	7		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	...	...	399	221	399	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	213	19	8	399	221		Not	show n.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempting suicide	...	...	16	15	16	15	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	15	...	...	16	15		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	1	1	23	12	24	13	...	...			...	..	...	...	22	11	2	2	24	13		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing abortion	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	..	3	2		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	...	89	46	89	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	46	...	...	89	46		..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	...	...	383	255	383	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	379	252	4	3	383	255		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	5	3	978	576	983	579	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	956	564	27	15	983	579	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BARWANI.																																		
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	4	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 00	26
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ait	...	...	10	2	10	2	2	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Receiving stolen property	...	...	7	5	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	3	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	5	3	10·60	53
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	4	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·00	14
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	5	2	220	128	225	130	2	...	...	...	...	...	75	37	139	87	9	6	225	130	1	1	13	6	4	2	95	59	26	19	139	87	11·58	1,436
Attempting suicide	1	1	11	11	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	6	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	1	2	2	6	6	...	...
Rape	...	...	11	6	11	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	9	4	...	...	...	...	11	6	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·75	211
Grievous hurt	...	...	14	7	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	9	5	...	...	14	7	...	...	3	1	...	..	4	2	2	2	9	5	16·85	118
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	127	84	1,178	765	1,305	849	2	1	3	2	...	...	652	403	620	423	28	20	1,305	849	1	1	30	29	26	18	524	348	39	30	620	423	21·8	17,482
TOTAL	133	87	1,459	928	1,592	1,015	6	1	3	2	13	6	754	456	779	524	37	26	1,592	1,015	2	2	46	36	33	23	626	411	72	55	779	524	19 93	19,598
ALI RAJPUR.																																		
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable Homicide	2	2	14	11	16	13	...	...	...	...	16	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	13	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	26	13	26	13	...	...	...	..	...	...	4	3	22	10	...	...	26	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	7	3	3	22	10	3·8	38
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	...	...	126	68	126	68		...	...	...	...	.	11	6	115	62	...	...	126	68	12	7	...	..	...	...	75	39	28	16	115	62	4·46	277
Attempting suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	4	3	466	293	470	296	...		...	...	9	5	48	29	423	267	...	...	470	296	...	...	..	...	...	...	374	233	48	34	422	267	4·58	1,214
TOTAL	6	5	632	385	638	390	...	...	...	...	25	18	63	38	559	339	...	...	638	390	12	7	...	...	...	...	468	279	79	53	559	339	7·42	2,691
JOBAT.																																		
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	4	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	...	...	60	29	60	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	29	...	...	60	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	18	24	11	60	29	12·72	369
Attempting suicide	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	...	...	23	8	23	8	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	23	8	...	...	23	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	5	7	3	23	8	6·37	51
TOTAL	...	...	102	73	102	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	73	...	...	102	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	65	10	8	102	73	8·02	586
	...	...	190	113	190	113	...	..	...	..	4	2	...	...	185	110	1	1	190	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	88	41	22	185	110	9·14	1,006
BAGODR.																																		
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable Homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti	4	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	1	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	...	...	16	9	16	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	13	8	1	1	16	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	10	5	13	8	54·50	436
Attempting suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	14	5	123	73	137	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	21	47	34	49	23	86	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	32	2	2	...	...	60·14	2,107
TOTAL	19	7	140	83	159	90	...	...	...	...	4	1	44	22	60	42	51	25	108	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	35	12	7	60	42	39·8	2,587

Criminal Justice, 1898-99—contd.

	Pending at close of 1897-98.		Instituted during 1898-99.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1898-99.		Total.		Whipped.		Imprisoned and fined.		Otherwise disposed of		Fined only.		Imprisoned only.		Total.		Average duration of cases.	Total number of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Nimkheda.																																		
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	1	1	20	11	21	12	...	...	...	...	7	2	10	6	3	3	1	1	21	12	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	2	2	3	3	72·66	654
Attempting suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	1	1	69	49	70	50	...	...	...	...	..	...	14	9	52	39	4	2	70	50	1	1	1	1	25	21	23	14	2	2	52	39	31·38	1,506
Miscellaneous offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4	3	89	60	93	63	...	...	...	...	7	2	26	16	55	42	5	3	93	63	1	1	2	2	25	21	23	14	4	4	55	42	36·00	2,160
Dotria.																																		
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	10	5	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	2	...	...	5	2	2	1	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	5	2	...	...
Attempting suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	31	27	31	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	6	21	18	2	2	31	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	18	...	...	21	18	...	...
Total	41	32	41	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	6	26	20	4	3	41	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	20	...	...	26	20	...	...

O. V. BOSANQUET,

Political Agent, Bhopawar.

V.

Statement showing Jail statistics of the Native States under the Bhopawar Agency for 1898-99.

States.	Number of Prisoners.								Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1899.	Cost.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Annual average cost of Prisoners.	Remarks.
	In Jail on 1st April 1898.	Admitted during the year 1898-99.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.					
										R		R a. p.	
Dhar . . .	120	226	346	...	...	2	235	235	109	4,488	100	42 0 0	
Jhabua . .	50	Not received.											
Ali Rajpur . .	38	151	189	33	...	2	117	152	37	1,852	44	42 1 3	
Barwani . .	49	125	174	26	...	1	113	141	33	2,945	46·63	32 9 10	
Jobat . . .	18	263	286	9	...	...	268	277	9	280	10·5	26 10 6	
Bagode . .	6	57	63	11	...	...	40	51	12	251	6·36	27 13 9	
Datria . .	4	15	19	...	...	...	17	17	2	43	...	5 14 4	
Nimkhera . .	4	27	31	5	...	...	23	28	3	84	...	2 11 7	

VI.

Statement showing the finances of the Native States under the Bhopawar Agency for 1898-99.

Name of State.	Opening balance.	Receipts during the year 1898-99.	Total.	Expenditure for the year 1898-99.	Closing balances.	Remarks.
	R	R	R	R	R	
Dhar	...	8,80,722†	...	8,02,820†	10,87,267‡	‡Actual balance on the 31st March 1899.
Jhabua	2,407	1,70,199	1,72,606	1,69,676	2,930	
Ali Rajpur	1,65,356	1,48,148	3,13,504	1,04,942	2,08,562	
Barwani	5,19,749	3,27,527	8,47,276	2,76,999	5,70,277	
Jobat	38,323*	38,931	77,254	54,821	22,433	
Bagode	3,250	16,400	19,650	14,574	5,076	
Mathwar	...	Not received.			...	
Kathiwara	...	...	Ditto.	...	...	
Rattanmal	5,580		Ditto.	...	...	
Nimkhera	10,166	24,793	34,959	20,229	14,730	Including R3,000 in Government Promissory Notes.
Datria	10,024	17,559	27,583	15,506	12,077	
Garhi	1,749	Not received.			...	
Barudhpura	175	6,935	7,110	6,569	541	
Kotideh	18	942	960	917	43	

* In Appendix VI to the report for 1897-98 the expenditure for the year should have been shown as R30,363 and the closing balance as R38,323. The latter was reduced (and the expenditure correspondingly increased) by R26,030 as representing R7,608 due to creditors, and R18,422 proposed to be written off the accounts. *Cf* remarks under the head of Jobat in this year's report.

† The Samvat year is still in force, and these figures are estimates for the year which will end on the 5th June 1899. The forthcoming budget will be prepared for the 10 months ending on 31st March 1900. Thenceforth the financial year will begin on the 1st April.

O. V. BOSANQUET,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

RETURN No. 2.—*Return of dakaitis committed in the Native States of the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1898-99.*

Serial Number.	District or State.	Pargana.	Village.	Date and hour of occurrence.	Brief particulars of occurrence, showing upon whom and how the dakaiti was committed and nature of property plundered.	Value of Property.		Number of Persons.		Disposal of Dakaits.								Remarks, showing real or apparent caste of the dakaits and giving, when possible, the names of criminals concerned, and their residence; how armed, whether mounted or on foot.	References.
						Plundered.	Recovered.	Killed.	Wounded.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Discharged.	Committed for trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Escaped.	At large.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
						R a. p.	*R a. p.*												
1	Gwalior	...	Kapsi	13th April 1898	...	263 8 0	...	1	2	8	7	...	...	...	7	...	1		
2	Ditto	Amjhera	Okala	3rd Feb. 1899	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3	Ditto	Ditto	Nirwali	19th „ „	...	98 0 0	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12		
4	Ditto	Ditto	Manwar	6th Mar. „	...	23 2 0	...	...	..	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	5		
5	Ditto	Ditto	Rorda	16th „ „	...	126 0 0	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12		
						570 10 0	60 0 0	1	3	46	16	...	...	...	7	...	30		
1	Indore	...	Wanihar	10th April 1898	...	452 4 3	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	25		
2	Ditto	...	Jalgon	13th „ „	...	534 4 0	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	25		
3	Ditto	Between	Golu and Rajpur	21st June „	...	445 2 0	1 2 0	..	9	15	...	..	...	...	...	...	15		
4	Ditto	...	Jahur	20th Oct. „	...	113 0 0	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12		
5	Ditto	...	Pitlawad	19th Nov. „	...	149 15 3	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	..	...	100		
6	Ditto	...	Bikli	29th Dec. „	...	967 9 0	...	..	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	50		
7	Ditto	Lawani	Chowki	8th Jan. 1899	...	159 0 0	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15		
8	Ditto	Khargun	Kumarkhera	17th „ „	...	901 10 0	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	32		
9	Ditto	Un	Talakpura	28th „ „	...	2,275 13 6	...	...	1	25	.	...	...	...	...	...	25		
10	Ditto	Nimar	Choli	1st Feb. „	...	69 9 0	4 0 0	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8		
11	Ditto	Mandlesar	Nigarni	11th „ „	...	64 0 0	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	25		
						6,132 3 0	5 2 0	...	11	332	...	...	...	...	...	...	332		
1	Dhar	...	Dattigara	22nd May 1898	...	5,685 7 0	1,070 0 0	...	...	45	23	...	...	...	...	...	22		
2	Ditto	...	Mahigaon	27th June „	...	1,042 10 0	...	...	...	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	8		
3	Ditto	...	Bagodia	31st Oct. „	...	75 8 0	...	...	...	6	..	...	...	...	...	...	6		

4	Ditto	...	Nagora	3rd Nov. „	...	34 0 0	...	...	1	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	
5	Ditto	Between	Umrao and Tarnode.	20th „ „	...	132 8 0	100 0 0	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	
6	Ditto	Nimanpur	Between Pipri and Palakhal.	18th Jan. 1899	...	203 8 0	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
7	Ditto	Nalcha	Panala	24th „ „	...	69 12 6	...	...	...	8	...	..	...	...	...	...	8	
8	Ditto	Kuksi	Sala	16th Feb. „	...	223 2 9	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
9	Ditto	Dharampuri	Sundrel	7th Mar. „	...	10 10 9	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
10	Ditto	Dhar	Tirla	9th „ „	...	464 9 0	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
11	Ditto	Badnawar	Kheda	14th „ „	...	342 9 9	9 0 9	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
						8,284 5 9	1,179 0 9	...	1	130	37	...	...	...	...	...	93	
1	Jhabua	...	Chapri	23rd Mar. 1898	...	165 4 0	...	...	2	9	4	4	...	...	...	...	5	
2	Ditto	...	Chota Ghosla	19th August „	...	800 0 0	300 0 0	...	2	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	
3	Ditto	Thandla	Devigarh	19th Jan. 1899	...	515 15 6	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
4	Ditto	Jhabua	Kokawad	14th Mar. „	...	253 3 5	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
						1,734 6 11	300 0 0	...	4	41	6	4	...	...	...	...	35	
1	Barwani	...	Bilwa	20th April 1898	...	580 14 0	...	...	...	15	2	...	...	...	..	...	13	
1	Jobat	Thapli	Kothdi	17th Feb. 1899	...	5 4 0	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
1	Dewas	Pagode	Udharina	19th Dec. 1898	...	26 9 0	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
1	Manpur	Manpur	Ghora Ghat	22nd Feb. 1899	...	69 9 6	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
35					GRAND TOTAL	17,403 14 2	1,559 2 9	1	19	581	61	4	...	...	7	...	520	

O. V. BOSANQUET,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

APPENDICES TO CHAPTER VI.

BAGHELKHAND.

I.

Statement showing the number of days the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, was on tour during 1898-99.

Names of Officers.	Number of days the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, was on tour during the month of—													Remarks.
	April 1898.	May 1898.	June 1898.	July 1898.	August 1898.	September 1898.	October 1898.	November 1898.	December 1898.	January 1899.	February 1899.	March 1899.	Total.	
Captain S. F. Bayley	...	11	4	10	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	
Captain A. F. Pinhey	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	23	31	26	5	9	105	
Total	...	11	4	10	...	6	11	23	31	26	5	9	136	

A. F. PINHEY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

II.

Annual Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Nagode State for the year 1898-99.

Receipts.						Disbursement.					
No.	Major heading.	Minor headings.	Actuals from April 1897 to March 1898.	Estimate for 1898-99.	Actuals from April 1898 to March 1899.	No.	Major heading.	Minor headings.	Actuals from April 1897 to March 1898.	Estimate for 1898-99.	Actuals from April 1898 to March 1899.
			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.				R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Receipt	Opening balance	85,001 13 2	40,000 0 0	44,817 5 4	1	Expenditure	Revenue offices	19,903 10 4	29,700 0 0	23,348 15 9
								Police	12,479 13 11	12,594 0 0	11,932 7 11
								Jail	5,458 15 11	3,500 0 0	2,625 9 2
		Land Revenue	99,198 5 5	1,13,600 0 0	1,08,769 14 9			Education	1,112 7 0	1,383 0 0	1,455 6 8
		Forest	3,811 11 3¼	4,800 0 0	4,151 1 4¼			Army	2,436 2 6	2,970 0 0	2,572 1 11
		Customs	10,946 10 3¾	10,000 0 0	10,444 8 4¾			Forest and Permit	4,444 5 0	5,132 0 0	4,694 10 4
		Excise	1,910 2 7	2,200 0 0	3,553 3 5			Medical	1,975 4 5	2,080 0 0	1,973 5 9
		Judicial	6,463 6 8	6,300 0 0	7,695 1 1			Engineering	4,034 13 8	19,542 0 0	18,414 8 4
		Cesses	10,927 8 11	11,300 0 0	11,550 12 8			Political	433 6 4	700 0 0	508 15 9
		Miscellaneous	1,715 15 2	1,400 0 0	1,814 4 6			Pension	230 0 0	152 0 0	152 0 0
		Loans for Darbar	10,000 0 0	...	387 8 0			Palace	17,797 8 6	41,589 0 0	16,545 18 0
		Refunds and drawbacks	15,552 10 4	15,000 0 0	15,157 13 8			Debts new and old	23,511 3 6	50,000 0 0	53,208 4 3
								Excise	724 6 3	800 0 0	689 14 3
								Miscellaneous	2,546 2 6	3,000 0 0	2,795 14 11
								Extraordinary	53,622 10 8	3,628 0 0	3,796 1 5
		Total Receipts	1,60,526 6 8	1,64,600 0 0	1,63,524 3 10			Total Expenditure	1,50,710 14 6	1,76,770 0 0	1,44,718 12 5
								Closing Balance	44,817 5 4	27,830 0 0	63,627 12 9
		GRAND TOTAL	1,95,528 3 10	2,04,600 0 0	2,08,341 9 2			GRAND TOTAL	1,95,528 3 10	2,04,600 0 0	2,08,341 9 2

A. F. PINHEY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

III.

Statement of criminal cases of the Nagode State for the year 1898-99.

Name of Court.	NAMES OF CRIMES.	PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE LAST YEAR.		FILED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF.										PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.		PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.												DURATION.	AVERAGE DURATION.	REMARKS.
								ESCAPED.		DIED.		TRANSFERRED.		DISCHARGED.		CONVICTED.		TOTAL.				WHIPPED.		TRANSPORTED.		SENTENCED TO DEATH.		FINED ONLY.		MISCELLANEOUS PUNISHMENT INFLICTED.		TOTAL.				
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			
Diwan's and Assistant Diwan's Court.	Murder and attempted murder.	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	
	Criminal breach of trust .	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...		...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	26	13	
	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.	...	.	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	3	
	Robbery . . .	...	...	1	3	1	3	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Assault or use of criminal force.	...	...	19	31	19	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	22	8	9	19	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	...	...	8	9	139	7·3	
	Cheating . . .	...	...	3	5	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	89	29·6	
	Theft . . .	...	...	33	71	33	71	..	...	...	...	...	...	7	24	26	47	33	71	...	...	5	14	...	...	...	...	9	11	12	22	26	47	140	4·2	
	Miscellaneous offences .	..	...	91	138	91	138	1	5	...	...	2	2	24	50	64	81	91	138	...	...	7	10	...	...	...	...	40	54	17	17	64	81	338	3·7	
	TOTAL .	...	...	151	252	151	252	1	7	..	...	3	3	44	100	103	142	151	252	...	...	12	24	...	...	...	...	60	77	31	41	103	142	746	4·9	
Tahsildar's Court.	Theft . . .	...	...	16	33	16	33	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	20	7	12	16	33	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	8	2	2	7	12	17	1·06	
	Assault or use of criminal force.	...	...	18	27	18	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	22	5	5	18	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	5	5	18	1	
	Miscellaneous offences .	...	...	83	141	83	141	...	...	...	...	1	1	58	97	24	43	83	141	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	24	43	...	...	24	43	250	3·01	
	TOTAL .	...	...	117	201	117	201	...	...	...	...	2	2	79	139	36	60	117	201	...	...	1	2	...	...		...	33	56	2	2	36	60	285	2·4	
	GRAND TOTAL .	..		268	453	268	453	1	7	...	...	5	5	123	239	139	202	268	453	...	..	13	26	...	...	...	...	93	133	33	43	139	202	1,031	3·8	

A. F. PINHEY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

IV.

Educational Statistics for Rewa State for 1898-99.

Names of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Total cost of Education.	Average cost per boy.
			R a. p.	*R a. p.*
Rewa High School	1	464	10,329 6 0	22 4 2
Venkat High School, Raghurajnagar	1	193	3,337 5 8	17 4 8
Village Schools	31	1,463	9,873 6 6	6 12 0
Rudimentary Sanskrit Grant-in-Aid Schools	3	74	373 15 6	5 0 10
Girls' School	4	206	1,182 15 3	5 11 10
Total	40	2,400	25,097 0 11	10 7 3½

Countersigned.
A. F. PINHEY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

JANARDAN SINGH,
Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa.

V.

Statement of Education in the Nagode State for the year 1898-99.

No.	Names of Schools.	No. of Students.			Average daily attendance of pupils.	Expenditure during 1898-99.			Sources and Amounts of Income during 1898-99.				
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Teachers' salary.	Contingent and other expenses.	Total.	Grants-in-aid from British Government.	One per cent. cess and grants made from local fund and Native States.	Contribution and Subscription.	Fees from pupils.	Total.
						R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*					
1	Nagode	20,967	...	20,967	76·80	665 5 3	230 5 9	895 11 0					
2	Unchehra	13,916	...	13,916	51·54	248 11 4	23 12 0	272 7 4					
3	Raikwara	7,687	...	7,687	28·05	79 13 8	5 8 0	85 5 8	...	1,206 7 4	...	...	1,206 7 4
4	Bhatanwara	8,245	...	8,245	30·99	104 13 6	6 14 0	111 11 6					
5	Amatara	3,972	...	3,972	14·65	82 8 0	9 8 0	92 0 0					
	Total	54,787	...	54,787	202 03	1,181 3 9	275 15 9	1,457 3 6	...	1,206 7 4	...	...	1,206 7 4

A. F. PINHEY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

VI.

Educational Statistics of the Baghelkhand Agency for the year 1898-99.

Names of States.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars	Total cost of Education	Average cost per boy.	Remarks.
			... *R a. p.*	*R a. p*	
Rewa	40	2,400	25,097 0 11	10 7 3	
Nagode	5	202	1,457 3 6	7 3 5	
Maihar	8	222	1,352 2 1	6 1 5	
Sohawal	4	112	613 8 0	5 7 7	
Kothi	1	100	452 0 0	4 3 4	
Jaso	1	20	240 0 0	12 0 0	
Pahra	1	25	130 0 0	5 3 2	
Taraon	1	12	50 0 0	4 2 8	
Bhaisaunda	1	25	70 0 0	2 12 9	
Total	62	3,118	29,461 14 6	9 7 2	

A. F. PINHEY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

APPENDICES TO CHAPTER VII.

BUNDELKHAND.

N

Finances of the State under management.

States.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus or Deficit.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
(1) Bijawar	97,335 11 3	82,979 10 9	Surplus 14,356 0 6	
(2) Baoni	92,983 7 1	88,635 4 2	„ 10,348 2 11	
(3) Sarila	75,701 11 2	63,913 6 6	„ 11,788 4 8	Has Promissory Note worth R1,50,000.
(4) Garrauli	29,667 10 0	28,868 12 3	„ 798 13 9	
(5) Dhurwai	7,100 0 0	8,125 0 0	Deficit 1,025 0 0	

O

Statement showing the number of days the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, was on tour during 1898-99.

Name of Officer.	Number of days the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, was on tour during the month of—												Total.
	April 1898.	May 1898.	June 1898.	July 1898.	August 1898.	September 1898.	October 1898.	November 1898.	December 1898.	January 1899.	February 1899.	March 1899.	
Captain J. R. C. Colvin	7	1	8	5	...	5	20	28	31	31	21	...	157

P

Statement of cases of appeal tried by the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, for the year 1898-99.

Name of Court.	Name of Subordinate Court.	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposal of decisions appealed against.								Pending on 31st March 1899.
					Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for trial.	*Ex-parte.*	Arbitration.	By mutual agreement.	Modified.	Total.	
Political Agent and Sessions Judge, Bundelkhand.	Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong.	...	6	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	*Nil.*
Political Agent and Sessions Judge, Bundelkhand.	Magistrate, Bijawar	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Total	.....	...	8	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...
Political Agent and Sessions Judge, Bundelkhand.	District Judge, Nowgong.	1	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	*Nil.*
Total	.....	1	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...

Bundelkhand Agency, Nowgong; *The 25th April 1899.*

C. H. PRITCHARD, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

APPENDICES TO PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VIII.

A

Statement showing the total length of Road communication of all kinds maintained by the Public Works Department, Central India Administration, during 1898-99.

No.	Road and line of communications.	Metalled and bridged roads.	Unmetalled and bridged roads.	Fair-weather roads.	Average cost of making the road per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the road per mile.	Remarks.
	Indore Division.	Miles.	Miles.		R	R	
1	Agra-Bombay Road	195	...	...	7,723	214	The excess rate of maintenance is due to the collection of renewal metal for 7 miles.
2	Mhow-Neemuch Road	115	...	...	10,678	163	
3	Ujjain-Agar Road	11½	...	...	7,082	212	The excess rate of maintenance is due to the collection of metal for one mile.
4	Dewas-Ujjain Road	7	...	...	4,983	231	Ditto ditto.
5	Dewas-Ashta Road	7½	...	...	7,087	188	
6	Biaora-Sehore Road	40	...	...	4,046	198	
7	Biaora-Rajgarh Road	15	...	...	4,749	164	
8	Indore-Simrole Road	14	...	...	9,315	293	The excess rate is due to extra repairs executed in miles 6, 7, 10, and 13.
9	Mhow-Kherighat	36	...	...	9,315	216	The excess rate of maintenance is due to the collection of renewal metal for 20th and 21st mile.
	M. F.						
10	Dhar Branch Road 12 1 Tirla Road 7 0 Sardarpur Road 5 4	24½	...	...	7,152 Not known 4,941	152	
11	Indore Station Road	21½	...	...	Not known	215	
12	Malwa-Gujrat Road	¾	...	...	1,758	44	
13	Barnagar-Rudnawar Road	7	...	...	3,886	147	
14	Namli-Salaina Road	10½	...	...	4,626	107	
15	Jaora-Piploda Road	11	...	...	5,126	147	
16	Khalghat-Dharampuri Road	6¾	...	...	3,250	227	Excess average is due to consolidation done this year.
17	Kurwai-Kethora Road	5	...	...	3,754	125	
18	Road from Kurwai to Betwa Causeway.	1⅛	...	...	4,820		
		528⅞	...	...	...	3,043	
	Roads under construction.				As per estimate.		
19	Kulhar Pathari Road (4 to 11)	7	...	...	21,872	...	
	Average cost per mile	...	...	...	...	179	
	Nagode Division.						
1	Nowgong and Jhansi Road from 48 miles 5 furlongs to 63 miles stone.	14⅜	...	...	7,609	15	
2	Nowgong and Srinagar Road	20¾	...	...	5,260	103	
3	Nowgong and Sutna Road from Nowgong to Sutna Railway Station on Jubbalpur line.	100¼	...	...	9,823	177	
4	Banda-Sagar Road, Imlia to Conteri Naddi *vid* Chatterpur.	59⅞	...	...	7,048	132	
5	Banda-Sagar Road, Imlia to Contori Naddi *vid* Chatterpur, last 3½ miles of Ghat portion.	3½	...	...	4,772		
6	Great Deccan Road, 67 to 111½ miles.	46 9/16	...	...	Not known.	53	
7	Nagode and Kalinger Road	12	...	...	1,536	163	
	Ditto ditto	...	22¼	...	Not known	...	
8	Alipura and Harpalpura Road	7½	...	...	5,075	378	
	Total	264 13/16	22¼	...	...	1,321	
	Average cost of maintenance	...	...	...	...	189	

D. JOSCELYNE, C.E.,
Secretary in the Public Works Department,
Rajputana and Central India.

B

Statement showing the total length of road communication of all kinds maintained by the Native States in Central India Administration during 1898-99.

No.	Road and line of communication.	Metalled and bridged road.	Unmetalled and bridged road.	Fair-weather road.	Average cost of making the road per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the road per mile.	Remarks.
	Gwalior State.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles	₹	₹	
1	Agra-Bombay Road, miles 38 to 230 and 124 to 145.	215	...	...	Not known	301	
2	Gwalior-Jhansi Road, miles 1 to 33-6 furlongs.	33¾	...	...	do.	556	
3	Gwalior-Etawah Road, 1 to 59	59	...	..	do.	407	
4	Morena-Meghwan Road, 1 to 50	50	...	...	4,906	611	
5	Morena-Sabalgarh Road, 1 to 44	44	...	...	6,407	362	
6	Sabalgarh-Sheopur Road, 1 to 73	...	...	73	49	41	
7	Agra Loop Line, 1 to 5	5	...	...	Not known	280	
8	Sipri Loop Line, 1 to 5	5	...	...	do.	82	
9	Empress Road, 2-5 furlongs	2⅝	...	...	7,125	710	
10	Victoria Road, 1-3 furlongs	1⅜	...	...	6,084	209	
11	Red and Post Office Road, 4-2 furlongs.	4¼	...	...	Not known	108	
12	Fort Road, 4-7 furlongs	4⅞	...	...	do.	166	
13	Gura-Guri-Naka Road, 1-6 furlongs	1⅛	...	...	5,022	251	
14	Bagchinee Feeder Road, 5	5	...	...	3,482	66	
15	Jhansi-Sipri Road, 47	47	...	...	Not known	222	
16	Bhilsa Feeder Road	3¾	...	...	1,025	114	
17	Mangaoli Feeder Road, 3¼	3¼	...	...	3,583	159	
18	Seroni-Bhorasa Road, 7¾	7¾	...	...	5,274	81	
19	Guna-Bajrangarh Road, 5	5	...	...	5,892	625	
20	Esagarh-Pachore Road, 22½	...	22½	...	2,892	26	
21	Begru-Udaipur Road, 4	...	4	...	2,683	563	
22	Kolhar Pahari Road, 6	...	6	...	2,699	298	
23	Labra-Pichore Road, 5½	5½	...	...	2,288	80	
24	Antri City Road, 2	2	...	...	3,625	170	
25	Short cut road from Empress Road to Gwalior Railway Station.	¾	...	...	2,650	90	
26	Road from Basoda town to Railway Station.	1¼	...	...	9,190	1,019	
27	Binagaon-Chanchora Road	2⅛	...	...	2,104	50	
28	Ujjain-Agar Road	30	...	...	Not known	537	
29	Ujjain-Dewas Road	16	...	...	...	407	
30	Dewas-Ashta Road	17⅝	...	..	Not known	319	
31	Agra-Bombay Road	31½	...	...	do.	322	
32	Agar-Susner Road	19½	...	...	8,331	349	
33	Agar-Sarangpur Road	32	...	...	10,980	248	
34	Mhow, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, and Dhar-Sardarpur Road.	80¾	...	...	Not known	324	
35	Neemuch-Jawad Road	6	...	...	2,983	300	
36	Rani-a-Kachrode Road	...	20	...	7,910	175	
37	Barnagar Padnawar Road	5	...	...	5,780	847	
38	Mangrode-Amjhera Road	4	...	...	2,997	272	
39	Sardarpur, Bhopawar and Rajghur Road.	5½	...	...	3,827	326	
	Total Gwalior State	757⅞	52½	73	...	...	
	Bhopal State.						
1	Bhopal-Sehore Road	23(*a*)	...	...	...	250	(*a*) Partly bridged and metalled
2	Sehore, Ashta and Dewas Road	46(*a*)	...	...	...	250	
3	Narsingurh Road, Sehore to Parbati river.	20(*a*)	...	...	...	250	
4	Shiampur Road from Bhopal	22	...	...	5,000	250	
5	Islamnagar Road	5½	...	...	6,000	250	
6	Raisen Road from Gulgaon to Raisen, Indian Midland Railway.	12½	...	...	5,756	250	
7	Birasia Road	21½	...	...	5,630	250	
	Total Bhopal State	150½	...	...	...	...	

D. JOSCELYNE, C.E.,
Secretary in the Public Works Department,
Rajputana and Central India.

Statement showing the total length of Roads and Lines of communications maintained by the Rewa State during the year 1898-99.

Serial No.	Detail.	Metalled and bridged roads.	Kucha and bridged roads.	Fair-weather roads.	Expenditure during the year 1898-99.	Remarks.
					R a. p.	
1	Sutna and Bela Road	22¾ miles	...	...	5,191 1 11	
2	Diversion Road, Sutna Bazar	1 mile	...	...	399 11 8	
3	Sutna River Road	2 „	...	...	108 15 9	
4	Agency roads about ten in number	1½ „	...	...	400 0 0	
5	Birsingpur and Dindori road	...	11½ miles	...	1,137 7 0	Under construction.
6	Teonthar-Seorajpur Road	...	14½ „	...	1,972 6 8	
7	Umaria-Manpur Road	...	...	27 miles	300 0 0	Repaired as fair-weather roads.
8	Burhar Road	...	...	8 „	396 1 1	
9	Naro Hill Road	...	...	5½ „	64 0 0	
10	Dabhaura-Teonthar Road	...	...	26 „	356 0 0	Repaired as fair-weather roads.
11	Theonthar-Sohagi Road	...	...	4 „	40 0 0	
12	Sutna Semaria Road	...	...	30 „	300 0	
13	Sutna-Amarpatan Road	...	...	20 „	200 0 0	
14	Sahdole to Seoni-Sangam	...	...	42 „	498 9 6	Total length 42 miles, out of which 16 miles up to Piarighat repaired as fair-weather road.
15	Great Deccan Road	87 miles	...	...	2,999 0 0	
16	Rewa to Govindgarh	11 „	...	...	999 0 0	
17	Bela-Govindgarh	12½ „	...	...	1,000 0 0	
18	Govindgarh o Ramnagar	...	...	17 miles	290 0	
19	Ramnagar to Amarpatan	...	...	17 „	120 0 0	
20	Rewa to Sitlaha *vid* Baikunthpur	...	...	36 „	678 0 0	
21	Govindgarh to Jhiria	...	..	4½ „	...	
22	Allahabad road branching from Great Deccan road at Mangawan to the borders of Rewa State.	...	...	32 „	590 0 0	
	Total	137¾ miles	26 miles	269 miles	17,950 5 7	

A. F. PINHEY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IX.

OPIUM.

STATISTICAL RETURNS RELATING TO OPIUM.

RETURN 1. Prices of opium at Indore, Bombay and China.
2. Exports, Imperial and Provincial, and total value of Hundi stamps used.
3. Provincial Exports—Details.
4. Cess Lues Collections.

RETURN 1.—*The Prices of Opium at Indore in 1898-99 together with the quotations of the Bombay and China markets.*

MONTH.	Total Monthly exports from Malwa to Bombay for China.	INDORE.				BOMBAY.						HONGKONG.				SHANGHAI.				REMARKS.
		NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.		OLDER.		NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.		
	Chests.	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	
1898.		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
April	1,710½	1,009	1,083	1,168	1,215	1,040	1,110	1,120	1,208	1,200	1,300	1,109	1,187	1,164	1,271	1,103	1,159	1,233	1,309	
May	561½	1,003	1,078	1,153	1,206	1,025	1,107	1,095	1,192	1,177	1,287	1,125	1,150	1,195	1,199	1,134	1,161	1,246	1,264	
June	2,140	982	1,055	1,137	1,189	1,020	1,100	1,110	1,135	1,185	1,245	1,150	1,232	1,199	1,308	1,134	1,204	1,264	1,324	
July	2,255½	986	1,049	1,118	1,175	990	1,100	1,050	1,131	1,140	1,230	1,101	1,213	1,205	1,287	1,114	1,242	1,191	1,366	
August	2,432	1,011	1,070	1,133	1,199	990	1,106	1,050	1,155	1,107	1,200	1,113	1,219	1,214	1,262	1,111	1,201	1,222	1,281	
September	,577	1,036	1,087	1,128	1,237	1,030	1,106	1,115	1,167	1,156	1,300	1,073	1,124	1,131	1,236	1,113	1,217	1,254	1,331	
October	3,139	1,013	1,070	1,109	1,202	1,030	1,094	1,100	1,150	1,205	1,250	1,073	1,116	1,131	1,219	1,100	1,156	1,239	1,296	
November	2,159⅓	994	1,037	1,086	1,166	1,052	1,094	1,095	1,133	1,155	1,245	1,084	1,131	1,194	1,234	1,146	1,161	1,238	1,292	
December	1,835⅓	999	1,036	1,111	1,218	1,018	1,096	1,095	1,175	1,141	1,281	1,054	1,084	1,124	1,194	1,124	1,161	1,227	1,292	
1899.																				
January	3,205½	962	1,038	1,128	1,254	1,012	1,096	1,082	1,150	1,135	1,240	1,065	1,069	1,124	1,128	1,144	1,149	1,255	1,261	
February	1,409½	940	1,028	1,103	1,229	985	1,095	1,067	1,135	1,157	1,240	1,047	1,051	1,095	1,128	1,072	1,092	1,210	1,238	
March	2,073	942	1,030	1,101	1,222	1,015	1,105	1,072	1,145	1,140	1,235	1,087	1,095	1,182	1,204	1,089	1,095	1,233	1,240	
Total chests	27,498½																			
Duty at R500 per chest	.....	990	1,056	1,122	1,209	1,017	1,101	1,088	1,156	1,158	1,254	1,090	1,139	1,163	1,223	1,115	1,167	1,234	1,291	
Average chests	2,291½½																			

RETURN 2.—*Exports, Imperial and Provincial, 1898-99.*

AGENCY.	IMPERIAL.			PROVINCIAL.		
	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R500.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R700.
			R			R
Indore	539	7,973	39,86,500	230 11	833 32½	5,83,100 Free.
Rutlam	134	1,771½	8,85,750	20 24	33 30	23,100 Free.
Dhar	58	726	3,63,000	1	7	4,900
Ujjain	503	5,214½	26,07,250	52 4	148 8	1,03,600 Free.
Chitor	421	2,657½	13,28,750	74 6	264 48½	1,84,800 Free.
Jaora	80	1,181	5,90,500	1	9	Free.
Bhopal	119	1,356	6,78,000	...	...	...
Mandsaur	712	6,619	33,09,500	3 2	19 4	13,300 Free.
TOTAL	2,566	27,498½	1,37,49,250	428	1,304 132	9,12,800 Free.
Total of the previous year's export—						
1897-98	1,815	16,664½	1,03,64,450	414	1,219½ 206½	8,53,650 Free.
1896-97	2,090	22,980½	1,41,13,525	387	1,299½ 152½	9,09,650 Free.
1895-96	2,359	26,378½	1,71,46,025	369	1,392½ 167½	9,74,750 Free.
1894-95	2,609	30,765	1,87,54,325	306	1,217½ 146½	8,52,250 Free.
1893-94	2,340	28,005½	1,68,03,300	362	1,294½ 146	9,06,150 Free.

Note.—Pass Duty on Imperial exports, R500 per Chest.

Hundi stamps to the value of R9,598-7-0 were used in Malwa by the exporters, for Hundis, in payment of Government duties.

	R	a.	p.
Imperial	9,177	0	0
Provincial	421	7	0
TOTAL	9,598	7	0

RETURN 3.—*Provincial exports in 1898-99.—Details.*

1898-99.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R700.
			R
To Bombay Presidency	120 48	357½ 111½	2,50,250 Free.
„ Madras „	93	476	3,33,200
„ Berar, Hyderabad Assigned Districts	51	201	1,40,700
„ Hyderabad (Deccan)	116	269½	1,88,650
„ Mysore Government	...	20	Free.
„ Coorg Administration	...	½	Free.
TOTAL	428 ...	1,304 132	9,12,800 Free.

RETURN 4.—*Cess Dues Collections, 1898-99.*

SCALES.	Road Cess at R1 per Chest.	Dharamsala Fund at R1 per Chest.	Indore Agency Road Fund at R3-10-0 per Chest.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Indore	8,806 0 0	.....	.....
Rutlam	1,804 8 0	1,804 8 0	.....
Dhar	.....	.....	2,657 2 0
Ujjain	5,362 8 0	5,362 8 0	.....
Jaora	1,181 0 0	1,181 0 0	.....
Bhopal	1,356 0 0	1,356 0 0	.....
Mandsaur	6,638 0 0	6,638 0 0	.....
TOTAL	25,148 0 0	16,342 0 0	2,657 2 0

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER X.

A.—Civil Justice.

Class of Court.		Number of Suits.					Suits disposed of during 1898-99.					
							Value of suits.		Cost of conduct of suits.		Average duration of suits.	
		Pending at close of 1897-98.	Filed during 1898-99.	Total.	Disposed of during 1898-99.	Pending at close of 1898-99.	Total value.	Average value.	Total cost.	Average cost.	Total number of days.	Average duration.
							R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		
Resident, Gwalior	Regular suits	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Bhopal	Regular suits	4	1	5	1	4	8,961 10 0	8,961 10 0	578 3 0	578 3 0	136	136
	Execution of decrees	9	4	13	8	5	1,683 1 0	210 6 1	4 0 0	0 8 0	3,226	403·25
Ditto Bundelkhand	Regular suits	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Baghelkhand	Regular suits	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Malwa	Regular suits	...	4	4	4	...	553 0 3	138 4 ¾	51 10 6	12 14 6	266	66·5
	Execution of decrees	...	2	2	2	...	325 3 9	162 9 10	0 8 0	0 4 0	192	96
Ditto Bhopawar	Regular suits	42	163	205	170	35	5,732 13 6	33 11 6	208 0 0	1 3 6	6,298	37 04
	Execution of decrees	264	122	386	157	229	7,884 13 3	50 3 6	...	...	...	...
Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Agar.	Regular suits	47	78	125	99	26	4,125 2 0	41 10 8	342 10 0	3 7 3	7,659	77·03
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior, at Guna.	Regular suits	12	108	120	110	10	4,732 7 9	43 0 4	479 3 0	4 5 8	1,573	14·3
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Regular suits	105	354	459	384	75	24,105 1 6	62 12 4	1,659 10 6	4 5 1	15,932	41·48
	Execution of decrees	273	128	401	167	234	9,893 2 0	59 3 10	4 8 0	0 0 5	3,418	20·46

Civil Judge, Indore Residency	Regular suits	9	15	24	14	10	22,223 7 2	1,587 6 3	1,506 15 8	107 10 3	2,044	146
	Execution of decrees	...	4	4	4	...	19,294 4 8	4,823 9 2	572 9 0	143 2 3	95	23·7
	Small Cause Court suits	32	166	198	146	52	10,234 15 8	70 1 7	1,038 13 8	7 1 10	6,824	46·7
	Execution of decrees	...	88	88	88	...	10,253 12 3	116 8 3	1,300 12 1	14 8 10	1,003	11·3
Superintendent of Sehore	Regular suits	44	293	337	320	17	26,924 2 8	84 2 2	1,893 10 6	5 14 8	1,725	5·39
	Execution of decrees	37	351	388	364	24	5,839 9 7	16 0 8	105 8 0	0 4 $7\frac{17}{25}$	16,854	46·31
Deputy Road Superintendent, Maupur.	Regular suits	3	53	56	55	1	3,459 6 3	62 14 5	...	...	1,668	30·32
TOTAL	Regular suits	56	361	417	389	28	52,607 0 1	13 8 4	3,400 10 2	8 11 10	5,437	13·97
	Execution of decrees	37	355	392	368	24	25,133 14 3	68 4 9	678 1 0	1 13 5	16,949	46 05
	Small cause cases	32	166	198	146	52	10,234 15 8	70 1 7	1,038 13 8	7 1 10	6,824	46·73
	Execution of decrees	...	88	88	88	...	10,253 12 3	116 8 3	1,300 12 1	14 12 6	1,003	11·39
Mhow	Regular suits	12	108	120	104	16	46,538 12 2	447 7 9	3,536 14 3	34 0 1	2,863	27·52
	Execution of decrees	8	225	233	230	3	1,04,418 12 0	453 15 11	290 5 6	1 4 2	2,193	9·53
	Small cause cases	34	664	698	658	40	34,911 3 0	53 0 10	3,574 9 0	5 6 11	10,089	15·33
	Execution of decrees	21	910	931	917	14	56,988 4 0	62 2 4	822 0 9	0 14 4	8,524	9·29
Railways.	Regular suits	...	2	2	2	...	2,894 0 0	1,447 0 0	344 11 0	172 5 6	61	30·5
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	Small cause cases	3	28	31	31	...	867 1 5	27 15 6	115 1 0	3 11 3	416	13·42
	Execution of decrees	...	6	6	6	...	278 9 7	46 6 11	17 4 7	2 14 1	189	31·5
Neemuch	Regular suits	11	108	119	106	13	44,717 0 11	421 13 8	2,674 12 0	25 3 8	1,585	14·9
	Execution of decrees	...	100	100	100	...	4,163 14 6	41 10 2	213 7 0	2 2 1	123	1·23
	Small Cause Court cases	39	374	413	366	47	21,692 1 0	59 4 3	2,396 8 0	6 8 9	5,145	14·06
Railway	Execution of decrees	...	237	237	237	...	16,621 10 11	70 2 1	457 10 0	1 14 10	428	1·8
	Small cause cases	...	28	28	27	1	2,283 7 0	84 9 1	207 7 0	7 10 11	518	19·18
Nowgong	Regular suits	4	34	38	32	6	6,923 11 8	216 5 10	548 8 9	17 2 3	1,069	33·40
	Execution of decrees	5	15	20	16	4	2,274 3 7	142 2 2	48 7 6	3 0 5	683	42·68
	Small cause cases	12	163	175	156	19	7,621 11 7	48 13 8	911 4 6	5 13 5	3,462	22·19
	Execution of decrees	3	31	34	32	2	2,302 6 4	71 15 2	72 13 3	2 4 4	721	22·53
TOTAL	Regular suits	27	252	279	244	35	1,01,073 8 9	414 3 9	7,104 14 0	29 1 10	5,578	22·86
	Execution of decrees	13	340	353	346	7	1,10,856 14 1	320 6 3	552 4 0	1 9 6	2,999	8·66
	Small cause cases	88	1,257	1,345	1,238	107	67,375 8 0	54 6 9	7,204 13 6	5 13 1	19,630	15·85
	Execution of decrees	24	1,184	1,208	1,192	16	76,190 14 10	63 14 8	1,369 12 7	1 2 4	9,862	8·27
GRAND TOTAL	Regular suits	188	967	1,155	1,017	138	1,77,785 10 4	174 13 6	12,165 2 8	11 15 4	26,947	26·49
	Small cause cases	120	1,423	1,543	1,384	159	77,610 7 8	56 1 2	8,243 11 2	5 15 3	26,454	19·11
	Execution of decrees	347	2,095	2,442	2,161	281	2,32,328 9 5	107 8 1	3,905 5 8	1 12 10	34,231	15·84

B.—Criminal Justice.

Nature of Crimes.	Pending at close of 1897-98.		Instituted during 1898-99.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1898-99.		Total.		Whipped.		Imprisoned only.		Imprisoned and whipped.		Imprisoned and fined.		Transported.		Sentenced to death.		Fined only.		Total.		Average duration of cases.	Total number of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	26	19	26	19	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	6	14	11	1	1	26	19	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	7	6	1	1	...	...	15	12	45·84	871
Culpable homicide	...	...	34	11	34	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	24	11	...	...	34	11	...	...	21	10	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	24	11	74·36	818
Dakaiti	2	2	40	10	42	12	2	1	...	...	...	...	7	2	33	10	...	...	42	12	...	...	26	8	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	10	42·16	506
Receiving stolen property	...	...	23	15	23	15	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	4	13	10	...	...	23	15	...	...	10	8	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	14	11	6·46	97
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	64
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	12	4	210	161	222	165	3	...	...	...	3	3	68	42	138	118	10	4	222	165	16	16	78	63	7	5	7	7	...	...	...	...	29	26	128	118	3·73	616
Miscellaneous offences	16	10	1,378	665	1,394	675	...	...	...	...	6	7	420	256	951	416	17	6	1,393	674	15	9	76	54	2	2	17	16	...	...	...	...	841	325	951	406	3·75	2,530
Total	30	16	1,712	882	1,742	898	5	1	...	...	11	12	525	312	1,173	576	28	11	1,741	897	31	25	217	147	9	7	34	28	8	7	1	1	872	352	1,175	568	6·13	5,502
Cantonment Magistrate's Court.																																						
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	49	27	49	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	9	33	18	...	...	49	27	3	...	25	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	33	18	3·25	88
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	...	...	166	124	166	124	...	...	...	...	7	3	193	92	244	155	8	4	452	254	17	13	70	51	2	2	11	8	...	...	...	...	144	86	244	155	7·55	1,920
Miscellaneous offences	24	7	1,766	845	1,790	852	...	...	...	...	3	2	603	238	1,163	505	16	7	1,790	852	3	2	109	56	1	1	23	16	...	...	...	...	1,032	530	1,168	605	2·72	2,325
Total	24	7	1,982	997	2,006	1,004	...	...	1	1	10	5	812	339	1,445	678	24	11	2,292	1,134	23	15	204	123	3	3	34	19	...	...	...	...	1,181	618	1,445	778	3·82	4,337
Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations.	4	2	1,603	921	1,607	923	...	...	...	...	...	...	309	114	1,298	809	...	...	1,607	923	...	...	119	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,179	758	1,298	809	1·06	985
Total — Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts.	54	23	3,694	1,879	3,748	1,902	5	1	1	1	21	17	1,337	651	2,618	1,254	52	22	4,033	2,031	54	40	421	270	12	10	68	47	8	7	1	1	2,053	970	2,620	1,346	4·84	9,83
Total — Breaches of Cantonment Rules.	4	2	1,603	921	1,607	923	...	...	...	...	...	...	309	114	1,298	809	...	...	1,607	923	...	...	119	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,179	758	1,298	809	1·06	985
GRAND TOTAL	58	25	5,297	2,800	5,355	2,825	5	1	1	1	21	17	1,646	765	3,916	2,063	52	22	5,640	2,954	54	40	540	321	12	10	68	47	8	7	1	1	3,232	1,728	3,918	2,155	3·66	10,524

D.—Police.

Name of Office.	Paid by British Government.			Paid by Local, Municipal, or State Funds.			Total of all Grades.		
	Men of all Grades.		Cost.	Men of all Grades.		Cost.	Men of all Grades.		Cost.
	Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
			R a. p.			R a. p.			R a. p.
Indore Residency Police	...	...	...	...	47	4,952 8 9	...	47	4,952 8 9
Gwalior Residency Police	...	...	...	...	6	640 0 0	...	6	640 0 0
Bhopal Political Agency Police	...	...	...	1	58	5,429 3 11	1	58	5,429 3 11
Bundelkhand Political Agency Police	...	7	552 0 0	...	16	1,296 0 0	...	23	1,848 0 0
Baghelkhand Political Agency Police	...	23	2,664 0 0	...	...	...	...	23	2,664 0 0
Agar Police	...	...	...	...	7	43 0 0	...	7	43 0 0
Bhopawar Agency Police. — Bhumia Police	4	53	6,492 0 0	...	...	...	4	53	6,492 0 0
Bhopawar Agency Police. — Manpur Pargana Police	...	13	1,032 0 0	...	...	...	...	13	1,032 0 0
Bhopawar Agency Police. — Indore Agency Road Police	...	...	...	...	32	3,516 0 0	...	32	3,516 0
Total	4	96	10,740 0 0	1	166	15,876 12 8	5	262	26,616 12 8
Mhow Cantonment Police	...	...	...	...	135	14,851 10 5	...	135	14,851 10 5
Neemuch Cantonment Police	...	...	...	...	69	9,110 1 1	...	69	9,110 1 1
Nowgong Cantonment Police	...	...	...	...	50	5,535 8 1	...	50	5,535 8 1
Total	...	...	...	...	254	29,497 3 7	...	254	29,497 3 7
GRAND TOTAL	4	96	10,740 0 0	1	420	45,374 0 3	5	516	56,114 0 3

E.—Jail.

Name of Jail.	Number of Prisoners.								Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1899.	Expenditure during the year.						Daily Average No. of Prisoners.	Annual average cost of Prisoners.
	In Jail on 1st April 1898.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.		Rations of Prisoners.	Contingent Charges.	Clothing of Prisoners.	Fixed Establishment.	Extra Establishment.	Total.		
										R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.
Central India Agency Jail, Indore	300	287	587	24	...	5	253	282	305	8,984 14 4	1,876 9 8	1,657 6 10	3,763 6 8	4,204 11 0	20,487 0 6	318	64 6 9
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sehore	21	122	143	74	...	1	58	133	10	365 3 10	163 11 3	...	288 0 0	2 2 0	819 1 1	16·85	48 9 9
Nowgong	58	149	207	30	...	1	132	163	44	1,755 14 3	71 2 0	103 7 0	1,896 0 0	...	3,826 7 3	45·19	84 10 7
Bhopawar Agency Jail, Sirdarpur	23	40	63	15	...	...	21	36	27	517 10 4	145 2 7	83 9 6	204 0 0	...	950 6 5	14·67	64 12 10
Bhopawar Agency Jail, Manpur	10	17	27	...	...	...	21	21	6	149 2 6	43 3 0	11 7 4	...	...	203 12 10	5·59	36 6 7
Bhopawar Agency Jail, Khalghat	...	8	8	1	...	...	7	8	...	4 4 9	0 15 0	...	...	...	5 3 9	0·15	33 8 3
Sutna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	412	623	1,035	144	...	7	492	643	392	11,777 2 0	2,300 11 6	1,855 14 8	6,151 6 8	4,206 13 0	26,291 15 10	400·45	332 6 9
Cantonments.																	
Mhow	6	387	393	53	...	...	338	391	2	519 4 3	...	...	...	...	519 4 3	8·3	45 9 10
Neemuch	3	39	42	6	...	...	32	38	4	203 13 6	90 3 6	...	96 0 0	...	390 1 0	2·33	167 6 6
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	9	426	435	59	...	...	370	429	6	723 1 9	90 3 6	...	96 0 0	...	909 5 3	10·36	213 0 4
GRAND TOTAL	421	1,049	1,470	203	...	7	862	1,072	398	12,500 3 9	2,390 15 0	1,855 14 8	6,247 6 8	4,206 13 0	27,201 5 1	410·81	545 7 1

III.—Provincial Revenue.

Name of Funds.	Receipts.			Disbursements.									Balance on 3rd March 1899.
	Balance on 1st April 1898.	Total Receipts during the year.	Grand Total Receipts.	Collection and management of Superintendence.	Public Works proper.	Local Improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals, Dispensaries.	Grants to Sharers in Roads Dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Cantonment Local Funds.	42,998 4 9	2,16,690 6 1	2,59,688 10 10	43,136 2 7	27,762 8 6	2,791 2 6	30,928 8 7	4,200 0 0	11,003 2 2	...	89,224 12 9	2,09,046 5 1	50,642 5 9
II.—Political Agencies and Manpur Pargana Funds.	81,787 15 6	1,62,739 15 1	2,44,527 14 7	14,525 13 3	40,914 10 6	27,778 15 9	16,803 5 1	13,233 0 0	3,289 15 11	...	*72,943 6 6	1,89,489 3 0	55,038 11 7
III.—Fund raised for Special Purpose.	77,845 1 3	2,06,554 0 11	2,84,399 2 2	29,746 12 5	21,997 2 9	.....	.....	20,936 11 6	12,058 13 7	...	1,10,184 2 3	1,94,923 10 6	89,475 7 8
IV.—Collections from Local Road Dues, etc.	24,791 0 0	21,756 0 0	46,547 0 0	.....	2,478 0 0	828 0 0	6,978 0 0	.....	2,389 0 0	...	883 0 0	13,556 0 0	32,991 0 0
Grand Total	2,27,422 5 6	6,07,740 6 1	8,35,162 11 7	87,408 12 3	93,152 5 9	31,398 2 3	54,709 13 8	38,369 11 6	28,740 15 8	...	2,73,235 5 6	6,07,015 2 7	2,28,147 9 0

Note—The difference between the closing balance of last return and the opening balance of this return is due to balance of Indore Agency Road Fund being reduced by R2,170 under instruction from the Comptroller, India Treasuries, for certain works executed by the Public Works Department.

* This item includes R48,787-8-0 invested in Government securities for the Bhopal Local Fund.

F (a)

III.—Provincial General.

I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.

	₹	a.	p.
Land Revenue, Abkari, etc.	56,029	3	8
Sale of Stamps	31,980	12	9
Imperial Fees and Receipts	2,582	9	2
Electric Telegraph	43,290	10	3
Postal (including Money Order) collections	14,68,513	4	0
Miscellaneous	20,100	7	10

II.—Payment by Native States.

Contribution to Contingent	2,15,001	11	6
Tributes assigned to British Government	2,95,088	5	2
Do. paid through do.	1,27,645	2	3
Fixed payment for Istimurar land	20,110	7	6
Succession and Nazarana	20,735	9	0
Grand Total	23,61,078	3	1

Staging Bungalow Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1898-99.

	Receipts.		Expenditure.			Total.
	Receipts.	Total.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Furniture.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Under Public Works Department	2,204					
Under Political Agencies	...					
		2,204	1,991	137	915	3,043
Total	...	2,204	1,991	137	915	3,043

H.—Public Works from Local Funds.

Cantonments and Agencies.	Contribution to Public Works Department.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works calling for Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1. Indore Residency Bazar Fund.	...	4,609 0 0	6,734 8 1	11,343 8 1	
2. Sutna Bazar Fund . .	...	...	...	...	
3. Gwalior Agency . .	...	...	690 1 0	690 1 0	
4. Bhopal Agency . .	...	13,471 6 7	11,799 4 6	25,270 11 1	
5. Agar Bazar Fund . .	...	11 3 6	302 15 7	314 3 1	
6. Bhopawar Agency Bazar Fund.	...	90 6	1,147 10 0	1,238 0	
7. Guna Agency .	...	25 0 0	1,694 11 10	1,719 11 10	
8. Manpur Pargana Road Fund.	...	...	122 0 0	122 0 0	
9. Manpur School Fund .	...	...	316 6 9	316 6 9	
10. Manpur Town Fund .	...	...	...	...	
11. Indore Agency Road Fund.	...	...	2,478 0 0	2,478 0 0	
12. Bundelkhand Agency .	...	...	338 2 6	338 2 6	
13. Mhow Cantonment .	...	6,204 15 2	15,211 11 9	21,416 10 11	
14. Neemuch Cantonment .	...	...	2,663 5 11	2,663 5 11	
15. Nowgong Cantonment .	...	720 0 0	2,962 7 8	3,682 7 8	
16. Malwa Dharmsala Fund .	...	...	...	...	
17. Indore Residency School Fund.	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	
18. Indore Daly College Fund	...	...	1,459 2 9	1,459 2 9	
19. Abkari Fund . . .	20,000 0 0	...	...	20,000 0 0	For roads and local improvements.
Total .	20,000 0 0	25,131 15 3	48,020 8 4	93,152 7 7	

M.—Registration.

	Book I.		Book III.		Book IV.		Book V.		Total.	
	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
Indore	50	151 8 0	...	...	6	16 0 0	...	...	56	167 8 0
Mhow	103	602 8 0	2	6 0 0	7	47 0 0	...	...	112	655 8 0
Neemuch . . .	35	142 8 0	1	2 0 0	12	21 0 0	...	...	48	165 8 0
Nowgong . . .	26	56 8 0	2	4 0 0	14	29 8 0	5	5 0 0	47	95 0 0
Sehore	29	100 0 0	1	6 0 0	37	46 0 0	...	...	67	152 0 0
Sutna	...	...	...	...	8	6 8 0	...	...	8	6 8 0
Total .	243	1,053 0 0	6	18 0 0	84	166 0 0	5	5 0 0	338	1,242 0 0

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XII.

POST OFFICES.

I.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices (of all classes) and letter-boxes existing on the 31st March 1899.

EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1898.					EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1899.					INCREASE OR DECREASE.					REMARKS.
POST OFFICES.				LETTER-BOXES.	POST OFFICES.				LETTER-BOXES.	POST OFFICES.				LETTER-BOXES.	
Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.		Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.		Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.		
12	72	238	322	223	12	76	243	331	244	...	4	5	9	21	Imperial.
...	...	11	11	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	District Dâk.
12	72	249	333	223	12	76	254	342	244	...	4	5	9	21	Total.

II.

Statement showing the distance over which mails were carried by Railways, Camels, Tongas, and Runners during the year ending 31st March 1899, as compared with the previous year.

Description of mail lines.	Mileage on 31st March 1898.	Mileage on 31st March 1899.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.		REMARKS.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
IMPERIAL.					
Railways	1,469	1,477	8*	...	* From Ajereka to Bawal.
Camels, tongas, and mail carts . .	245	303	58	...	
Runners	3,231¼	3,219¼	69	81	
TOTAL .	4,945¼	4,999¼	135	81	Net increase 54 miles.
DISTRICT DÂK.					
Runners	190	190	...	...	
TOTAL .	190	190	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL .	5,135¼	5,189¼	135	81	

III.

Enumeration of articles delivered and Money Orders issued and paid during the past five years.

Year.	Letters.	Post cards.	Newspapers and Packets.	Parcels including value-payable articles.	Insured parcels.	MONEY ORDERS ISSUED.		MONEY ORDERS PAID.		REMARKS.
						Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
							₹		₹	
1894-95 .	6,552,480	3,908,785	941,335	74,760	25,915	228,821	61,36,589	136,239	47,39,059	
1895-96 .	6,442,615	4,172,680	997,180	101,105	24,090	249,783	63,54,324	149,525	49,35,457	
1896-97 .	7,054,840	4,948,164	1,181,804	103,428	19,656	277,440	71,15,077	174,717	60,95,832	
1897-98 .	6,988,571	5,146,630	1,158,525	127,228	30,790	277,022	76,11,774	174,797	63,07,766	
1898-99 .	7,080,009	5,625,406	1,112,806	133,225	28,026	286,035	76,98,008	185,604	70,46,600	

III A.

Insured articles and ordinary parcels posted in the Rajputana Circle during the year 1898-99.

Year	INSURED ARTICLES.			VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.			NUMBER OF ORDINARY PARCELS.	
	Number.	Value.	Insurance fees.	Number.	Amount specified for recovery.	Commission.	Registered.	Unregistered.
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		
1897-98 .	16,697	44,67,747 10 4	11,842 14 0	7,924	1,17,190 0 0	1,908 0 0	38,918	4,063
1898-99 .	19,131	55,10,620 11 8	14,666 1 0	9,911	1,46,325 3 0	2,360 4 0	40,778	4,439
Increase or decrease.	+2,434	+10,42,873 1 4	+2,823 3 0	+1,987	+29,135 3 0	+452 4 0	+1,860	+376
Percentage	14·5	23·34	23·8	25·07	24·8	23.6	4·7	9·2

ABU;
The 10th May 1899.

G. BARTON-GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana.

IV.

Showing the Highway Robberies committed, or attempted, in the Rajputana Circle, during the year ending 31st March 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	Date.	Locality.	Territory.	Parties concerned, implicated or suspected.	Nature and brief details of the property stolen.	Brief statement of the fact of the case and the result of the enquiry.	Remarks.
1	9th Dec. 1897.	...	Gwalior State	...	...	An attempt was made to rob the parcel mail despatched from Ujjain for Agar on the 9th December, 1897, by three highwaymen, 2 miles from Agar. The runner, who was suddenly stopped by the robbers, handed over the mail to the escort sowar, who conveyed it safely to the Agar Post Office.	The case was pending at the close of the previous year. The Political Agent, Malwa, was of opinion that no attempt had been made on the mail; but the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, decided there was some foundation for the runner's report that the mails had been attacked by highway men. The culprits were not traced.
2	16th Dec 1897.	...	Ajmere District	...	One insured parcel containing 50 tolas of lace valued R70. One value payable parcel, 7 ordinary parcels, 5 value payable unregistered packets and one unregistered parcel.	The parcel mail despatched from Nusserabad for Deoli on the 15th December, 1897, was robbed in British territory, near the Rifle Butts at Deoli, at a distance of 1 mile and 3 furlongs from the Post Office. The escort sowar and the runner were wounded. Part of the mail robbed was afterwards found in an adjoining field. The insured parcel and some of the ordinary parcels were carried away by robbers.	The case was pending at the close of the previous year. It remains undetected and the investigation by the Local Police has been closed.
	20th Feb. 1898.	...	Bhartpur State	...	R300 cash .	The mail despatched from Sikri and Nagar for Deeg on the 20th February, 1898, was plundered by highway robbers, at a distance of one mile from Deeg. The Branch office bag from Nagar contained a remittance of R300. The robbers cut open the bag and took away the cash. The rest of the contents of the mail were subsequently recovered.	The case was pending at the close of the previous year. The runner, Manohar, was suspected to have robbed the cash. He was prosecuted in the Court of the Nazim of Deeg and was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, but on appeal to the Sessions Court, he was finally acquitted.
4	15th Feb. 1898.	...	Holkar State .	...	...	Runner Pira of the Dhabla-Kalyan stage, on the Ujjain-Agar line, alleged that, when carrying the mail from Agar towards Ujjain, he and the escort sowar were accosted by three men, near the 23rd milestone, in Indore Territory. The men threw stones at them, which struck the sowar and his horse. The runner was not hit.	The offenders have not been traced. The Political Agent, Malwa, addressed the Sindhia and Holkar States, in view of rendering the escort accompanying the Government mails more efficient.
5	19th April 1898.	...	Jhabua State .	...	...	Runner Hira Singh, while carrying the mail from Tanda chowkey towards Sirdarpur on the Bag-Jhabua line, was stopped by six Bhils, who, after asking the runner what he carried and feeling the bag with their hands, allowed him to proceed without further molestation.	The runner was unescorted and could produce no evidence of his allegation. The case was reported to the Political Agent, Bhopawar. The Bhils concerned have not been traced.

Abu;
The 10th May 1899.

G. BARTON-GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana.

c

APPENDICES TO CHAPTER XIV.

MEDICAL.

DISPENSARY REPORTS.

STATEMENT No. I.—*Showing the number of Dispensaries in Central India during the year 1898.*

POPULATION OF THE PROVINCE.		Dispensaries.	Number open on 31st December.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on the last day of the year.	REMARKS.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
10,318,812	Class I.	...	...	...	...	...	
	Class II.	...	...	...	...	...	
	Class III-A.	...	75	3	1	77	Opened 1 at Govindgarh in Baghelkhand on 31st October 1898. Opened 1 at Basoda in Bhopal in April 1898. Opened 1 at Bang in Bhopawar on 16th June 1898. Closed 1, Kolaras in Gwalior on 21st December 1898.
	Class III-B.	...	10	...	...	10	Class I.—Supported by the State (Government of India). Class II.—Supported by Local Bodies. Class III-A.—Supported by private individuals. Class III-B.—Supported partly by private individuals and partly by the State.
	TOTAL	...	85	3	1	87	

PAT. A. WEIR, *M.B.*,
Lieutenant-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Offg. Administrative Medical Officer,
Central India.

STATEMENT No. II.—*Showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1898.*

1	2	3	4												5				
			IN-DOOR PATIENTS.												OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.				
			a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*		*h*				*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	
Name of Province.	Name of District.	Of what class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of total treated.	Number of beds available.		Daily average number.				Number Treated.			Average daily attendance.	Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.
									Male.	Female.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.		
Central India Agency.	Baghelkhand	III-A, III-B	2,335	1,798	111	139	122	5·22	140	74	100·01	37·93	13·00	150·94	107,410	11,099	118,509	1151·60	120,844
	Indore	III-A	4,398	2,054	856	922	320	7·27	241	66	174·02	43·98	16·66	234·66	271,057	39,905	311,052	2314·40	315,450
	Gwalior	III-A	1,809	1,000	416	181	120	6·63	135	86	63·02	35·29	6·29	104·60	119,888	14,019	133,907	1209·07	135,716
	Bhopal	III-A, III-B	1,380	1,093	76	81	104	7·54	44	24	26·75	14·33	4·83	45·91	72,256	22,768	95,024	737·48	96,404
	Bhopawar	III-A, III-B	2,056	1,846	94	16	42	2·04	47	26	3·65	0·79	1·17	5·61	70,708	29,131	99,839	279·47	101,895
	Bundelkhand	III-B	426	313	35	23	33	7·75	14	8	14·55	5·15	1·79	21·49	6,387	665	7,052	42·52	7,478
	Guna	III-B	470	310	47	47	42	8·94	30	10	22·09	9·60	0·61	32·30	7,031	1,087	8,118	59·27	8,588
	Mhow	III-A	48	39	...	...	6	12·50	12	4	3·00	0·10	0·10	3·20	8,377	...	8,377	77·60	8,425
	TOTAL	...	12,922	8,453	1,635	1,409	789	6·10	663	298	407·09	147·17	44·45	598·71	663,114	118,764	781,878	5871·41	794,800

PAT. A. WEIR, *M.B., Lieutenant-Colonel, I.M.S.,*
Offg. Administrative Medical Officer,
Central India.

STATEMENT No. II.—*Showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1898.*

1	2	3	4												5				
			IN-DOOR PATIENTS.												OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.				
			a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*		*h*				*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	
Name of District.	Name of Dispensary.	Of what class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of total treated.	Number of beds available.		Daily average number.				Number treated.			Average daily attendance.	Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.
									Male.	Female.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.		
Baghelkhand Political Agency.	1. Sutna Agency Hospital	3rd B	93	83	1	1	3	3·23	8	4	4·33	0·20	0·01	4·54	2,810	222	3,032	24·18	3,125
	2. „ Raghuraj Singh's hospital	3rd A	641	428	47	74	35	5·46	46	24	34·97	13·16	4·33	52·46	16,584	1,960	18,544	152·18	19,185
	3. „ Vanket Singh's Eye Hospital	„	124	95	8	10	...	0·00	10	10	8·02	2·47	0·47	10·96	6,775	92	6,867	54·61	6,991
	4. Rewa Victoria Hospital	3rd B	689	523	18	37	41	5·95	40	24	27·92	15·86	5·62	49·40	18,013	2,776	20,789	206·94	21,478
	5. „ Military „	3rd A	138	123	3	...	4	2·90	...	...	7·62	...	...	7·62	1,121	...	1,121	17·13	1,259
	6. „ Jail „	„	285	255	1	2	26	9·12	24	8	6·52	0·28	...	6 80	...	...	...	...	285
	7. „ Zenana „	„	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	0·04	...	0·04	3,435	393	3,828	71·16	3,829
	8. Mangawan Dispensary	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,340	967	10,307	80·48	10,307
	9. Teonther „	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,024	583	8,607	89·78	8,607
	10. Burdee „	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,788	592	5,380	34·04	5,380
	11. Ramnagar „	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,236	1,289	7,525	53·49	7,525
	12. Chandia „	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,289	68	4,357	45·78	4,357
	13. Sohagpore „	„	7	5	1	1	...	0·00	...	...	0·22	0·10	...	0·32	3,773	281	4,054	61·65	4,061
	14. Manpore „	„	122	109	6	4	1	0·82	...	...	4·96	2·08	1·56	8 60	5,945	434	6,379	66·16	6,501
	15. Pathrowra „	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,783	694	4,477	33·92	4,477
	16. Gobindgarh „	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,202	75	1,277	72·07	1,277
	17. Nagode Hospital	3rd B	235	176	26	10	12	5·11	12	4	5·45	3·74	1·01	10·20	11,292	673	11,965	88·03	12,200
	TOTAL	...	2,335	1,798	111	139	122	5·22	140	74	100·01	37·93	13·00	150·94	107,410	11,099	118,509	1151·60	120,844
Indore and Malwa.	18. Indore Charitable Hospital	3rd A	2,439	789	666	693	139	5·69	134	30	102·47	26·72	10·63	139·82	23,257	2,442	25,699	162·25	28,138
	19. „ City Dispensary	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,273	2,145	33,418	225·09	33.418
	20. Sailana	„	13	11	...	1	...	...	1	1	0·47	0·29	0·00	0·76	2,963	518	3,481	19·99	3,494
	21. Dhar	„	72	29	23	2	14	19·44	5	...	2·50	0·39	0·38	3·27	18,972	4,370	23,312	201·04	23,414
	22. Dewas	„	162	70	35	25	26	16·04	9	4	6·40	1·50	0·30	8·20	17 146	8,283	25,429	171·00	25,591
	23. Jaora	„	137	94	5	22	10	7·29	10	2	5·30	1·40	0·10	6·80	32,213	3,661	35.874	175·50	36,011
	24. Rutlam	„	143	91	4	24	12	8·39	9	3	3·29	1·64	0·40	5·33	31,850	2,564	34,414	204·49	34,557

STATEMENT No. II.—*Showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1898*—contd.

1	2	3	4											5				
			IN-DOOR PATIENTS.											OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.				
			a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h				a	b	c	d	Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.
Name of District.	Name of Dispensary.	Of what class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of total treated.	NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE.	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER.				NUMBER TREATED.			Average daily attendance.	
									Male.	Female.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.		
Indore and Malwa.	25. Ujjain Hospital	3rd A	602	437	51	36	58	9·63	24	6	20·06	4.46	1·09	25·61	11,835	1,112	12,947	172·76	13.549
	26. „ Dispensary	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,296	1,135	24.431	264·95	24,431
	27. Mandsaur	„	272	161	29	44	20	7·35	12	4	12·97	2·74	1·08	16·79	19,108	613	19,721	172·72	19,993
	28. Barnagar	„	120	80	7	14	9	7·50	12	4	3·51	0·49	0·32	4·32	8,860	2,937	11,797	90·01	11,917
	29. Neemuch	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,763	805	7,568	48·45	7,568
	30. Jawad	„	67	37	21	7	2	2·98	2	2	2 62	0·43	0·33	3·38	4,685	1,485	6,170	53·06	6.237
	31. Khachroad	„	10	6	2	1	...	...	3	1	0·03	0·09	0·00	0·12	6,852	120	6,972	83·46	6 982
	32. Agar	„	101	58	2	22	13	12·87	6	3	2·08	0·52	0·01	2·61	4,426	1 083	5,509	35·83	5,610
	33. Shajapur	„	167	130	4	9	14	8·38	12	4	10 75	2·75	1·78	15·28	17,202	5,677	22,879	161·13	23,046
	34. Sarangpur	„	93	61	7	22	3	3 22	2	2	1·57	0·56	0·24	2·37	10,356	1,045	11,401	72·67	11,494
	TOTAL	...	4,398	2,054	856	922	320	7·27	241	66	174·02	43·98	16·66	234·66	271,057	39,995	311,052	2314·40	315,450
Northern Gwalior.	35. Men's Dispensary, Lashkar	3rd A	705	359	168	82	65	9 22	54	...	34·42	0·68	1·68	36·78	14,339	291	14,630	110·48	15,335
	36. Women's Hospital „	„	378	163	118	46	27	7·14	...	33	...	24·32	3·15	27·47	7,645	150	7,795	92·65	8,173
	37. Civil Dispensary, Gwalior	„	72	68	1	1	...	...	10	10	2·75	1·78	0·34	4·87	7,122	426	7,548	128·79	7,620
	38. „ „ Morar	„	39	28	...	6	5	12·82	7	8	1·47	0·07	0·02	1·56	7,594	499	8,093	72·95	8,132
	39. Branch „ Janakganj	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,029	796	27,825	254·42	27,825
	40. Civil „ Ambah	„	69	40	11	4	4	5·79	8	12	2·72	1·96	0·14	4·82	3,590	1,640	5,230	55·53	5,299
	41. „ „ Jaura	„	51	26	13	6	3	5·88	8	7	0 40	0·04	0·00	0·44	4,066	454	4,520	12 07	4,571
	42. „ „ Sabalgarh	„	133	95	17	12	2	1·50	12	3	6·28	1·17	0·70	8·15	5,977	357	6,334	64·66	6,467
	43. „ „ Narwar	„	49	32	11	...	2	4·08	8	...	3·40	0 68	0 18	4·26	5,353	2,754	8,107	69·12	8,156
	44. „ „ Moogaolie	„	47	27	10	1	4	8·51	6	2	3·26	1·71	...	4·97	3,976	221	4,197	38·69	4,244
	45. „ „ Bhind	„	106	41	50	13	2	1·06	4	4	0·20	0·08	0 01	0·29	4,061	306	4,370	11·98	4,476
	46. „ „ Bhaender	„	14	9	...	3	...	...	1	1	1·19	0·10	0·04	1·33	6,667	165	6.832	86·53	6,846
	47. „ „ Karera	„	10	4	3	1	1	0·10	9	1	0·50	0·05	...	0 55	2,243	292	2,535	21·35	2,545
	48. „ „ Kolaras	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	988	736	1,724	12·05	1,724
	49. „ „ Sipri	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,778	336	2,114	43·40	2,114
	50. „ „ Bhilsa	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,553	1,819	7,372	20 19	7,372

	51. „ „ Sonkatch	„	40	27	7	4	2	5·00	3	3	2·02	0·19	0·03	2·24	6,088	918	7,006	69·38	7,046
	52. „ „ Shujalpore	„	96	81	7	2	3	3·12	5	2	4·41	2·46	...	6·87	5,816	1,859	7,675	44·88	7,771
	TOTAL	„	1,809	1,000	416	181	120	6·63	135	86	63·02	35·29	6·29	104·60	119,888	14,019	133.907	1209·07	135,716
Bhopal Political Agency.	53. Bhopal Prince of Wales	3rd A	667	542	23	38	47	7·04	26	...	17·67	0·56	1·47	19·70	11,148	7,384	18,5 2	112·87	19,199
	54. Jehangirabad	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	4,969	1.460	6 129	53 8	6,429
	55. Lansdowne Female	„	269	196	21	21	22	8·17	...	18	...	9·92	2 42	12·34	5,077	719	5.796	77·05	6 065
	56. Bairasia	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,867	2,363	7.230	38·09	7,2 0
	57. Ashta	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,131	1,016	4,147	42·41	4.447
	58. Sehore	3rd B	355	276	32	21	26	7·32	12	6	8·93	3·76	0·94	13·63	11,232	502	11,734	76·45	12,089
	59. Sironj	3rd A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,996	1,5 5	4.561	3.·74	4,561
	60. Narsingarh	„	89	79	...	1	9	10·11	6	...	0·15	0·09	...	0·24	5,8 5	1,913	7,778	48·23	7,867
	61. Becra	3rd B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,494	383	7,877	46·74	7,877
	62. Kurwai	3rd A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,319	1,161	3,480	33·15	3,180
	63. Khujnere	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,657	1,069	3.726	26·54	3.726
	64. Pachore	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.643	937	2 580	23·19	2,580
	65. Maksudangarh	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200	580	2,780	25·65	2,780
	66. Khilchipur	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,346	912	5, 58	40·20	5,258
	67. Basoda	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 012	804	2,816	23·57	2,816
	TOTAL	„	1,380	1,093	76	81	104	7·54	44	24	26·75	14·33	4·83	45·91	72,256	22,768	95,024	737·48	96,404
Bhopawar Political Agency.	68. Victoria Hospital, Sirdarpur	3rd B	1,356	1,250	77	...	10	0·73	29	11	2·03	0·59	1·08	3·70	10.828	4,143	14,971	41·08	16,327
	69. Barwani	3rd A	190	183	...	4	3	1·05	2	2	0·49	0·02	0·00	0·51	13,474	...	13,474	36 90	13,664
	70. „ Rajpore	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.302	2,344	6,646	18 20	6 646
	71. Pansemal	„	80	67	...	2	4	5·00	2	2	0·15	0 05	0·02	0·22	3,643	2,232	5,875	16·09	5 955
	72. „ District	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,242	1,122	2.364	6·47	2,364
	73. Ali Rajpur	„	195	149	15	6	11	5·64	2	2	0·49	0·04	0·02	0·55	4,183	2,091	6,274	17·10	6,469
	74. „ District	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	920	500	1,420	3·89	1,420
	75. Bakhatgarh	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,100	1,060	4,160	11·39	4,160
	76. Jhabua	„	51	38	1	3	8	15 68	3	2	0·11	0·02	...	0·13	5,255	2,500	7.755	21·25	7,806
	77. „ Thandla	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	1,012	4,012	10 98	4.012
	78. „ Ranapur	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,034	1,023	3,057	8 37	3,057
	79. Jobat	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,120	1.111	3,231	8·85	3.231
	80. Manpur	3rd B	62	54	...	1	3	4·83	3	2	0·11	0·03	0·02	0·16	3,351	1,240	4,581	12 56	4.643
	81. Khulghat	3rd A	59	58	...	...	1	1·69	2	2	0·12	0·01	0·02	0·15	2,145	1,044	3,189	8·74	3,248
	82. Amjhera	3rd B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,030	3,202	9,232	25·28	9,232
	83. Tirla	3rd A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,015	1,013	2,028	5 55	2,028
	84. Bagode	„	53	38	1	...	2	3·77	2	2	0·10	0·03	0·01	0·14	2,006	2,900	4,906	13 44	4.959
	85. Baug	„	10	9	...	...	...	...	2	1	0·05	0·00	0 00	0·05	2,060	604	2,664	13·38	2,674
	TOTAL	„	2,056	1,846	94	16	42	2·04	47	26	3·65	0·79	1·17	5·61	70,708	29,131	99,839	279·47	101,895

STATEMENT No. II.—*Showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1898*—concld.

1	2	3	4												5				
			IN-DOOR PATIENTS.												OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.				
			a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*		*h*				*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	
Name of District.	Name of Dispensary.	Of what class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of total treated.	Number of beds available.		Daily average number.				Number Treated.			Average daily attendance.	Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.
									Male.	Female.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.		
Mhow Cantonment. Guna Political Agency. Bundelkhand Political Agency.	Nowgong Dispensary	3rd B	426	313	35	23	33	7·75	14	8	14·55	5·15	1·79	21·49	6,387	665	7,052	42·52	7,478
	Guna Charitable Dispensary	3rd B	470	310	47	47	42	8·94	30	10	22·09	9·60	0·61	32·30	7,031	1,087	8,118	59·27	8,588
	Dorabjee Pestonjee Dispensary	3rd A.	48	39	...	...	6	12·50	12	4	3 00	0·10	0·10	3·20	8,377	...	8,377	77·60	8,425

PAT. A. WEIR, *M.B., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Offg. Administrative Medical Officer, Central India.

STATEMENT No. III.—*Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1898.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | | |

DISPENSARY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT No. III.—*Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1898.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | | |

| | | |

STATEMENT No. III.—*Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1898*—contd.

1	2	3																																						4	5
		General Diseases.													Local Diseases.																												
Number.	Names of Dispensaries.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility and anæmia.	Rheumatic affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the lungs.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the spleen.	Other diseases of the lymphatic system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Soft chancre.	Other diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the skin.	All other local diseases.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Poisons.	Total number of in door and out-door patients treated in each dispensary.	Operations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Bhopal Political Agency.																																									
53	Bhopal Prince of Wales.	...	...	318	2,376	388	244	471	98	797	365	361	19	21	306	1,003	955	910	49	142	168	1,187	621	415	184	1,173	221	327	...	167	289	148	256	845	972	2,726	111	205	317	44	19,199	3,422
54	Jehangirabad .	...	...	103	1,599	98	46	91	22	516	98	223	3	6	32	157	288	282	9	5	59	638	137	78	83	247	94	246	...	81	18	57	16	137	293	425	100	36	83	7	6,429	323
55	Lansdowne Female.	...	5	96	176	67	196	9	...	558	99	291	34	1	856	111	338	263	43	9	154	136	94	133	69	434	46	59	...	66	3	401	52	218	213	582	89	68	113	3	6,065	439
56	Bairasia . .	...	...	235	2,831	42	17	60	9	33	40	86	32	18	194	138	143	181	88	1	124	568	158	195	42	457	61	123	...	24	20	64	36	196	118	547	30	43	260	10	7,230	416
57	Ashta . .	...	...	56	1,127	43	...	70	2	14	12	163	3	1	121	160	289	129	11	1	82	426	174	149	21	309	44	28	...	8	...	28	14	154	442	219	26	25	89	7	4,447	336
58	Sehore . .	...	...	389	3,302	169	67	161	21	129	153	253	17	3	260	280	901	417	74	40	260	1,522	305	462	90	597	110	180	2	84	31	71	67	401	292	413	186	120	204	56	12,089	1,408
59	Sironj . .	...	...	218	907	38	10	73	7	235	33	83	8	10	259	159	132	155	29	35	163	280	83	114	10	364	49	43	...	39	7	77	30	194	173	328	153	11	43	11	4,561	394
60	Narsingarh .	...	...	378	2,495	57	7	58	3	77	100	225	...	12	98	435	258	226	17	...	22	926	327	257	11	569	41	21	...	8	...	46	23	99	634	295	32	12	91	7	7,867	348
61	Beora . .	...	...	724	2,453	123	38	114	18	30	39	99	10	2	242	431	375	102	33	8	32	796	661	77	5	507	24	40	...	55	6	58	46	108	148	260	79	46	77	11	7,877	516
62	Kurwai . .	1	...	122	1,128	21	27	35	1	32	29	87	...	1	122	67	190	78	22	1	159	161	83	144	2	177	22	10	...	4	3	21	2	101	167	359	8	4	68	18	3,480	220
63	Khujnere .	...	...	169	568	56	34	92	...	2	47	58	...	2	239	124	487	106	26	...	25	335	142	69	6	278	40	4	...	5	...	59	37	134	162	374	4	2	38	2	3,726	425
64	Pachore . .	...	...	28	367	41	52	16	86	67	82	140	24	1	98	76	61	48	83	...	89	105	59	114	49	167	96	23	...	34	6	75	47	59	71	102	91	90	21	1	2,580	187
65	Maksudangarh	...	...	66	979	33	5	43	14	...	2	59	...	...	41	...	231	99	18	5	9	109	188	40	...	359	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	179	130	...	23	78	7	2,780	132
66	Khilchipur .	2	...	265	934	38	20	62	33	66	21	138	2	...	270	151	216	171	36	3	75	483	226	115	...	540	67	18	...	7	9	67	24	285	236	429	128	38	64	19	5,253	277
67	Basoda . .	1	...	142	512	36	16	78	49	49	36	73	1	3	399	94	95	57	41	...	11	270	80	67	9	151	72	19	3	28	...	14	35	49	105	99	4	44	37	37	2,810	102
	Total .	4	5	3,309	21,754	1,250	779	1,436	363	2,605	1,162	2,348	153	81	3,537	3,386	4,969	3,222	579	250	1,432	7,942	3,318	2,429	581	6,329	1,016	1,141	5	610	392	1,186	685	3,036	4,205	7,288	1,027	767	1,583	240	96,404	8,945
Agency.																																									
68	Victoria Hospital, Sirdarpur.	...	...	231	5,962	190	64	135	16	1,072	73	207	...	25	55	221	1,103	313	44	8	43	1,666	193	183	34	1,666	152	3	2	67	17	235	49	492	1,040	605	...	27	106	28	16,327	1,379
69	Barwani . .	2	...	35	5,680	14	...	27	...	62	5	164	...	2	59	191	3,124	146	21	...	581	11	216	163	...	1,197	23	23	...	21	...	1	11	100	168	1,435	...	...	91	91	13,664	647
70	,, Rajpur.	...	...	160	1,347	24	2	75	10	194	42	147	2	2	12	198	1,242	193	1	...	99	383	261	179	16	478	32	21	...	19	...	9	4	199	426	705	15	...	89	60	6,646	224
71	Pansemal . .	...	...	106	1,914	26	2	26	1	25	7	117	1	3	24	102	66	164	13	2	4	315	32	162	6	352	24	1	...	15	...	24	...	28	938	770	5	5	52	26	5,955	184
72	,, District.	...	...	24	924	7	1	5	...	5	1	60	...	...	...	70	192	27	6	...	...	340	67	99	...	125	6	...	...	3	...	10	4	12	216	129	...	...	25	6	2,364	14
73	Ali Rajpur .	...	...	128	2,132	20	24	56	3	52	52	82	3	4	7	269	691	201	18	...	29	552	257	187	12	443	23	25	...	3	...	23	11	164	368	471	4	...	144	11	6,469	198

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STATEMENT No. IIIA.—*Showing the Surgical Operations performed in the Dispensaries in Central India during the year 1898.*

1	2	3	4			5	6	7				8	9
Class.	Nature of operations.	Number of patients remaining under treatment on 31st December 1898.	Number of Operations performed during the year.			Number of patients operated on in column 4.	Total of columns 3 and 5.	Results of column 6.				Number of patients remaining under treatment at the close of the year.	Remarks.
			Principal.	Secondary.	Total.			Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.		
Operations on Tumours	*Removal by excision or otherwise.*												
	(*a*) Malignant	2	49	5	54	49	51	31	11	4	1	4	
	(*b*) Non-Malignant	...	244	2	246	244	244	238	5	1	...	...	
Operations on Cysts	Tapping	...	7	...	7	7	7	3	3	...	1	...	
	Removal	...	37	...	37	37	37	34	1	1	...	...	
Evacuation of Abscess	By free incision and drainage	146	18,527	454	18,981	18,527	18,673	17,295	606	507	11	254	
	By limited incision	...	1,050	8	1,058	1,050	1,050	1,026	3	3	2	16	
	Removal of Foreign Bodies	61	1,165	33	1,198	1,165	1,226	1,158	41	26	...	1	
	On veins.												
Operations on Blood Vessels	Phlebotomy	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	For Hæmorrhage.												
	Ligature	...	53	7	60	53	53	51	...	...	2	...	
Operations on lymphatic Organs.	Removal of lymphatic glands	...	65	...	65	65	65	64	...	1	...	...	
Operations on the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissues.	Cupping	...	485	18	503	485	485	472	8	5	...	...	
	Introduction of Seton	...	45	1	46	45	45	40	3	2	...	...	
	For chronic ulcer	2	54	2	56	54	56	52	1	1	...	2	
	For cicatrices and cicatricial adhesions	...	20	...	20	20	20	20	...	...	...	...	
	Skin grafting	...	71	...	71	71	71	70	...	1	...	...	
	Hypodermic injection	...	1,468	66	1,534	1,468	1,468	1,382	57	26	1	2	
	Avulsion of nail	...	22	...	22	22	22	21	...	...	...	1	
	Incision for poisioned wounds	...	13	...	13	13	13	13	...	...	...	...	
	Suturing wounds	...	28	...	28	28	28	28	...	...	...	...	
Operations on Bones	Incision of periosteum	...	12	...	12	12	12	11	...	...	1	...	
	Excision	...	3	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	
	Removal of fragments of bone or sequestra	7	75	2	77	75	82	67	3	3	1	8	
	For un-unitedor ill-united fracture	2	1	...	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	
	On fractured bones	13	277	...	277	277	290	264	2	10	4	10	

Operations on Joints.	*Reduction of dislocation.*													
	Lower Jaw	...	51	1	52	51	51	49	1	...	...	1		
	Clavicle	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...		
	Shoulder	1	50	1	51	50	51	46	1	2	...	2		
	Elbow	...	15	...	15	15	15	13	1	...	...	1		
	Wrist	1	9	...	9	9	10	10	...	...	...	...		
	Phalanges	...	2	...	2	2	2	1	...	..	...	1		
	Hip	...	30	...	30	30	30	28	1	...	1	...		
	Knee	...	8	...	8	8	8	7	...	...	...	1		
	Patella	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...		
	Joints not specified	1	6	...	6	6	7	7	...	...	...	...		
	For Ankylosis.													
	Elbow	...	6	...	6	6	6	6	...	...	...	...		
	Hip	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...		
	Ankle	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...		
	Phalanges	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...		
	Joints not specified	...	15	3	18	15	15	9	3	3	...	...		
	Tapping or aspiration.													
	Knee	1	3	...	3	3	4	3	...	...	1	...		
	Incision.													
	Shoulder	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...			
	Knee	1	1	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...		
	Ankle	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...		
												...		
	Excision.													
	Lower Jaw	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...		
	Elbow	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...		
	Knee	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...		
	Arthrectomy.													
	Carpometacarpal	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...		
Operations on Muscles, Tendons and Fasciæ	Tenotomy	...	5	2	7	5	5	3	1	...	...	1		
	Division of fasciæ (gluteal)	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...		
	Division of cicatricial adhesions	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...		
	For injury.													
Amputations	Arm, Upper third	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...		
	„ Middle „	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...		

STATEMENT No. IIIA.—*Showing the Surgical Operations performed in the Dispensaries in Central India during the year 1898*—contd.

1	2	3	4			5	6	7				8	9
Class.	Nature of operations.	Number of patients remaining under treatment on 31st December 1898.	Number of Operations performed during the year.			Number of patients operated on in column 4.	Total of columns 3 and 5.	Results of column 6.				Number of patients remaining under treatment at the close of the year.	Remarks.
			Principal.	Secondary.	Total.			Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.		
	For injury— contd.												
Amputations—*contd.*	Arm, Lower third	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	
	Forearm, Upper third	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	„ Middle „	...	3	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	
	„ Lower „	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	
	Wrist	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	Through Metacarpus	1	21	...	21	21	22	18	1	2	...	1	
	Phalanges	...	25	1	26	25	25	21	...	...	...	4	
	Thigh, Middle third	...	8	...	8	8	8	7	...	...	1	...	
	„ Lower „	...	2	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	
	Leg, Upper „	...	3	1	4	3	3	2	...	...	1	...	
	„ Middle „	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	
	„ Lower „	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	
	Ankle	...	4	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	
	Through Tarsus	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	Phalanges	1	13	1	14	13	14	13	...	...	...	1	
	For disease.												
	Arm, Middle third	...	3	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	
	„ Lower „	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	
	Forearm, Middle third	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	„ Lower „	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	Leg, Upper third	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	
	„ Lower „	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	
	Ankle	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
	Phalanges	...	7	...	7	7	7	6	...	...	...	1	
	For depressed bone.												
Operations on the Skull and Brain.	Trephining	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	Elevation	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Operation on the Face, Nasal Cavities and Mouth.	Rhinoplasty	...	12	...	12	12	12	10	...	...	2	...	
	Cheiloplasty	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	

	For hare lip	...	6	...	6	6	6	6	...	...	...	...
	Plugging nares for epistaxis	...	53	6	59	53	53	51	...	2	...	...
	Removal of nasal polypus	...	63	3	66	63	63	60	1	2	...	...
	For ranula	...	3	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
	Division of frœnum of tongue	...	9	...	9	9	9	9	...	...	...	...
	Suturing of wounds	...	30	...	30	30	30	26	...	...	2	2
Dental operations	Extraction of teeth	33	12,093	168	12,261	12,093	12,126	12,061	24	33	...	8
	Stopping of teeth	...	41	...	41	41	41	41	...	...	...	...
	Other dental operations	2	296	10	306	296	298	290	8	...	...	...
Operations on the Eye and its Appendages.	*On the Eyelids.*											
	For entropion	3	82	4	86	82	85	81	1	...	...	3
	„ trichiasis	3	114	11	125	114	117	95	20	1	...	1
	„ new growth	...	77	...	77	77	77	76	1	...	...	...
	On the other Appendages of Eye.											
	For Pterygium	2	23	1	24	23	25	24	...	...	...	1
	„ fistula lacrymalis and lacrymal obstruction.	...	82	18	100	82	82	65	16	...	...	1
	On the Eyeball.											
	Artificial pupil	3	45	1	46	45	48	39	4	5	...	...
	Iridectomy	2	53	...	53	53	55	48	8	6	...	3
	Corneal section or cauterisation for ulcer	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Paracentesis	...	13	1	14	13	13	9	2	1	...	1
	Peritomy	...	15	...	15	15	15	8	7	...	...	...
	Solution of lens	1	8	4	12	8	9	7	2	...	...	...
	Extraction of lens	24	341	1	342	341	365	292	18	34	...	21
	Laceration of Opaque Capsule	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Extraction of Foreign Bodies	...	132	...	132	132	132	132	...	...	...	...
	For staplyloma	...	11	...	11	11	11	10	...	1	...	...
	Excision of eyeball	1	10	...	10	10	11	11	...	...	...	...
	Evisceration of eyeball	1	2	...	2	2	3	3	...	...	...	...
Operations on the Ear	Removal of polypus	...	7	...	7	7	7	7	...	...	...	...
	Inflation of Eustachian tube	...	64	...	64	64	64	64	...	...	...	...
	Catheterisation of Eustachian tube	...	87	...	87	87	87	87	...	...	...	...
	Removal of Wax and foreign bodies from external meatus.	60	1,813	13	1,826	1,813	1,873	1,848	4	11	...	10
Operations on the Larynx and Thyroid Body.	Tracheotomy	...	2	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	1	...
Operations on the Thorax and Breast.	Excision of breast, partial or complete	...	10	...	10	10	10	10	...	...	...	...
	Incision and drainage of pleural cavity	...	2	...	2	2	2	1	...	1	...	...

STATEMENT No. IIIA.—*Showing the Surgical Operations performed in the Dispensaries in Central India during the year 1898*—concld.

1	2	3	4			5	6	7				8	9
Class.	Nature of operations.	Number of patients remaining under treatment on 31st December 1898.	Number of Operations performed during the year.			Number of patients operated on in column 4.	Total of columns 3 and 5.	Results of column 6.				Number of patients remaining under treatment at the close of the year.	Remarks.
			Principal.	Secondary.	Total.			Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.		
Operations on the Abdomen.	Paracentesis of abdomen	5	82	22	104	82	87	24	52	4	7	...	
	Laparotomy	...	4	...	4	4	4	...	1	...	3	...	
	For intestinal obstruction	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	
	Application of the stomach pump	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	
	Washing out stomach	...	40	6	46	40	40	38	...	...	2	...	
	For fœcal fistula	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	Suture of intestine	...	5	...	5	5	5	4	...	...	1	...	
	For intestinal obstruction	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	
	Colotomy	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	
	Operations for hernia	...	20	...	20	20	20	13	4	1	1	1	
	For strangulation	...	5	...	5	5	5	2	...	...	3	...	
	„ abscess of the liver	...	9	1	10	9	9	3	...	2	4	...	
Operations on the Rectum and Anus.	For fistula in ano	...	32	1	33	32	32	25	2	1	...	4	
	„ anal fissure	...	16	...	16	16	16	13	3	...	...	...	
	For hæmorrhoids.												
	d. By crushing	...	7	...	7	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	
	e. „ cautery	...	24	2	26	24	24	17	1	1	1	4	
	For imperforate anus	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
	For prolapse of the rectum	...	7	...	7	7	7	5	...	2	...	...	
	„ Condyloma of Anus	...	10	...	10	10	10	8	2	...	...	...	
	Passing of a catheter or sound	...	1,207	162	1,369	1,207	1,207	1,092	34	78	2	1	
Operations on the Bladder and Urethra.	*Tapping of bladder.*												
	b. Through the rectum	...	2	...	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	
	Cystotomy.												
	2. Lateral perineal	...	10	...	10	10	10	6	...	1	2	1	

	Removal of Vesical calculi.											
	a. Supra-pubic	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	..	...	...	...
	b. Lateral perineal	...	36	...	36	36	36	29	...	1	3	3
	c. Median perineal	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
	By lithotrity	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
	By litholapaxy	...	81	4	85	81	81	75	1	1	4	...
	Removal of urethral calculi or foreign bodies in urethra.	...	18	...	18	18	18	18	...	...	...	...
	For stricture of urethra.											
	a. By gradual dilatation											
	b. By forcible „	...	67	4	71	67	67	45	15	5	...	2
	c. By internal urethrotomy	...	15	5	20	15	15	8	2	5	...	...
	d. By external urethrotomy or by perineal section.	... 3	2 10	...	2 10	2 10	2 13	2 11	... ...	... 1	... ...	... 1
Operations on the Male Generative organs.	For phimosis	2	286	2	288	286	288	272	6	1	...	9
	„ paraphimosis	...	61	...	61	61	61	60	...	...	...	1
	Amputation of penis, partial or complete	...	10	...	10	10	10	9	...	...	...	1
	For hydrocele.											
	a. Tapping											
	b. „ with injection	1	295	5	300	295	296	158	137	...	...	1
	For fungus testis	2	47	...	47	47	49	48	...	...	...	1
	Castration	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
		...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Operations on the female generative organs.	Ovariotomy	...	4	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...
	Abdominal hysterectomy	...	3	...	3	3	3	...	1	...	2	...
	Paracentesis of ovarian cyst	...	3	...	3	3	3	2	1	...	...	...
	Removal of polypus	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Scraping of uterine cavity	...	5	...	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...
	Removal of new growth of Vagina	...	9	...	9	9	9	9	...	...	...	...
	Amputation of clitoris	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Obstetric operations.		1	16	...	16	16	17	17	...	...	...	...
	Application of forceps	...	19	...	19	19	19	18	...	...	...	1
	Version	...	2	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	1
	Podalic extraction	...	8	...	8	8	8	6	...	...	2	...
	Craniotomy	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
	Cæsarean section	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Separation and extraction of placenta and membranes after delivery.											
	TOTAL	390	42,200	1,063	43,263	42,200	42,590	40,191	1,133	790	77	399

PAT. A. WEIR, M.B., *Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Offg. Administrative Medical Officer, Central India.

STATEMENT No. IV.—*Showing the Classes and Sexes of the In-door and Out-door patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1898.*

1	2	3				4							5							
		TOTAL TREATED DURING THE YEAR.				CLASSES.							DAILY ATTENDANCE.							
						a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	AVERAGE NUMBER.				RATIO PER CENT. OF			
No.	Name of district.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Native Christians.	Parsees.	Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Baghelkhand .	59,117	26,716	35,011	120,844	20	24	98,841	21,675	...	...	284	652·35	322·88	327·31	1,302·54	50·08	24·79	25·13	100·00
2	Indore . .	143,293	58,175	113,982	315,450	...	...	211,942	102,738	...	...	770	1,249·77	469·42	829·87	2,549·06	49·03	18·42	32·55	100·00
3	Gwalior . .	77,794	25,910	32,012	135,716	4	64	99,031	32,545	...	...	4,072	794·57	268·12	250·98	1,313·67	60·48	20·42	19·10	100·00
4	Bhopal . .	54,203	21,265	20,936	96,404	24	92	55,003	40,979	114	...	192	417·04	202·60	163·75	783·39	53·30	25·83	20·87	100·00
5	Bhopawar . .	54,301	15,487	32,107	101,895	1	...	80,072	14,698	...	...	7,124	151·99	43·47	89·62	285·08	53·32	15·24	31·44	100·00
6	Bundelkhand .	3,392	2,398	1,688	7,478	...	...	2,663	1,961	...	...	2,854	33·74	14·95	15·32	64·01	52·71	23·36	23·93	100·00
7	Guna . . .	4,548	1,615	2,425	6,588	...	...	6,711	1,877	...	...	...	54·42	20·58	16·57	91·57	59·43	22·47	18·10	100·00
8	Mhow . . .	3,592	1,772	3,061	8,425	...	...	5,252	2,910	246	17	...	33·10	19·00	28·70	80·80	40·97	23·51	35·52	100·00
	TOTAL .	400,240	153,338	241,222	794,800	49	180	559,515	219,383	360	17	15,296	3,286·98	1,461·02	1,722·12	6,470·12	50·81	22·58	26·61	100·00

The 15th April 1899.

PAT. A. WEIR, *M.B., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Offg. Administrative Medical Officer in Central India.

Statement No. IV.—Showing the Classes and Sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1898.

STATEMENT No. IV.—*Showing the Classes and Sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1898.*

1	2	3				4							5							
		* TOTAL TREATED DURING THE YEAR.				CLASSES.							DAILY ATTENDANCE.							
						a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	AVERAGE NUMBER.				RATIO PER CENT. OF			
No.	Name of Dispensary.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Mussulmans.			Other Classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhagelkhand Political Agency.																				
1	Sutna Agency Hospital	1,902	561	662	3,125	...	...	2,482	637	...	...	6	21·25	4·17	3·30	28·72	73·99	14·52	11·49	100·00
2	„ Raghuraj Singh's Hospital.	9,458	3,739	5,988	19,185	20	24	15,583	3,548	...	...	10	108·13	46·00	50·51	204·64	52·84	22·48	24·68	100·00
3	„ Vanket Singh's Eye Hospital.	1,552	1,452	3,987	6,991	...	...	5,248	1,743	...	...	...	16·99	14·48	34·10	65·57	25·91	22·09	52·00	100·00
4	Rewa Victoria Hospital	11,769	4,172	5,537	21,478	...	...	16,428	5,038	...	...	12	135·42	62·86	58·06	256·34	52·83	24·52	22·65	100·00
5	„ Military „	1,259	...	...	1,259	...	...	1,101	158	...	...	...	24·75	...	...	24·75	100·00	...	...	100·00
6	„ Jail „	271	14	...	285	...	...	277	8	...	...	...	6·52	0·28	...	6·80	95·88	4·12	...	100·00
7	„ Zenana „	...	2,491	1,338	3,829	...	...	2,731	1,098	...	...	...	...	47·54	23·66	71·20	...	66·77	33·23	100·00
8	Mangawan Dispensary	4,550	2,408	3,349	10,307	...	...	8,199	2,096	...	...	12	32·52	21·30	26·66	80·48	40·41	26·46	33·13	100·00
9	Teonther „	5,460	1,650	1,497	8,607	...	...	7,881	671	...	...	55	55·21	18·98	15·59	89·78	61·50	21·14	17·36	100·00
10	Burdee „	4,167	674	539	5,380	...	...	4,974	406	...	...	...	26·37	4·30	3·37	34·04	77·47	12·63	9·90	100·00
11	Ramnagar „	3,141	1,820	2,554	7,525	...	...	6,445	1,080	...	...	...	23·83	13·50	16·16	53·49	44·55	25·24	30·21	100·00
12	Chandia „	1,418	1,124	1,815	4,357	...	...	3,459	832	...	...	66	15·42	13·04	17·32	45·78	33·67	28·49	37·84	100·00
13	Sohagpur „	2,141	713	1,207	4,061	...	...	2,984	954	...	...	123	34·07	11·39	16·51	61·97	54·98	18·38	26·64	100·00
14	Manpur „	3,781	1,361	1,359	6,501	...	...	6,095	406	...	...	...	41·76	16·66	16·34	74·76	55·86	22·28	21·86	100·00
15	Pathrowra „	2,507	940	1,030	4,477	...	...	4,244	233	...	...	...	19·31	6·73	7·88	33·92	56·93	19·84	23·23	100·00
16	Gobindgarh „	817	295	165	1,277	...	...	1,161	116	...	...	...	43·05	17·61	11·41	72·07	59·73	24·43	15·84	100·00
17	Nagode Hospital	4,914	3,302	3,984	12,200	...	...	9,549	2,651	...	...	...	47·75	24·04	26·44	98·23	48·61	24·47	26·92	100·00
	TOTAL	59,117	26,716	35,011	1,20,844	20	24	98,841	21,675	...	...	284	652·35	322·88	327·31	1,302·54	50·08	24·79	25·13	100·00
Malwa.																				
18	Indore Charitable Hospital	15,433	5,516	7,189	28,138	...	...	21,122	6,592	...	...	424	183·70	60·57	57·80	302·07	60·8	20·05	19·14	100·00
19	„ City Dispensary	14,554	6,505	12,359	33,418	...	...	21,270	12,148	...	...	...	84·94	45·24	94·91	225·09	37·74	20·10	42·16	100·00
20	Sailana „	1,697	754	1,043	3,494	...	...	2,978	516	...	...	...	10·04	5·00	5·71	20·75	48·3	24·10	27·52	100·00
21	Dhar „	10,947	3,670	8,797	23,414	...	...	17,234	6,180	...	...	...	115·26	25·66	63·39	204·31	56·41	12·56	31·03	100·00
22	Dewas „	12,234	5,023	8,334	25,591	...	...	19,855	5,736	...	...	...	92·70	36·90	49·60	179·20	53·40	20·50	26·10	100·00
23	Jaora „	16,154	6,523	13,334	36,011	...	...	17,529	18,482	...	...	...	89·80	33·50	59·00	182·30	49·26	18·37	32·37	100·00
24	Rutlam „	14,839	4,132	15,586	34,557	...	...	18,400	16,157	...	...	...	94·13	24·23	91·46	209·82	44·86	11·54	43·60	100·00

Indore and	25	Ujjain Hospital	7,363	3,096	3,090	13,549	...	...	9,157	4,179	...	...	213	133·47	32·72	32·18	198·37	67·28	16·49	16·23	100·00
	26	,, Dispensary	10,396	5,144	8,891	24,431	...	...	17,584	6,763	...	...	84	113·88	58·64	92·43	264·95	42·98	22·13	34·89	100·00
	27	Mandsaur ,,	9,109	4,178	6,706	19,993	...	..	14,598	5,395	...	...	...	81·55	39·50	68·46	189·51	43·03	20·84	36·13	100·00
	28	Barnagar ,,	5,072	2,178	4,667	11,917	...	...	9,524	2,393	...	...	...	141·25	18·24	34·84	94·33	43·73	19·34	36·93	100·00
	29	Neemuch ,,	3,926	1,310	2,332	7,568	...	...	5,200	2,368	...	...	...	28·78	7·78	11·89	48·45	59·40	16 06	24·54	100·00
	30	Jawad . ,,	2,494	1,116	2,627	6,237	...	...	3,851	2,386	...	...	...	23·73	9·43	23·28	56·44	42·04	16·71	41·25	100·00
	31	Khachroad ,,	3,026	1,363	2,593	6,982	...	...	5,190	1,743	...	...	49	34·01	18 66	30·91	83·58	40·69	22 32	36·99	100·00
	32	Agar . ,,	2,588	847	2.175	5·610	...	...	3,832	1,778	...	...	...	18·92	6·38	13·14	38·44	49·22	16·60	34·18	100·00
	33	Shajapur ,,	9,148	4,387	9,511	23,046	...	...	17,264	5,782	...	...	...	73·35	31·53	71·53	176·41	41·58	17·87	40·55	100·00
	34	Sarangpur ,,	4,313	2,433	4,748	11,494	...	...	7,354	4,140	...	...	...	30·26	15·44	29·34	75·04	40·32	20 58	39·10	100·00
		TOTAL	143,293	58,175	113,982	315,450	...	...	211,942	102,738	...	...	770	1,249·77	469·42	829·87	2,549·06	49·03	18·42	32·55	100·00
Northern Gwalior.	35	Men's Dispensary, Lashkar	12,218	15	3,102	15,335	...	5	12,067	3,108	...	...	155	130·56	0·68	16·02	147·26	88·66	00·46	10·88	100·00
	36	Women's Hospital ,,	...	5,683	2,490	8,173	2	6	5,940	2,058	...	...	167	...	93·74	26·38	120·12	...	78·04	21·96	100·00
	37	Civil Dispensary, Gwalior	3,836	1,683	2,101	7,620	...	36	4,881	2,693	...	...	10	97·82	15 71	20·13	133·66	73 19	11·75	15·06	100·00
	38	,, ,, Morar	4,285	1,271	2,576	8,132	...	1	5,635	2,144	...	...	352	39·64	11 38	23·49	74·51	53·20	15 27	31·53	100·00
	39	Branch ,, Janakganj	15,338	4,726	7,761	27,825	...	...	22,328	5,496	...	...	1	161·91	42·74	49 77	254 42	63·64	16·80	19·56	100·00
	40	Civil ,, Amba	3,264	904	1,131	5,299	...	...	3,475	1,269	...	...	555	35·95	10·82	13·58	60·35	59 57	17·93	22·50	100·00
	41	,, ,, Joura	2,641	822	1,108	4,571	...	...	2,759	1,599	...	...	213	7·23	2·25	3·03	12·51	57·79	17·99	24·22	100·00
	42	,, ,, Sabalgarh	4,266	1,002	1,199	6,467	...	3	3,987	2,288	...	...	189	46·72	10·96	15·13	72·81	64·17	15·06	20·77	100·00
	43	,, ,, Narwar	4,710	1,594	1,852	8,156	...	...	6,185	1,966	...	...	5	42·75	14·17	16·46	73·38	58·26	19·31	22·43	100·00
	44	,, ,, Moongaolie	2.593	768	883	4,244	1	2	3,197	1,034	...	...	10	26·59	9·48	7·59	43·66	60·90	21·71	17·39	100·00
	45	,, ,, Bhind	3,211	626	639	4,476	...	...	3,484	991	...	...	1	8·79	1·72	1·76	12·27	71 64	14·02	14·34	100·00
	46	,, ,, Bhander	4,469	995	1,382	6,846	...	3	5,616	1,226	...	...	1	57·25	14·06	16·55	87·86	65·16	16·00	18·84	100 00
	47	,, ,, Karera	2,041	284	220	2,545	1	...	1,897	640	...	...	7	15·82	2·92	3·16	21·90	72·24	13·33	14·43	100·00
	48	,, ,, Kolaras	1,118	341	265	1,724	...	...	1,185	539	...	...	...	11·21	0·58	0·26	12·05	93·03	4·81	2·16	100·00
	49	,, ,, Sipri	1,289	376	449	2,114	...	7	1,211	896	...	...	...	27·53	7·14	8·73	43·40	63·44	16·45	20·11	100·00
	50	,, ,, Bhilsa	3,919	1,761	1.692	7,372	...	1	6,633	738	...	...	...	10·74	4·82	4·63	20·19	53·20	23·87	22·93	100·00
	51	,, ,, Sonkatch	4,326	1,352	1,368	7,046	...	...	5,023	1,545	...	...	478	42·24	14·44	14·94	71·62	58·98	20·16	20·86	100·00
	52	,, ,, Shujalpur	4,270	1,707	1,794	7,771	...	...	3,528	2,315	...	...	1,928	31·82	10·51	9·37	51·70	61·55	20·33	18·12	100·00
		TOTAL	77,794	25,910	32,012	135,716	4	64	99,031	32,545	...	...	4,072	794·57	268·12	250·98	1313,67	60·48	20·42	19·10	100·00
Bhopal Political Agency.	53	Bhopal Prince of Wales	11,402	3,168	4,629	19,199	...	...	8,808	10,391	...	...	...	104·90	29·66	28·01	162·57	64·52	18·25	17·23	100 00
	54	Jehangirabad .	3,490	1,226	1,713	6,429	...	...	2,975	3,454	...	...	...	25 83	11·40	16·57	53·80	48·02	21·19	30 79	100·00
	55	Lansdowne Female	...	3,454	2,611	6,065	3	...	2,431	3,541	...	...	90	...	59·80	29 59	89·39	...	66·90	33·10	100 00
	56	Bairasia	3,837	1,992	1,401	7,230	...	...	3,909	3,321	...	...	...	20·00	10·09	8 00	38·09	52·51	26·49	21·00	100·00
	57	Ashta	2,921	830	696	4,447	...	...	2,549	1,898	...	...	...	26·90	8·21	7·30	42·41	63·43	19·36	17·21	100 00
	58	Sehore	7,165	2,491	2,433	12,089	20	92	7,163	4,600	114	...	100	52·60	21·17	16·31	90·08	58·39	23 50	18·11	100·00
	59	Sironj	1,834	1,302	1,425	4,561	...	...	2,168	2,393	...	...	...	17·50	10·91	11·13	39 54	44·26	27·59	28·15	100 00

STATEMENT No. IV.—*Showing the Classes and Sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1898*—contd.

1	2	3				4							5							
		* TOTAL TREATED DURING THE YEAR.				CLASSES.							DAILY ATTENDANCE.							
						a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	AVERAGE NUMBER.				RATIO PER CENT. OF			
No.	Name of Dispensary.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Mussulmans.			Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhopal Political Agency—*contd.* 60	Narsingarh	5,470	1,222	1,175	7,867	...	...	5,829	2,038	...	...	...	33·92	7·54	7·01	48·47	69·98	15·56	14·46	100·00
61	Beora	6,171	975	731	7,877	1	...	5,683	2,191	...	...	2	34·87	6·40	5·47	46·74	74·60	13·70	11·70	100·00
62	Kurwai	1,881	847	752	3,480	...	...	1,770	1,710	...	...	...	17·65	8·11	7·39	33·15	53·24	24 47	22·29	100·00
63	Khujnere	2,281	617	798	3,726		...	3,002	724	...	...	...	18·29	3·77	4·18	26·54	68 91	14·21	16·88	100·00
64	Pachore	1,625	557	398	2,580	..	...	1,817	763	...	...	...	13·45	4·92	4·82	23·19	59 79	20·31	19·90	100·00
65	Maksudangarh	1,722	591	467	2,780	...	...	2,101	679	...	...	...	15·92	5·20	4 53	25 65	62·07	20·27	17·66	100·00
66	Khilchipur	2,664	1,3 3	1,241	5,258	...	...	2,994	2,264	...	...	...	20·50	10·20	9·50	40·20	51·00	25·37	23·63	100·00
67	Basoda	1,740	610	466	2,8.6	...	...	1,804	1,012	...	...	...	14·71	5·22	3·64	23·57	62·41	22·15	15·44	100·00
	TOTAL	54,203	21,265	20,936	96,404	24	92	55,003	40,979	114	...	192	407·04	202·60	163·75	783·39	53·30	25·83	20·87	100·00
Bhopawar Political Agency. 68	Victoria Hospital, Sirdarpur	8,230	1,818	6,279	16,327	...	...	15,812	463	...	...	52	22·55	4·98	17·20	44·73	50·42	11·13	38·45	100·00
69	Barwani	8,139	1,140	4,385	13,664	1	...	11,921	1,562	...	...	180	22·29	3·12	12·00	37·41	59·55	8·37	32·08	100·00
70	„ Rajpur	3,196	616	2,534	6,646	...	...	5,190	1,140	...	...	316	8·75	2·51	6·94	18·20	48 08	13·79	38·13	100·00
71	Pansemal	3,327	1,067	1,561	5,955	...	...	3,956	582	...	...	1,417	9·11	2·92	4·28	16·31	55 86	17 90	26·24	100 00
72	„ District	1,201	352	811	2,364	...	...	1,315	175	...	...	874	3 29	0 96	2·22	6·47	50 85	14·84	34·31	100·00
73	Ali Rajpur	3,610	1,083	1,776	6,469	...	...	3,923	1,675	...	...	871	9·88	2·96	4·81	17·65	55·98	16·77	27·25	100·00
74	„ District	889	227	304	1,420	...	...	623	293	...	...	504	2·43	0·63	0·83	3·89	62 47	16·19	21·34	100·00
75	Bakhatgarh	2,163	824	1,173	4,160	...	...	3,288	653	...	...	219	5·92	2·26	3·21	11·39	51·98	19·84	28·18	100·00
76	Jhabua	3,500	1,484	2 822	7,806	...	...	5,719	1,261	...	...	826	9·58	4·07	7·73	21·38	44·81	36·15	19·04	100·00
77	„ Thandla	1,521	741	1,750	4,012	...	...	3,249	709	...	...	54	4·16	2·03	4·79	10·98	37 97	18·49	43·54	100·00
78	„ Ranapur	1,604	720	733	3,057	...	...	3,240	717	...	...	...	4·39	1·97	2·01	8·37	52·45	23·54	24 01	100·00
79	Jobat	1,906	556	769	3,231	...	...	2,114	778	...	...	339	5·23	1·53	2·09	8·85	59·09	17·29	23·62	100·00
80	Manpur	2,493	1,034	1,206	4,643	...	...	3,030	1,120	...	...	493	6·58	2 84	3 30	12·72	51·73	22·33	25 94	100·00
81	Khulghat	2,044	578	626	3,248	...	...	2,471	722	...	...	55	5·60	1·58	1·71	8·89	62·99	17·77	19 24	100·00
82	Amjhera	5,027	1,437	2,738	9,232	...	...	7,239	1,878	...	...	115	13·77	3·93	7·58	25·28	54·47	18·55	29·98	100·00
83	Tirla	1,278	302	448	2,028	...	...	1,641	165	...	...	222	3·50	0·82	1·23	5·55	63 07	14·78	22·15	100 00
84	Bagode	2,828	747	1,384	4,959	...	...	4,137	513	...	...	309	7·75	2·04	3·79	13·58	57·07	15·02	27·91	100·00
85	Baug	1,435	461	778	2,674	...	...	2,104	292	...	...	278	7·21	2·32	3·90	13·43	53·69	17·27	29·04	100·00
	TOTAL	54,301	15,487	32,197	1,01,895	1	...	80,072	14,698	...	...	7,124	151·99	43·47	89·62	285·08	53·32	15·24	31·44	100·00

Bundelkhand Political Agency.	86	Nowgong Dispensary	3,392	2,398	1,688	7,478	...	...	2,663	1,961	...	...	2,854	33·71	14·95	15·32	64·01	52·71	23·36	23·93	100·00
Guna Political Agency.	87	Guna Charitable Dispensary	4,548	1,615	2,425	8,588	...	...	6,711	1,877	...	...	...	54·42	20·58	16·57	91·57	59·43	22·47	18·10	100·00
Mhow Cantonment.	88	Dorabjee Pestonjee Dispensary.	3,592	1,772	3,061	8,425	...	...	5,252	2,910	246	17	...	33·10	19·00	28·70	80·80	40·97	23·51	35·52	100·00

Statement No. V, Part I.—Showing the current Income and Expen

1	2	3									
		IN									
		a	b								
			From Government.								
			As salaries.								
Number.	Names of Dispensaries.	Cash balance on 1st January 1898	Medical Officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).	As registers and forms.	As European Medicines.	For diet including police cases.	Sale of medicines supplied by Government.	Special allowances given by Government.	Total.	c
		R a. p.	R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Baghelkhand	...	960	240	64 9 2	1,495 13 7	96 12 11	...	...	2,857 3 8	
2	Indore	18,285 4 10½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Bhopal	67 14 9	300	192	...	250 0 0	...	...	...	742 0 0	
5	Bhopawar	409 0 0	1,010	234	...	176 15 4	...	...	...	1,420 15 4	
6	Bundelkhand	712 5 5	2,040	72	...	...	...	...	...	2,112 0 0	
7	Guna	451 4 2	1,390	666	...	630 0 0	536 0 0	...	114 14 6	3,636 14 6	
8	Mhow	1,445 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	21,371 2 5½	5,700	1,404	64 9 2	2,552 12 11	932 12 11	...	114 14 6	10,769 1 6	

1	2	3								
		EXPENDI								
		a								
		On establishment.								
		Paid by Government.				Paid from local sources.				
		As salaries.				As salaries.				
Number.	Names of Dispensaries.	Medical Officers.	Nursing Establishment.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).		Medical Officers.	Nursing Establishment.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).		
				Compounders, dressers, etc.	Menial servants.			Compounders, dressers, etc.	Menial servants.	
		R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Baghelkhand	960 0 0	...	192 0 0	48 0 0	8,640 12 3	...	3,991 5 3	1,272 0 3	
2	Indore	...	...	...	...	24,134 7 4	924 0 0	8,,97 1 9	4,551 3 8	
3	Gwalior	...	...	...	...	15,241 12 3	1,003 8 0	4,164 1 3	4,268 12 1	
4	Bhopal	80 0 0	...	84 0 0	108 0 0	13,522 0 0	1,123 8 0	2,611 12 0	1,066 14 3	
5	Bhopawar	1,010 0 0	...	168 0 0	66 0 0	9,563 0 0	120 0 0	2,154 7 9	1,129 0 0	
6	Bundelkhand	2,040 0 0	...	72 0 0	...	...	72 0 0	144 0 0	297 7 3	
7	Guna	1,390 0 0	...	348 0 0	318 0 0	...	...	...	...	
8	Mhow	...	...	...	...	840 0 0	...	120 0 0	307 3 8	
	Total	5,700 0 0	...	864 0 0	540 0 0	71,941 15 10	3,243 0 0	21,382 11 3	12,892 9 2	

* Paid by Rewa Darbar.
† „ „ Dhar, Dewas, Ratlam, Jaora States and Gwalior Darbar.
‡ „ „ Gwalior Darbar.
§ „ „ Bhopal Darbar and Bhopal Dispensary Fund subscribed by Local Chiefs and Funds.

diture of the Central India Dispensaries during the year 1898.

COME

c		d	e	f		g	h	i	j
From local or other funds.				Subscriptions					
Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Interest on investment.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	For diet (by paying patients, etc.).	From sale of medicines not supplied by Government.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total Income.
R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p	R a. p.
*27,078 0 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,935 4 1
8,692 0 0	...	349 2 0	...	...	†57,977 2 2½	4 15 3	8,017 6 4	1,482 15 10	94,808 14 6
‡49,904 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,904 5 0
§9,799 0 0	...	...	...	...	17,479 1 6	...	...	...	28,088 0 3
22,460 12 2	...	175 0 0	...	165 10 0	674 12 0	...	531 0 8	552 12 7	26,389 14 9
1,740 0 0	...	...	...	230 12 0	108 0 0	...	...	4 0 0	5,007 1 5
...	...	87 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	760 8 0	4,935 15 2
1,100 0 0	...	1,630 4 8	...	8 0 0	101 4 0	...	...	6 5 0	4,291 2 11
1,20,774 1 7	...	2,241 11 2	...	504 6 0	76,340 3 8½	4 15 3	8,548 7 0	2,806 9 5	2,43,360 10 1

TURE.

b	c	d	e	f	g	h	4	5	6
On Bazar Medicines.	On European Medicines.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges including registers, etc., supplied by Government.	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance in hand on 31st December 1898.	Average cost of diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
998 2 7	5,465 10 5	3,602 12 11	1,938 7 1	2,826 1 4	...	29,935 4 1	...	...	...
1,242 0 2	24,558 7 8	8,800 9 8	8,141 2 5	1,107 8 8	...	81,656 9 4	13,152 5 2	...	...
4,203 11 8	11,728 12 0	5,843 10 6	3,373 0 7	...	...	49,827 4 4	77 0 8	...	...
630 15 7	5,635 11 0	1,476 1 0	1,308 4 3	...	...	27,867 2 1	220 14 2	0 5 0	37 54
1,190 6 11	5,579 10 4	523 5 10	853 6 8	2,532 10 0	1,500	26,389 14 9	...	...	...
552 6 4	...	484 8 6	...	100 15 3	...	3,713 5 4	1,293 12 1	0 1 6·23	27·70
8 6 0	653 12 0	836 10 0	270 15 0	...	...	3,825 11 0	1,110 4 2	0 1 1·61	16·50
17 14 0	520 3 0	201 14 3	45 2 9	145 14 3	...	2,198 3 11	2,092 15 0	0 2 10	...
8,843 12 3	54,142 2 5	21,719 8 8	15,930 6 9	6,713 1 6	1,500	2,25,413 6 10	17,947 3 3	....	...

PAT. A. WEIR, *M.B., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Offg. Administrative Medical Officer in
Central India.

Statement No. V, Part I.—Showing the current Income and Expenditure

1	2	3											
		IN											
		a	*b*										
			FROM GOVERNMENT.										
			As salaries.										
Number.	NAMES OF DISPENSARIES.	Cash balance on 1st January 1898.	Medical Officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).	As registers and forms.	As European Medicines.	For diet including police cases.	Sale of medicines supplied by Government.	Special allowances given by Government.	TOTAL.			
		₹ a. p.	₹	₹	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.			₹ a. p.			
1	Sutna Agency Hospital	...	960	240	64 9 2	283 14 4	96 12 11	...	...	1,645 4 5			
2	„ Raghuraj Singh's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	„ Vanket Singh's Eye „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	Rewa Victoria Hospital	...	...	...	...	795 0 3	...	...	...	795 0 3			
5	„ Military „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6	„ Jail „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7	„ Zenana „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
8	Mangawan Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
9	Teonther „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
10	Burdee „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
11	Ramnagar „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
12	Chandia „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
13	Sohagpur „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
14	Manpur „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
15	Pathrowra „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
16	Gobindgarh „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
17	Nagode Hospital	...	...	...	...	416 15 0	...	...	...	416 15 0			
18	Indore Charitable Hospital	879 13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
19	„ City Dispensary												
20	Sailana Dispensary												
21	Dhar „	250 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
22	Dewas „	229 3 6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
23	Jaora „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
24	Rutlam „	964 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
25	Ujjain Hospital	15,962 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
26	„ Dispensary												
27	Mandsaur „												
28	Farnagar „												
29	Neemuch „												
30	Jawad „												
31	Khachraud „												
32	Agar „												
33	Shajapur „												
34	Sarangpur „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
35	Men's Dispensary, Lashkar												
36	Women's Hospital „												
37	Civil Dispensary, Gwalior												
38	„ „ Morar												
39	Branch „ Janakganj												
40	Civil „ Amba												
41	„ „ Jaora												
42	„ „ Sabalgarh												
43	„ „ Narwar												
44	„ „ Moongaolie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
45	„ „ Bhind												
46	„ „ Bhander												
47	„ „ Karera												
48	„ „ Koloras												
49	„ „ Sipri												
50	„ „ Bhilsa												
51	„ „ Sonkatch												
52	„ „ Shujalpur												
53	Bhopal Prince of Wales												
54	Jehangirabad												
55	Lansdowne Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
56	Bairasia												
57	Ashta												
58	Sehore	...	300	192	...	125 0 0	...	...	...	617 0 0			
59	Sironj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
60	Narsingarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
61	Peora	...	...	...	...	125 0 0	...	...	...	125 0 0			
62	Kurwai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
63	Khujnere	67 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
64	Pachore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
65	Maksudangarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
66	Khilchipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
67	Basoda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Carried over	18,353 3 7½	1,260	432	64 9 2	1,745 13 7	96 12 11	...	...	3,599 3 8			

of the Central India Dispensaries during the year 1898—continued.

COME

c		d	e	f		g	h	i	j
From local or other funds.				Subscriptions					
Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Interest on investment.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	For diet by paying patients, etc.	From sale of medicines not supplied by Government.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total Income.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
33 15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,679 3 7
25,661 15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,456 15 4
1,382 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,799 1 2
8,692 0 0	...	349 2 0	...	...	10,233 8 0	4 15 3	8,017 6 4	1,471 13 10	29,648 10 7
...	...	...	...	...	5,041 9 1	...	...	...	5,291 9 1
...	...	...	...	...	8,160 6 11½	...	...	...	8,389 10 6
...	...	...	...	...	5,992 0 0	...	...	...	5,992 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	5,277 3 5	...	...	...	6,241 5 5
...	...	...	...	...	22,000 0 0	...	...	11 2 0	37,973 4 2
...	...	...	...	...	1,272 6 9	...	...	...	1,272 6 9
49,904 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,904 5 0
...	...	...	...	...	17,479 1 6	...	...	...	17,479 1 6
9,799 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,866 14 9
95,473 5 5	...	349 2 0	...	...	75,456 3 8½	4 15 3	8,017 6 4	1,482 15 10	2,01,994 7 10

Statement No. V, Part I.—Showing the current Income and Expenditure

1	2	3										
		IN										
		a	b									
			From Government.									
			As salaries.									
Number.	Names of Dispensaries.	Cash balance on 1st January 1898.	Medical Officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).	As registers and forms.	As European Medicines.	For diet including police cases.	Sale of medicines supplied by Government.	Special allowances given by Government.	Total.		
		₹ a. p.	₹	₹	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		
	Brought forward	18,353 3 7½	1,260	432	64 9 2	1,745 13 7	96 12 11	...	...	3,599	3	8
68	Victoria Hospital, Sirdarpur	409 0 0	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
69	Purwani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
70	„ Rajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
71	Pansemal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
72	„ District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
73	Ali Rajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
74	„ District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
75	Bhakatgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
76	Jhabua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
77	„ Thandla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
78	„ Ranapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
79	Jobat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
80	Manpur	...	600	234	...	176 15 4	...	...	...	1,010	15	4
81	Khulghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
82	Amjhera	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	0	0
83	Tirla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
84	Bagode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
85	Baug	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
86	Nowgong Dispensary	712 5 5	2,040	72	...	...	...	...	...	2,112	0	0
87	Guna Charitable Dispensary	451 4 2	1,390	666	...	630 0 0	836 0 0	...	114 14 6	3,636	14	6
88	Dorabjee Pestonjee Dispensary, Mhow.	1,445 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total	21,371 2 5½	5,700	1,404	64 9 2	2,552 12 11	932 12 11	...	114 14 6	10,769	1	6

of the Central India Dispensaries during the year 1898—continued.

COME

c		d	e	f		g	h	i	j
From local or other funds.				Subscriptions					
Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Interest on investment.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	For diet by paying patients, etc.	From sale of medicines not supplied by Government.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total Income.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
95,473 5 5	...	349 2 0	...	...	75,456 3 8½	4 15 3	8,017 6 4	1,482 15 10	2,01,994 7 10
5,901 0 0	...	175 0 0	...	165 10 0	674 12 0	...	531 0 8	172 12 0	8,079 2 8
2,737 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,737 12 6
999 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	999 1 0
866 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	866 5 0
325 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	325 14 0
2,075 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,075 2 4
441 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	441 9 0
936 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	936 1 6
1,402 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,402 0 9
424 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	424 0 0
338 13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338 13 9
626 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	626 9 8
137 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10 0	1,458 3 10
760 10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	760 10 11
900 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,260 0 0
293 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293 8 0
550 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0 7	620 0 7
2,744 15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,744 15 3
1,740 0 0	...	...	...	330 12 0	108 0 0	...	...	4 0 0	5,007 1 5
...	...	87 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	760 8 0	4,935 15 2
1,100 0 0	...	1,630 4 8	...	8 0 0	101 4 0	...	...	6 5 0	4,291 2 11
1,20,774 1 7	...	2,241 11 2	...	504 6 0	76,340 3 8½	4 15 3	8,548 7 0	2,500 3 5	242,618 10 1

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Statement No. V, Part I.—Showing the current Income and Expenditure

1	2	EXPEN											
		a											
		ON ESTABLISHMENT.											
		PAID BY GOVERNMENT.				PAID FROM LOCAL SOURCES.							
		As salaries.				*As salaries.*							
Number.	NAMES OF DISPENSARIES.	Medical Officers.	Nursing establishment.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).		Medical Officers.		Nursing establishment.		Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).			
				Compounders, dressers, etc.	Menial servants.					Compounders, dressers, etc.		Menial servants.	
		R		R	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.	
1	Sutna Agency Hospital	960	...	192	48 0 0	...		...		...		...	
2	„ Raghuraj Singh's Hospital	...	...	...	...	1,179	6 0	...		851	8 9	252	0 0
3	„ Vanket Singh's Eye „	...	...	...	...	2,030	0 0	...		732	0 0	204	0 0
4	Rewa Victoria Hospital	...	...	...	...	...		...		156	0 0	48	0 0
5	„ Military „	...	...	...	...	475	10 9	...		187	8 0	48	0 0
6	„ Jail „	...	...	...	...	90	15 6	...		369	15 6	83	13 0
7	„ Zenana „	...	...	...	...	457	1 9	...		287	9 9	48	0 0
8	Mangawan Dispensary	...	...	...	...	480	0 0	...		132	0 0	48	0
9	Teonther „	...	...	...	...	382	4 9	...		217	3 3	60	0 0
10	Burdee „	...	...	...	...	805	10 9	...		156	0 0	48	0 0
11	Ramnagar „	...	...	...	...	420	0 0	...		198	0 0	96	0 0
12	Chaudia „	...	...	...	...	780	0 0	...		198	0 0	96	0 0
13	Sohagpur „	...	...	...	...	480	0 0	...		132	0 0	48	0
14	Manpur „	...	...	...	...	320	0 0	...		176	8 0	48	0 0
15	Pathrowra „	...	...	...	...	259	10 9	...		22	0 0	8	0 0
16	Gobindgarh „	...	...	...	...	480	0 0	...		175	0 0	136	3 3
17	Nagode Hospital	...	...	...	...	5,254	10 0	...		1,255	0 0	1,711	8 9
18	Indore Charitable Hospital	...	...	...	...	786	2 1	...		264	0 0	121	0 0
19	„ City Dispensary	...	...	...	...	482	9 9	...		168	0 0	18	0 0
20	Sailana Dispensary	...	...	...	...	2,080	0 0	...		1,100	0 0	372	0
21	Dhar „	...	...	...	...	2,880	0 0	780	0 0	648	0 0	429	0 0
22	Dewas „	...	...	...	...	2,848	8 0	...		854	4 0	289	4 0
23	Jaora „	...	...	...	...	2,931	3 0	144	0 0	509	5 0	224	9 0
24	Rutlam „	...	...	...	...	1,715	4 3	...		783	1 6	443	13 11
25	Ujjain Hospital	...	...	...	...	755	4 3	...		412	0 0	252	0 0
26	„ Dispensary	...	...	...	...	755	4 3	...		400	0 0	108	0 0
27	Mandsaur „	...	...	...	...	755	4 3	...		335	10 3	48	0 0
28	Barnagar „	...	...	...	...	575	1 3	...		307	14 6	108	0 0
29	Neemuch „	...	...	...	...	635	4 3	...		309	14 9	60	0 0
30	Jawad „	...	...	...	...	480	0 0	...		350	10 6	168	0 0
31	Khachraud „	...	...	...	...	720	0 0	...		325	5 3	96	0 0
32	Agar „	...	...	...	...	480	0 0	...		174	0 0	102	0 0
33	Shajapur „	...	...	...	...	5,834	3 11	...		1,132	8 5	1,081	8 2
34	Sarangpur „	...	...	...	...	3,115	4 0	1,003	8 0	577	8 0	838	9 7
35	Men's Dispensary, Lashkar	...	...	...	...	786	0 0	..		202	0 0	316	14 0
36	Women's Hospital „	...	...	...	...	458	4 0	...		114	6 10	216	0 0
37	Civil Dispensary, Gwalior	...	...	...	...	420	0 0	...		307	10 0	143	10 8
38	„ „ Morar	...	...	...	...	420	0 0	...		214	0 0	196	13 5
39	Branch „ Janakganj	...	...	...	...	236	0 0	...		214	0 0	192	0 0
40	Civil „ Amba	...	...	...	...	524	0 0	...		225	8 0	240	0 0
41	„ „ Jaora	...	...	...	...	524	0 0	...		118	8 0	192	0 0
42	„ „ Sabalgarh	...	...	...	...	484	7 6	...		214	0 0	191	3 1
43	„ „ Narwar	...	...	...	...	440	7 7	...		118	8 0	144	0 0
44	„ „ Moongaolie	...	...	...	...	420	0 0	...		152	0 0	158	1 0
45	„ „ Bhind		...	...	...	148	8 0	...		130	0 0	68	6 2
46	„ „ Bhander	...	...	...	...	57	9 3	...		...		...	
47	„ „ Karera	...	...	...	...	263	0 0	...		83	8 0	96	0 0
48	„ „ Kolaras	...	...	...	...	300	0 0	...		84	0 0	48	0 0
49	„ „ Sipri	...	...	...	...	420	0 0	...		96	0 0	95	10 0
50	„ „ Bhilsa	...	...	...	...	420	0 0	...		180	0 0	30	0 0
51	„ „ Sonkatch	...	...	...	...	3,000	0 0	...		828	0 0	480	0 0
52	„ „ Shujalpur	...	...	...	...	270	0 0	...		84	0 0	...	
53	Bhopal Prince of Wales	...	...	...	...	5,520	0 0	1,003	8 0	...		276	0 0
54	Jehangirabad	...	...	...	...	432	0 0	...		168	0 0	...	
55	Lansdowne Female	...	...	...	...	270	0 0	...		84	0 0	...	
56	Bairasia	...	...	...	...	297	14 0	120	0 0	497	4 0	108	14 3
57	Ashta	...	...	...	...	417	12 0	...		101	8 0	18	0 0
58	Sehore	300	...	84	108 0 0	942	12 0	...		228	0 0	73	0 0
59	Sironj	...	...	...	...	477	14 0	...		84	0 0	36	0 0
60	Narsingarh	...	...	...	...	297	12 0	...		84	0 0	9	0 0
61	Beora	...	...	...	...	477	12 0	...		144	0 0	27	0 0
62	Kurwai	...	...	...	...	297	12 0	...		63	0 0	9	0 0
63	Khujnere	...	...	...	...	417	12 0	...		72	0 0	12	0 0
64	Pachore	...	...	...	...	402	12 0	...		84	0 0	18	0 0
65	Maksudangarh	...	...	...	...	...		...		90	0 0	...	
66	Khilchipur	...	...	...	...								
67	Basoda	...	...	...	...								
	Carried over	1,260	...	276	156 0 0	61,538	15 10	3,051	0 0	18,964	4 3	11,158	14 3

of the Central India Dispensaries during the year 1898—continued.

DITURE.

b	c	d	e	f	g		4	5	6
On Bazar Medicines.	On European Medicines.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges including registers, etc., supplied by Government.	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance in hand on 31st December 1898.	Average cost of diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
5 10 4	283 14 4	96 12 11	58 14 10	33 15 2	...	1,679 3 7	...	0 1 3	
181 4 9	1,503 9 6	1,748 15 10	604 0 11	925 1 3	...	7,245 15 0	...	0 1 7	
197 3 6	795 0 3	1,440 1 3	455 3 3	804 10 9	...	6,658 3 0	...	0 1 4·69	
39 1 9	254 7 10	...	46 14 5	61 2 6	...	605 10 6	...	...	
39 8 3	138 10 2	...	71 3 2	75 9 3	...	1,036 1 7	...	...	
69 1 2	113 14 8	...	90 14 6	611 15 5	...	1,430 9 9	...	...	
102 0 11	302 7 11	..	73 6 2	...	...	1,270 10 6	...	...	
77 6 11	248 13 4	...	71 5 11	167 0 0	...	1,224 10 2	...	...	
27 8 4	136 11 1	..	49 10 5	15 12 0	...	889 1 10	...	...	
52 10 9	198 1 5	...	33 1 2	...	...	1,293 8 1	...	...	
39 5 7	223 10 4	...	43 2 2	...	...	1,020 2 1	...	...	
29 15 4	243 12 3	...	32 6 8	...	...	1,380 2 3	...	...	
56 10 2	261 5 9	...	48 9 11	3 6 0	...	1,029 15 10	...	...	
44 9 1	181 0 2	...	54 12 5	62 9 0	...	887 6 8	...	...	
2 15 9	163 4 5	...	28 15 2	...	...	484 14 1	...	..	
33 2 0	416 15 0	316 14 11	175 14 0	65 0 0	...	1,799 1 2	...	0 1 4·85	
251 1 3	7,185 12 9	5,448 6 3	2,760 3 6	893 8 8	...	24,760 3 2	}	0 1 10·03	
44 6 0	1,617 14 0	...	308 6 11	...	...	3,141 13 0	} 463 10 11	...	
12 13 3	383 11 9	...	217 12 9	...	...	1,282 15 6	}	...	
114 10 7	1,200 0 0	139 9 1	285 5 5	...	...	5,291 9 1	...	0 1 5	
147 13 6	2,265 11 6	401 11 6	485 7 0	214 0	...	8,251 11 6	137 15 0	0 2 3	
240 0 0	1,520 0 0	240 0 0	...	...	...	5,992 0 0	...	0 2 0	
132 6 3	1,885 0 11	281 10 9	133 2 6	...	...	6,241 5 5	...	0 2 4	
95 0 0	1,282 0 0	1,115 10 6	853 11 2	...	...	6,288 9 4		0 2·92	
64 1 9	1,551 8 3	404 3 4	506 9 8	...	...	3,945 11 3		0 1 10·92	
12 12 3	730 10 0	162 13 6	316 8 3	...	...	2,476 0 3		0 1 11·	
21 5 6	820 14 0	...	279 5 6	...	...	2,260 7 6	12,550 11 3	...	
9 0 0	703 13 0	87 13 2	689 14 4	...	...	2,481 8 3		0 1 11	
15 5 3	922 15 0	4 2 9	246 9 6	...	...	2,194 3 6		0 1 2	
28 6 0	696 0 6	167 5 6	461 7 8	...	...	2,351 14 2		0 2 0	
52 14 7	1,414 11 0	321 1 4	494 2 6	...	...	3,424 2 8		0 1 3·48	
...	377 13 0	26 2 0	112 7 9	...	...	1,272 6 9	...	0 1 10·5	
862 1 8	2,236 13 0	2,109 11 3	1,161 11 9	...	...	14,418 10 2	1,300 10 2	0 2 7	
480 0 0	775 9 0	1,757 11 2	914 12 4	...	...	9,482 14 1	846 6 1	0 3 0	
440 11 5	473 1 0	280 15 3	111 11 9	...	...	2,611 5 5	92 10 7	0 2 1	
61 0 2	989 11 0	57 6 1	60 7 9	...	...	1,957 3 10	516 3 10	0 2 1	
684 14 9	1,229 10 0	...	74 10 0	...	...	2,860 7 5	1,491 10 5	...	
202 0 0	466 12 0	250 12 4	94 15 5	...	...	1,845 5 2	858 10 10	0 2 9	
190 5 11	581 15 0	157 1 0	78 12 6	...	...	1,650 2 5	1,053 13 7	0 2 5	
301 10 5	422 9 0	409 2 1	194 8 7	...	...	2,317 6 1	566 9 11	0 2 1	
213 10 6	1,047 13 0	183 7 10	151 7 3	...	...	2,430 14 7	520 14 7	0 1 11	
179 6 8	334 6 0	215 11 3	105 10 6	...	...	1,724 13 0	979 3 0	0 2 4	
186 7 4	176 4 0	162 15 1	113 11 7	...	...	1,342 5 7	567 10 5	0 2 3	
62 11 6	254 14 0	52 13 6	88 11 6	...	...	1,189 3 6	720 12 6	0 1 11	
54 7 3	489 5 0	4 1 5	51 13 2	...	...	916 9 0	916 9 0	0 1 10	
46 4 11	155 12 0	...	36 0 0	...	...	295 10 2	295 10 2	...	
62 11 5	311 13 0	...	37 0 0	...	...	854 0 5	1,055 15 7	...	
68 5 2	369 10 0	...	22 8 0	...	...	892 7 2	107 8 10	...	
42 13 0	577 11 0	35 3 2	33 4 2	...	...	1,300 9 4	0 9 4	0 1 8	
64 1 7	835 4 0	166 11 1	41 4 4	...	...	1,737 5 0	37 5 0	0 1 9	
301 7 3	1,723 11 0	841 13 9	393 14 0	...	...	7,568 14 0	}	0 2 0	
23 4 0	144 0 0	...	12 0 0	...	...	533 4 0	}	...	
68 4 0	606 14 0	328 13 8	260 15 10	...	...	8,064 7 6	} ...	0 1 6	
23 4 0	144 0 0	...	12 0 0	...	...	779 4 0	}	...	
23 4 0	144 0 0	...	12 0 0	...	...	533 4 0	}	...	
72 8 7	541 0 0	305 5 7	469 1 5	...	...	2,903 15 10		0 1 6	21 3 11
21 5 0	300 0 0	...	19 8 6	...	...	878 1 6		...	...
22 4 0	548 11 0	...	23 15 1	...	...	1,838 10 1		...	...
17 7 9	125 0 0	...	36 10 9	...	...	777 0 6		...	16 1 5
11 6 6	150 0 0	...	18 1 0	...	...	570 3 6	} 220 14 2	...	...
10 13 0	552 14 0	...	12 15 10	...	...	1,225 6 10		...	...
8 2 3	255 9 0	...	5 5 3	...	...	638 12 6		...	...
14 4 11	150 0 0	...	9 11 1	...	...	675 12 0		...	...
9 12 10	150 0 0	...	19 13 0	...	...	684 5 10		...	...
3 7 6	100 0 0	...	2 4 6	...	...	195 12 0		...	...
7,074 14 0	47,388 9 1	19,723 2 1	14,760 14 4	2,933 10 9	...	1,89,286 3 10	13,450 4 0	...	...

Statement No. V, Part I.—Showing the current Income and Expenditure

1	2	3									
		EXPEN									
		a									
		ON ESTABLISHMENT.									
		Paid by Government.				Paid from local sources.					
		As salaries.				*As salaries.*					
Number.	Names of Dispensaries.	Medical Officers.	Nursing establishment.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).		Medical Officers.	Nursing establishment.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).			
				Compounders, dressers, etc.	Menial servants.			Compounders, dressers, etc.	Menial servants.		
		R		R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		
	Brought forward .	1,260	...	276	156 0 0	61,538 15 10	3,051 0 0	18,964 4 3	11,158 14 3		
68	Victoria Hospital, Sirdarpur	50	...	...	...	480 0 0	60 0 0	260 12 0	301 8 0		
69	Burwani	...	...	...	...	1,185 0 0	60 0 0	423 0 0	204 0 0		
70	„ Rajpur . . .	...	...	...	...	600 0 0	...	130 0 0	54 0 0		
71	Pansemal	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	...	108 0 0	120 0 0		
72	„ District . . .	...	...	...	...	240 0 0	...	...	72 0 0		
73	Ali Rajpur	...	...	...	...	840 0 0	...	492 11 9	131 0 0		
74	„ District . . .	...	...	...	...	240 0 0	...	120 0 0	...		
75	Bhakatgarh	...	...	...	...	600 0 0	...	114 0 0	18 0 0		
76	Jhabua	...	...	...	...	780 0 0	...	117 6 3	38 8 0		
77	„ Thandla . . .	...	...	...	...	240 0 0	...	...	72 0 0		
78	„ Ranapur . . .	...	...	...	...	240 0 0	...	...	...		
79	Jobat	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	...	63 8 0	12 0 0		
80	Manpur	600	...	168	66 0 0	...	...	...	...		
81	Khulahat	...	...	...	...	288 0 0	...	60 0 0	24 0 0		
82	Amjhera	360	...	...	...	420 0 0	...	96 0 0	30 0 0		
83	Tirla	...	...	...	...	180 0 0	...	...	...		
84	Bagode	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	...	132 0 0	24 0 0		
85	Baug	...	...	...	...	210 0 0	...	37 1 0	28 0 0		
86	Nowgong Dispensary .	2,040	...	72	...	...	72 0 0	144 0 0	297 7 3		
87	Guna Charitable Dispensary .	1,390	...	348	318 0 0	...	...	...	...		
88	Dorabjee Pestonjee Dispensary, Mhow.	...	...	...	...	840 0 0	...	120 0 0	307 3 8		
	Total .	5,700	...	864	540 0 0	71,941 15 10	3,243 0 0	21,382 11 3	12,892 9 2		

of the Central India Dispensaries during the year 1898—concluded.

DITURE.								4	5	6
b	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*				
On Bazar Medicines.	On European Medicines.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges including registers, etc., supplied by Government.	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.		Cash balance in hand on 31st December 1898.	Average cost of diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R*	*R a. p.*		*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	
7,074 14 0	47,388 9 1	19,723 2 1	14,760 14 4	3,933 10 0	...	1,89,286 3 10		13,450 4 0	...	
262 12 3	1,728 10 5	393 6 0	343 15 0	698 3 0	1,500	8,079 2 8		...	0·26	
98 0 9	715 12 7	44 9 8	7 5 6	...	...	2,737 12 6		...	0·26	
65 11 0	115 6 0	...	34 0 0	...	...	999 1 0		...	...	
48 4 0	140 4 0	...	29 13 0	...	...	866 5 0		...	...	
10 7 6	...	...	3 6 6	...	...	325 14 0		...	...	
95 8 0	445 4 11	45 9 8	25 0 0	...	...	2,075 2 4		...	0·26	
60 0 0	...	...	219 0 0	...	...	441 9 0		...	...	
54 1 6	150 0 0	...	...	...	...	936 1 6		...	...	
60 7 3	395 3 3	...	5 8 0	5 0 0	...	1,402 0 9		...	...	
41 8 0	40 0 0	...	30 8 0	...	...	424 0 0		...	...	
30 7 9	39 14 0	...	28 8 0	...	...	338 13 9		...	...	
90 0 0	133 8 0	...	20 9 8	7 0 0	...	626 9 8		...	...	
93 1 6	176 15 4	35 15 0	18 4 0	300 0 0	...	1,458 3 10		...	0·26	
38 7 11	200 3 0	...	150 0 0	...	...	760 10 11		...	...	28·57
40 7 0	156 10 0	...	110 0 0	46 15 0	...	1,260 0 0		...	...	
37 6 0	76 2 0	...	...	...	...	293 8 0		...	...	...
34 5 3	100 3 10	3 13 6	25 0 0	...	...	620 0 0		...	0·26	...
29 7 3	964 15 0	...	...	1,475 8 0	...	2,744 15 3		...	...	...
552 6 4	...	434 8 6	...	100 15 3	...	3,713 5 4		1,293 12 1	0 1 6·23	27·70
8 6 0	653 12 0	836 10 0	270 15 0	...	...	3,825 11 0		1,110 4 2	0 1 1·61	16·50
17 14 0	520 3 0	201 14 3	45 2 9	145 14 3	...	2,198 3 11		2,092 1 5 0	0 2 10	...
8,843 15 3	54,141 8 5	21,719 8 8	16,122 13 9	6,713 1 6	1,500	2,25,413 4 3		17,947 3 3	...	...

Statement No. V, Part II.—Account of Invested Capital of the Dispensaries in Central India during the year 1898.

No.	Names of Districts.	Balance on 1st January 1898.	Invested during the year.	Total.	Securities sold.	Deposits withdrawn.	Balance on 31st December 1898.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.			R a. p.
1	Baghelkhand Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Indore Residency	10,000 0 0	...	10,000 0 0	...	...	10,000 0 0
3	Gwalior ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Bhopal Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bhopawar do.	8,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	9,500 0 0	...	...	9,500 0 0
6	Bundelkhand do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Guna do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Mhow Cantonment	28,500 0 0	...	28,500 0 0	...	...	28,500 0 0
	Total	46,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	48,000 0 0	...	...	48,000 0 0

Statement No. VI.—Showing the number of patients at the Sehore Leper Asylum during the year 1898.

No.	District.	Leper Asylum.	IN-DOOR.							
			Number remaining from previous years.	Number admitted during the year.	Total.	Discharged.		Died.	Left of their own accord.	Number remaining at the close of the year.
						Benefited.	Not benefited.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Bhopal Agency	Sehore	50	20	70	10	...	12	...	48

Statement No. VI-A.—Showing the Income and Expenditure of the Sehore Leper Asylum during the year 1898.

No.	District.	Leper Asylum.	INCOME.								EXPENDITURE.									
			Balance on the 1st January 1898.	Provincial Fund.	Municipal Fund.	District Fund.	Endowment Fund.	Donation.	Subscription.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Food.	Clothing.	Contingencies.	Medicines.		Establishment.	Building.		Total.	Balance on the 31st December 1898.
															Europe.	Bazar.		New.	Repair.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
								R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1	Bhopal	Sehore	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	20	...	4,520	1,355	14	114	150	29	2,116	260	8	4,046	474

Statement No. VII.—Return of Vaccination in the Central India Agency during the year 1898.

No.	Name of District.	Number of primary vaccinated.	Number of successful.	Number of unsuccessful or unknown.	Remarks.
1	Baghelkhand Agency	39,377	35,375	4,002	
2	Indore Residency	5,925	5,044	881	
3	Gwalior ditto	61,864	55,993	5,871	
4	Bhopal Agency	44,479	39,837	4,642	
5	Bhopawar do.	3,541	3,011	530	
6	Bundelkhand do.	273	252	21	
7	Guna do.	139	132	7	
	Mhow Cantonment	876	861	15	
	Total	1,56,474	1,40,505	15,969	

PAT. A. WEIR, *M.B., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Offg. Administrative Medical Officer in Central India.

G. I. C. P. O.—No. 1 A. G. G. C. I.—2-11-99.—282—[P. M. M.]

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SELECTIONS.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1899-1900.

Agents for the sale of Books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

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FROM THE

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FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCLXXI.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 117.

REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1899-1900.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BY

THE HON'BLE MR. C. S. BAYLEY, I.C.S.,

OFFG. AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

Published by Authority.

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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE TERRITORIES WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

FOR

1899-1900.

PART I.

INTRODUCTORY.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. K. Barr, C.S.I., who held the permanent appointment of Agent to the Governor-General in Central India throughout the period covered by this report, was absent on furlough from the 21st April to the 5th November 1899, and on deputation as Officiating Resident at Hyderabad from the 22nd February 1900 to the close of the year. During the former of the temporary vacancies thus caused Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., Resident in the Western Rajputana States, officiated as Agent to the Governor-General. During the latter, charge was held by Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Pears, Officiating Resident at Gwalior, in addition to his other duties, till the 2nd March, and by me from the 3rd to the 31st March 1900.

SEASON AND CROPS.

The year was a disastrous one throughout the whole of the western and southern portions of the Agency, including the Malwa, Bhopawar, Bhopal Agencies and part of Baghelkhand. The monsoon began early with good falls of rain in most places, but came to an end in July and August, after which scarcely any rain fell, the result being a general failure of the autumn and winter crops. Scarcity, which gradually intensified into famine, soon commenced, the stress being felt chiefly in the Malwa and Bhopawar Agencies. In both tracts famine was a new experience alike to the people and the officials, and the difficulty of dealing with it was aggravated by the large numbers of immigrants from Rajputana who, as usual in years of dearth, had come to Malwa in the hope of finding food for themselves and fodder for their cattle. Speaking generally, nearly all the Darbars of Central India made gallant efforts to meet the trial which came so unexpectedly upon them, and, under the advice of the Political officers and of the Famine Assistants lent by the Government of India, set to work vigorously to organize relief measures. The promptitude displayed, especially by some of the smaller States, was most praiseworthy, and it is most gratifying to note that His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia again came, as he had done in the Bundelkhand famine of 1897-98, to the assistance of the poorer Darbars, with loans of large sums on liberal terms. At the close of the year the respective numbers on relief works and in

receipt of gratuitous relief in the different States amounted to 137,418 and 28,602, thus:—

	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.
Gwalior	5,972	6,290
Indore	15,836	9,469
Bhopal	13,570	1,380
Bundelkhand	3,744	2,062
Baghelkhand	21,582	367
Malwa	26,367	4,678
Bhopawar	50,347	4,356
TOTAL	137,418	28,602

PUBLIC HEALTH.

With the exception of an outbreak of small pox in the Malwa Agency, which lasted from November to February, and of a certain amount of small-pox and choleraic disease in parts of Bhopawar towards the end of the year, the period under report was remarkably healthy. The happy immunity from plague which Central India has hitherto enjoyed continued unbroken. Two cases were detected in the Bhopawar Agency, but both had been imported and the disease did not spread. The precautions previously in force against the introduction of plague were maintained throughout the year.

TOUR.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie visited Bhopal in September and Dhar and Mandu in Bhopawar in October. Lieutenant-Colonel Barr was prevented by famine from making any regular tour, but visited Bhopal and Gwalior, and Nimach, Jaora, and other parts of Malwa in November and December. In January he went to Baghelkhand for a few days, and later on to Ratlam and parts of the Bhil country. I visited parts of the Bhopawar and Malwa Agencies at the end of March and beginning of April. Colonel Barr also visited Calcutta for a few days in January 1899 to meet the out-going and in-coming Viceroys. The later tour undertaken by Colonel Barr and my own short visit to Bhopawar and Malwa were made with the object of inspecting famine works and discussing relief measures with the Political Officers and leading officials of the States concerned. I was much pleased to find that on the whole the people on relief works were in fair condition, and that both works and poor-houses were well managed. That there has been considerable mortality there can be no doubt, but this has taken place chiefly among Marwaris and other wandering immigrants, though in some places it has unquestionably been due to delay in undertaking relief works. In a tract of country where famine has been practically unknown in the past, it was to be expected that there should be some lack of promptitude in recognizing and combating its earlier symptoms. Once the seriousness of the calamity was appreciated, strenuous efforts to cope with it were made everywhere. The effect of inexperience of famine was not confined to delay in affording relief, but in some places, and especially in the Bhil tracts, was even more marked in the reluctance of the sufferers to avail themselves of the succour within their reach. The instances in which starving people put off coming to relief works and poor-houses till too late and arrived only to die were painfully numerous.

OCCURRENCES OF NOTE.

The most important event of the year, from a political point of view, was the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Bhopal from the 25th to the 27th November 1899, and to Gwalior from the 28th November to the 2nd December 1899. His Excellency, who was accompanied by Lady Curzon of Kedleston, was the guest of Their Highnesses the Begam of Bhopal and Maharaja Sindhia. At Bhopal the Viceroy received visits from the Chiefs of Rajgarh, Khilchipur, Maksudangarh, Muhamadgarh and Basoda, and at

Gwalior His Excellency opened the Victoria College, the Memorial Hospital, and the Gwalior Light Railway. Reviews of the Imperial Service Troops were held at both places.

Investiture at Ratlam.—On the 25th January Lieutenant-Colonel Barr invested the Diwan of the Ratlam State, Mr. Cursetji Rustomji, with the Insignia of a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, which had been conferred on him by Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, in recognition of many years of good service and of the excellent manner in which he had administered the State during the minority of the Chief.

CHIEFSHIPS.

His Highness Raja Krishnaji Rao Puar, of Dewas, Senior Branch, died on the 12th October 1899, and was succeeded by Krishna Rao Bapu Sahib, who subsequently took the name of Tukaji Rao Puar. His Highness the Maharaja Bhan Pratap Singh, of Bijawar, died on the 15th September 1899. His Highness, who had been on the *gadi* for 52 years, had for some time previous to his death been dissociated from the administration of his State, of which the government continued to be carried on as before by the Diwan under the supervision of the Political Agent in Bundelkhand. The Chief, who left no direct heir, had, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, adopted Kunwar Sawant Singh, the second son of the Maharaja of Orchha. Sawant Singh's succession has been recognised since the close of the year. The Raja of Sohawal in Baghelkhand, the Thakurs of Dariakheri in Bhopal and of Narwar, Bichrod and Uparwara in Malwa also died during the year. The war in South Africa afforded many of the Chiefs of Central India an opportunity, of which they were not slow to avail themselves, of showing their loyalty to their Sovereign and to Her Majesty's Government. The following list shows the contributions offered from Central India in aid of the resources of the Empire:—

Name.	Contribution.		Offers.
	Transvaal War Fund.	Lumsden's Horse.	
	R	R	
Bhopal, Her Highness the Begam of	...	...	Fifty or more horses from Imperial Service Cavalry.
Charkhari, His Highness the Maharaja of	...	1,000	.....
Datia, His Highness the Maharaja of	...	1,000	.....
Dewas, Junior Branch, His Highness the Raja of.	1,000	...	.....
Holkar of Indore, His Highness the Maharaja.	5,000	...	All the resources of his State.
Orchha, His Highness the Maharaja of	...	1,000	Personal services and the resources of his State.
Panna, His Highness the Maharaja of	1,750	...	.....
Rewa, His Highness the Maharaja of	1,000	...	Personal services and 50 horses from his State Cavalry.
Ratlam, His Highness the Raja of	1,000	...	Personal services.
Ratlam, The Diwan of	200	...	.....
Sailana, His Highness the Raja of	...	...	Personal services.
Sheopur-Baroda in the Gwalior Agency, the Raja of.	500	...	.....
Sindhia, His Highness the Maharaja	...	...	Personal services; 300 trained artillery horses, 700 trained transport ponies and 200 transport carts, and 1,000 selected officers and men besides Imperial Service regiments.

REVIEW OF THE REPORTS OF THE POLITICAL OFFICERS, OF THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDORE STATE, AND OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

Gwalior Residency.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newill held charge of the Residency till the 20th April, when he availed himself of furlough previously to retirement. Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Crofts, I.M.S., Residency Surgeon, held charge of the current duties till the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Pears, who officiated as Resident from the 7th May till the end of the year.

Season and Crops.—The rain stopped in August, with the result that the *kharif* crops failed entirely in some parts of the State and were bad elsewhere. In the tracts lying in the Malwa and Bhopawar Agencies scarcity soon became acute, and relief works and poor-houses were opened, over 12,000 persons being in receipt of relief by the close of the year. In the Gwalior and Isagarh Prants, where distress was less acute, over 2,200 persons were employed on the test works which were opened as a precautionary measure. The public health was generally good.

Political Events.—His Excellency the Viceroy, as already mentioned, visited Gwalior from the 28th November to the 2nd December and took part in several public ceremonials.

His Highness the Maharaja throughout the year devoted himself with the keenest interest and zeal to the government of his dominions and made several visits to the tracts affected by famine. During the last of these tours he unfortunately contracted malarial fever of a very severe type, and was for some time reduced to a state of health which gave rise to much anxiety. Fortunately he recovered completely and his illness has left no bad effects. Under His Highness's personal supervision all branches of the administration of the State have continued to improve in efficiency.

Railways.—The Guna-Sipri and Guna-Bhind sections of the Gwalior Light Railway were formally opened for traffic on the 2nd December 1900, and the Guna-Baran Railway, which passes through parts of Gwalior, Tonk, and Kotah, was opened on the 15th May. The latter is worked by the Indian Midland Railway Company, to which it was handed over on the 15th May 1900.

Dakaiti.—The effect of the prevailing scarcity has been to increase the number of dakaitis reported from 73 in 1898 to 102 in 1899, the increase being most marked in Malwa where the famine was most severe. A considerable increase in crimes against property was to be expected, and there is no reason to believe that organized dakaiti has been more frequent than in previous years. The only really serious outbreak was one in which a number of Pathans and some men of the Central India Horse were concerned. The culprits for the most part were apprehended and prosecuted to conviction by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

Minor States.—The administration of Kaniadhana, Raghugarh, Gara, and Agra-Barkhera is unfavourably noticed by the Resident, and in the case of the last named State it has been found necessary since the close of the year to introduce a system of direct administration in order to extricate the Darbar from its present condition of financial embarrassment. Of the remaining States, Bhadaura and Sirsi are in financial difficulties.

Indore Agency.

Until the year under report the Indore Darbar has been in direct political relations with the Agent to the Governor-General. This arrangement was found inconvenient in many ways, and it was resolved in July by the Government of India, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to

accredit a Resident to Maharaja Holkar's Court. Colonel R. H. Jennings, R.E., the officer selected for this appointment, entered on his duties on the 3rd October 1899. With the appointment of a Resident a great change was made in the system of administration, which is now carried on by a Council appointed by His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, acting in all important matters under the advice of the Resident. The Council has been carefully selected, and it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the excellent work which it has done. The Minister is President of the Council, and associated with him are two ex-Ministers, Rao Bahadur K. C. Badarkar and Bakhshi Khuman Singh, C.S.I., and eight of the leading officials of the State. The first duty of the Council was to consider and adjudicate on a number of complaints that had accumulated previously to their appointment. Of these, sixty-six had been satisfactorily settled before the close of the year, and the number now pending is very small indeed. The administration of famine relief has also been a heavy burden on the administration, which was at first slow to recognise the necessity for remedial measures. Under the advice of the Resident the new Council took the matter up vigourously towards the close of the year, and relief works and poor-houses were established on a satisfactory footing. In this connection the Minister acknowledges in suitable terms the assistance rendered by Mr. Bosanquet, Political Agent in Bhopawar, who took over the management of a considerable portion of the relief works situated within his Agency. Famine was less acute in the home districts of the State than elsewhere, and the stress was most severely felt in the out-lying parganas in the Malwa and Bhopawar Agencies. Considerable sums were allotted for *takavi*, half the revenue demand was suspended, and the State forests were thrown open, the right of cutting timber being alone reserved. The principal officials of the State made useful tours for the inspection of relief measures.

The police administration of the State leaves much to be desired, and it is to be hoped that the important question of its improvement will be taken up with as little delay as possible.

The Director of State Education gives a good account of the Holkar College and of the High School, but vernacular education is still backward.

Dewas, Senior Branch.

Raja Krishna Rao Puar died on the 12th October 1899 and was succeeded by Kesho Rao Bapu Sahib, son of His Highness's elder brother. His installation took place shortly after the close of the year.

The Minister, Rao Bahadur V. K. Kunte, retired from the service of the State on the 4th December 1899, and pending the appointment of his successor his brother, Mr. N. G. Kunte, was appointed as temporary Naib Karbari. Lala Bishesharnath was appointed Superintendent of the State and assumed charge of his duties on the 1st February 1900.

Dewas, Junior Branch.

His Highness Raja Madho Rao Puar, assisted by his Minister, Mr. R. J. Bhide, continued to administer his State fairly satisfactorily.

The administration of both States is carried on under the general supervision of the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General.

Bhopal Agency.

With the exception of three months, from the 9th August to the 13th November, when Captain Bruce officiated as Political Agent, Major Newmarch was in charge of the Agency throughout the year.

The rainfall for the year was not much more than half the usual amount, and scarcity, amounting in the minor States and in parts of Bhopal to severe famine, was prevalent during the latter part of the year. Before the end of March relief works had been started in the Western Nizamat of Bhopal and in most of the minor States.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Curzon of Kedleston visited Bhopal at the end of November and were entertained by Her Highness the Begam with her usual loyal hospitality.

The Imperial Service Troops of the State, the Victoria Lancers, were reviewed by the Viceroy, and it was a source of disappointment to the Begam that Her Majesty's Government was unable to utilise the Regiment in the war in South Africa. The police administration is still backward, but an important step has been taken in regard to the medical administration by placing all medical arrangements and dispensaries under the control of the Agency Surgeon.

Maulvi Abdul Jabbar, C.I.E., was Minister throughout the year.

Minor States.—Bhawani Singh, son of the late Chief, was installed as Rao of Khilchipur on the 15th December 1899. The Thakur of Dhariakheri, Unkar Singh, died on the 26th April 1899. Baijnath Singh has, since the close the year, been selected to succeed him.

The Superintendents of the Maksudangarh and Kurwai States were suspended for accepting bribes. The latter was prosecuted, convicted, and dismissed, and the former was reinstated. The good work done by the present Superintendent of Kurwai, Lala Baijnath Sahai, and by Lala Roshan Lal, Superintendent of Narsinghgarh, is specially commended by the Political Agent. Famine has been severe in most of the minor States but as far as possible they have endeavoured, though not without severe strain on their generally scanty resources, to meet their obligations in the matter.

Bhopawar Agency.

Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, I.C.S., was in charge of the Political Agency throughout the year.

The rainfall was everywhere scanty and famine was prevalent in all the States. The Darbars were, however, fortunate in having so competent and zealous an adviser as Mr. Bosanquet, who was ably assisted by Lieutenant Holden, of the 5th Bengal Cavalry. All the Darbars started relief works and poor-houses with commendable promptitude, but famine relief has been a very heavy burden on their finances.

Owing to the reluctance of the Bhils to betake themselves either to works or to poor-houses, famine relief has been difficult and some mortality has unavoidably occurred, but tact and patience gradually induced them to come in. As was to be expected, there was a considerable increase in dakaiti, which however was due almost entirely to famine, and the robberies committed were accompanied by very little injury to persons and very little loss of property other than grain.

Dhar.—The young Chief is studying at the Daly College, and the State has been managed in a very satisfactory manner by Rao Bahadur Krishna Rao Mulye, the Superintendent, working under the supervision of the Political Agent. Fortunately the State had a considerable cash balance and a large sum invested in promissory notes which have enabled it to afford famine relief on a liberal scale without incurring debt.

Barwani.—Rana Ranjit Singh is still at the Daly College, where he is making good progress under the guidance of his tutor, Thakur Lachhman Singh, of Bagsuri. Famine relief, which unfortunately swallowed up the greater part of the cash balance at the disposal of the State, was given on a liberal scale, a very important feature in connection with it being the grass-cutting operations undertaken by Mr. St. Joseph, the Chief Forest Officer, which provided employment on a large scale for the jungle tribes and was instrumental in saving the lives of large numbers of cattle. It is especially gratifying to note the extent to which the people, appreciating the advantage gained by them from the rules which were introduced, themselves assisted in enforcing them.

Ali Rajpur.—Rana Pratap Singh has now left the Daly College and is learning the work of administration under the guidance of the Superintendent of the State. Owing to the good harvests of the two preceding years it was

not found necessary to start relief works till nearly the close of the period under report, but very large suspensions of revenue had to be made. The financial condition of the State is good.

Jhabua.—Raja Udai Singh continued to administer the State with assiduity. His main object since he obtained his powers has been to free the State from debt, and he had nearly succeeded in doing so by the beginning of the year. Unfortunately, however, the famine has not only frustrated this but had compelled the Chief to borrow over 1½ lakhs before the end of March. It is hoped that the total debt by the time the revenue collection of the present year begins will not amount to much over 2 lakhs of rupees, which, if there is no recurrence of scarcity, should be paid off in about five years. The famine led to a serious increase in crime, notwithstanding the assistance given to the local police by the Malwa Bhil Corps.

Jobat.—Rana Indarjit Singh has begun to attend the Daly College. The year commenced with a surplus, but owing to famine ₹25,000 had to be borrowed from the Gwalior Darbar before its close. Village works and repairs to roads afforded the necessary measures of famine relief.

Malwa Agency.

Captain W. M. Cubitt was Political Agent from the 1st April to the 11th May and from the 25th October to the end of the year, and Major W. H. M. Stewart from the 11th June till Captain Cubitt's return. From the 12th May to the 11th June Captain MacIver Campbell, the Cantonment Magistrate of Nimach, held charge of the Agency in addition to his other duties.

In this Agency, also, the rainfall was less than one half of the average of ordinary years, and Malwa, almost for the first time on record, was affected by famine, both *kharif* and *rabi* crops failing almost entirely. The distress was intensified by the immigration of large numbers of people from Marwar and Mewar, who hoped as in previous seasons of deficient rainfall in Rajputana to find food for themselves and their cattle. Relief works were opened in September and October, and arrangements were made for the return to their homes of starving immigrants. When it became evident that famine would be severe, Lieutenant H. Stewart, of the Hyderabad Contingent, was appointed Famine Assistant to the Political Agent. By January relief works and poor-houses had been established in all States in the Agency, except the Bhanpura and Rampura parganas of Indore, where owing to imperfect administrative arrangements some delay took place. Acting under the advice of the Political Agent and Lieutenant Stewart, all the States in Malwa have organized relief on an adequate scale, though the expenditure thus necessitated has proved a heavy burden on the finances of many of them.

Jaora.—The young Nawab left the College in December 1899 and continued his studies for the remainder of the year under the supervision of his guardian, Captain Cameron, of the Central India Horse. The State was excellently managed as usual by the Minister, Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, C.S.I., whose health however compelled him to take leave to Europe from May till November, when Mir Mubarak Ali, the Chief Justice, officiated for him.

Ratlam.—His Highness Raja Sajjan Singh exercised the supreme powers in his State with the assistance and advice of his experienced Diwan, Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustomji, whose services, as already noticed, were recognised by the bestowal on him of the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire.

Sailana.—Raja Jaswant Singh administered his State satisfactorily throughout the year. The long standing dispute between the Darbar and the Thakur of Semlia, who claimed the status of a guaranteed Thakur, was referred for the orders of the Government of India and has recently been decided in favour of the Darbar. Some progress has also been made towards the settlement of the dispute between Sailana and Ratlam in regard to the levy of *sair* duties. Notwithstanding the careful administration of its finances, the State debt was,

owing to the expenditure necessitated by famine, larger at the close of the year than at the beginning.

Sitamau.—Raja Bahadur Singh died on the 7th April and was succeeded by his brother Sadul Singh, who has died since the close of the year.

BAGHELKAND AGENCY.

Captain A. F. Pinhey was Political Agent throughout the year.

The rainfall was everywhere below the average, and the eastern portion of the Agency suffered from scarcity. Famine relief was successfully organized by the Darbar, acting under the advice of the Political Agent and of his Assistants, Lieutenants Adams and Knollys.

Rewa.—The administration of the State was ably conducted by His Highness Maharaja Sir Venkatesh Raman Singh, G.C.S.I., who was assisted by his Secretary Lala Janardhan Singh.

The Umaria Colliery was taken over by the Darbar from the Central Provinces Administration on the 1st January.

Nagod.—The Raja remained at Benares throughout the year, and the administration of the State was efficiently carried on by Rai Bahadur Babu Radhe Lal. The famine prevented the liquidation of the debt and necessitated the borrowing of R60,000.

Sohawal.—Raja Sher Jang Bahadur Singh died on the 22nd November and was succeeded by his son Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh, who enjoys the title of Rais.

Jaso.—The Jagirdar resigned his powers and retired into private life on the 10th January. The estate is now managed by the Kamdar.

BUNDELKHAND AGENCY.

Captain C. H. Pritchard assumed charge of the Agency on the 5th April 1899 and held it for the remainder of the year.

The rains ceased early and the outturn of both the *kharif* and *rabi* crops was below the normal, but the failure was nowhere sufficient to cause famine, though slight distress was experienced in some parts. As a precautionary measure test relief works were opened in the Orchha, Datia, Panna, Bijawar, and Ajaigarh States. In the management of these the instructions drawn up by Captain W. Ewbank, R.E., which have been circulated to all Darbars, proved most useful.

The number of cases of dakaiti reported during the year increased from 5 to 12, but on the whole the absence of serious crime in the Agency is very satisfactory.

In the Orchha and Datia States the question of the adoption of British currency has been under consideration but has not yet been decided. In the mean time the local currencies continue to depreciate to an extent which must cause much inconvenience and loss to all who have dealings outside the States themselves. The finances of Ajaigarh continue in an unsatisfactory condition. His Highness Maharaja Bhan Pratap Singh of Bijawar died on the 15th September 1899 and the succession of his adopted son, Kunwar Sawant Singh, second son of the Maharaja of Orchha, has been sanctioned since the close of the year. The administration was conducted for some time previously to the late Chief's death and afterwards by the Diwan, Munshi Bhawani Prasad. The good work done by the Diwan was recognised by the bestowal on him of the title of Rai Bahadur.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The approximate expenditure on Imperial Public Works during the year was R2,86,900 as compared with R3,54,721 in 1898-99. No new Imperial works of any importance were undertaken, with the exception of an addition to the Central India Agency Jail at Indore.

From local funds an important road from Jhabua to the railway station at Meghnagar was begun and another from Sitamau to Mandsaur. The erection of an Eye Hospital at Indore and the addition of two wards to the Charitable Hospital have been sanctioned.

EDUCATION.

Captain MacIver Campbell, who has since the close of the year acted as Principal of the Daly College, submits a report on education in Central India. Secondary education appears to be making some progress, 127 candidates, out of whom 70 passed, having been sent up for the Middle Class, and 170, out of whom 106 passed, for the Junior Class Examinations.

POST OFFICE.

The usual review of postal statistics in Rajputana and Central India by Mr. Barton Groves, the Deputy Postmaster General, is appended to the report. It shows satisfactory progress.

CHAS. S. BAYLEY,

Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

INDORE;
The 24th October 1900.

PART II.

POLITICAL.

CHAPTER I.

GWALIOR.

Report of the Gwalior Residency, 1899-1900.

I.—General.

1. *Personnel.*—Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newill held the appointment of Resident at Gwalior from the 1st to the 20th April, when he left on furlough, preparatory to retirement, making over charge of the current duties temporarily to Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Crofts, I.M.S., Residency Surgeon, pending the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Pears, who assumed charge on the 7th May 1899, and held it for the rest of the year.

2. *Limits of the Gwalior Residency.*—The limits of the Residency remained unchanged.

3. *Season and Crops.*—During the year under report the rainfall was far below the average, and the rains suddenly stopped before the end of August 1899, with the result that the *kharif* crops were completely destroyed in some parts of the State, and elsewhere the outturn was small; no winter rains fell, and this seriously affected the *rabi* sowings. In Malwa, scarcity soon developed into famine, and it was found necessary to start relief works and open poor-houses. The number of persons employed on relief works in Malwa, including Amjhera, as shown by the latest returns, was 6,169, and the number in receipt of gratuitous relief was 6,298.

In the Gwalior and Isagarh Prants the distress has not been so acute, but works have been started, as a preventive measure, open to all comers. The number employed on these works according to the latest returns was 2,203, and the number gratuitously relieved was *nil.*

4. *Public Health.*—The public health was on the whole good. There was a complete absence of all epidemic diseases. There were no cases of bubonic plague, and every care and precaution was taken to arrest the importation of this disease.

5. *Tours.*—Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. K. Barr, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, arrived at Gwalior on the 27th November 1899 on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit.

He again visited Gwalior on the 16th February 1900, to bid farewell to His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia before leaving for Hyderabad.

II.—Political.

6. The chief event of the year was the visit of His Excellency Lord Curzon, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to Gwalior.

The Viceregal party, which consisted of Their Excellencies, the Foreign, Military, and Private Secretaries, and Staff, arrived at Gwalior by a special train at 5 P.M. on the 28th November 1899. His Excellency was received at the Gwalior Railway Station by His Highness, the Agent to the Governor-General, the Resident and European Officers, and the principal Sardars of the State. Their Excellencies were accommodated in the Jai-Bilas Palace.

Their Excellencies and party visited the Gwalior Fort on the 29th, and on the 30th His Excellency reviewed the Gwalior Imperial Service and other troops.

On the 30th November 1899, His Excellency formally opened the Victoria College and the Memorial Hospital, and on the 2nd December 1899 the Gwalior Light Railway was opened to public traffic, and the first train to Bhind started in the presence of Their Excellencies.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh paid a private visit to His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia on the 15th July, leaving on the 17th.

Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, visited Gwalior in January 1900, on his way to Kotah, and stopped at the Residency for four days.

His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia during the year under report paid several visits to the Malwa districts in connection with the famine and State business. His Highness also visited Mussoorie, where he stayed from the 14th to the 20th August 1899.

Towards the end of January 1900, while His Highness the Maharaja was inspecting famine relief works in Malwa, he was attacked by malarial fever, and had to return at once to Gwalior. His Highness was laid up during the whole of February and part of March, and this severe and prolonged illness, due to His Highness's devotion to duty, was the cause of much anxiety to all his friends and subjects. Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Crofts was in constant attendance on the Maharaja during his illness. His Highness's complete restoration to health was celebrated with rejoicings throughout the State.

In January 1900 I made a tour round Guna, visited the estates of Raghugarh, Dharnaoda, and Paron; and also received visits from the Raja of Gara and the Thakur of Khiaoda.

7. *Boundary cases.*—Lieutenant F. Bigg-Wither was appointed Boundary Settlement Officer in Gwalior to dispose of disputed cases between the Gwalior Darbar and the States of Datia, Jhalawar, and Kaniadhana. He joined this appointment on the 29th November 1899, and proceeded first to take up the Gwalior-Datia cases. He reports that eight cases have been settled during the year. Mr. Bigg-Wither is now engaged in disposing of the long-pending disputes on the Gwalior-Jhalawar border.

8. *Imperial Service Troops.*—Captain Younghusband, the Inspecting Officer, Central India Native States Imperial Service Cavalry, was in charge throughout the year.

The Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport Corps were inspected by Colonel Sir Howard Melliss, K.C.S.I., and the 1st and 2nd Gwalior Imperial Service Lancers by Captain C. M. Crawford, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, early in January 1900.

The Gwalior Troops competed in the assault-at-arms at Agra.

His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia placed at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government three hundred trained artillery horses from his batteries for service in South Africa.

His Highness's most loyal and generous offer of assistance was suitably acknowledged by Her Majesty's Government.

In addition to the above, 90 horses from the Imperial Service Lancers were placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment with mounted infantry in South Africa.

III.—Minor States and Thakurates.

9. *Kaniadhana.*—The affairs of this estate are far from satisfactory. Complaints against officials for harbouring dakaits have, as usual, come to notice, and it was found necessary to detail Deputy Inspector Ram Singh, of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, to arrest certain offenders charged with dakaiti by the Gwalior State officials of the Isagarh district. Owing to the failure of the

crops, the Raja has been forced to borrow money, and, although he declines to furnish any statement of accounts, there is reason to believe that he is deeply involved in debt.

Thakur Anrudh Singh, whose claim to a share in the village of Kandhari was contested by the Raja, died at the close of the year, and I have asked the Raja to treat the widow and children of the Thakur with consideration.

10. *Agra-Barkhera.*—An examination of the State accounts shows that Thakur Baldeo Singh has been extravagant in his expenditure, and, notwithstanding satisfactory arrangements made in 1896-97 for liquidation of old debts and payment of future *tanka* and fixed instalments towards repayment of the loan of ₹25,000 granted by the Gwalior Darbar, fresh debts to the extent of ₹8,486 have been contracted. A special report on the condition of this estate has already been submitted.

11. *Kathon.*—Nothing of importance has occurred during the year.

12. *Raghugarh.*—Raja Jaimandal Singh, owing to age and infirmity, is quite incapable of transacting business, and his son, Maharaj Kumar Bikramaji Singh, who was entrusted with the management of affairs two years ago, has failed to effect any improvement.

I visited Raghugarh in the course of my cold weather tour, and remained there on the 16th and 17th January 1900. A crowd of people with petitions attended my camp, and I endeavoured to go into some of their grievances. My stay at the place was, however, too short to permit of my investigating all complaints, and I deputed Munshi Shankar Dayal, 1st Munshi of my office, to make further enquiries, the result of which has already been reported.

The Maharaj Kumar visited me twice during the year under report. During the latter interview, in March 1899, at his earnest request, I consented to the appointment of one Girdhari Lal, formerly a Tahsildar in the Rajgarh State, as Kamdar on probation for six months.

13. *Paron.*—The affairs of this estate are managed by Kamdar Pandit Parash Ram Mahadaji Mulye, under the direct supervision of the Resident. Raja Mahendra Singh and his brother Pulendra Singh are being educated under the direction of the Kamdar, and on their attaining a suitable age they will be sent to the Daly College at Indore, or possibly to the Gwalior Sardars' School.

I visited this estate in January 1900, and went carefully through the accounts. I had an interview with the Rani and spoke to her about the education of her sons, who appeared well looked after.

The Kamdar is endeavouring to bring under cultivation the large area of land which has lain fallow in recent years, and leases on favourable terms have been granted of villages which have been wholly or partially deserted.

An instructor will very shortly be sent from Gwalior to teach the Kanungos and Patwaris surveying, and simple forms of land records will be introduced. Owing to the partial failure of the crops, it is expected that only ₹9,425 land revenue will be realized out of the estimate of ₹19,163.

The Rani with her sons has been paying a visit of condolence to Sohawal, where her father, the Raja, died during the year.

14. *Gara.*—The relations of Raja Balbhadra Singh with his Kamdar, Shujaat Ali, continue to be strained, and the affairs of the estate are consequently badly managed.

The education of the Raja's son, a boy of about 14 years of age, is not properly looked after, and, if possible, arrangements will be made to send him to the Daly College at Indore or to the Guna School.

15. *Umri.*—Raja Pirthi Singh has been managing the affairs of his estate satisfactorily, and no serious complaints have come to notice.

16. *Bhadaura.*—No heir to this estate has yet been acknowledged, and meanwhile the administration is carried on by the Kamdar, Hukm Singh, a pensioned Jamadar of the Central India Horse.

Of the 40 villages comprised in the estate, only 11 are inhabited. There being no money in the State Treasury, a loan of R500 has been contracted to defray the current expenditure.

17. *Dharnaoda.*—The affairs of this estate have been well managed by Thakur Bhim Singh. During the year under report the marriage of his daughter took place. There have been some complaints regarding the inroads of Kanjars, who have been committing depredations on the Raghugarh-Dharnaoda border.

Both the estates have been asked to co-operate in driving out these wandering tribes and to keep a strict watch on the border.

18. *Sirsi.*—Dewan Mihrban Singh has managed the affairs of his estate much as usual. He owes a considerable sum of money, and has been asked to submit a Budget Estimate and other accounts with a view to arrangements being made for a satisfactory settlement of his affairs.

19. *Khiaoda.*—This small holding has been managed by Kamdar Muhammad Husain Khan under the supervision of the Resident. Thakur Madan Singh, who is about 17 years of age, visited me at Guna in January 1900.

20. *Chhabra.*—Chhabra is a pargana of the Tonk State, under the political jurisdiction of this Residency. The Nazim, Sahibzada Muhammad Sher Ali Khan, has been in charge during the year under report, and nothing of importance was brought to notice.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Gwalior State for 1898-1899.

Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Expenditure.	Amount.	Total.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*		*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
Opening balance at the beginning of 1898-1899 including investments.	...*R*..	9,93,87,860 4 4	1. Civil	83,71,385 11 8	
			2. Military	37,85,246 7 1	
			3. Karkhanajat	84,36,810 3 1	
					2,05,93,442 5 10
1. Land Revenue	97,86,362 12 5		4. Radkurz (or refunds during the year of sums standing to the credit of various departments to previous years' accounts).	87,07,165 6 0	
2. Sewai Jama	65,97,835 6 4	1,63,84,198 2 9	5. Tasalmat (or advances made to several departments and requiring adjustment).	3,00,78,791 5 7	
					3,87,85,956 11 7
3. Muzmi (or amounts recovered on account of advances made in previous years and from outstandings of unadjusted accounts).	1,56,41,510 1 4				
			Total Expenditure .	.....	5,93,79,399 1 5
			Balance .	.....	7,85,52,223 14 11
4. Izafat Jama (or sums standing in the Sircar Treasuries to the credit of various departments).	65,18,054 7 11	2,21,59,564 9 3			
			Details of Balance.		
				R a. p.	
			1. Reserve Treasury . . .	1,99,19,483 3 3	
			2. Working Treasuries . . .	93,47,682 8 9	
			3. Investments, etc. . . .	4,92,85,058 2 6	
Total Receipts .	.....	3,85,53,762 12 0	Total .	7,85,52,223 14 11	
GRAND TOTAL	.....	13,79,31,623 0 4	GRAND TOTAL .	.....	13,79,31,623 0 4

21. *Muafi and Pension Department.*—During the year 463 files of cases and 4,485 letters were disposed of.

As a consequence of the close scrutiny now maintained into claims to succession the annual cash payment to *muafidars* was reduced to R9,61,909 for the year under report as compared to R9,67,107 for the previous year, and the annual reduction of expenditure under this head since the Board came into existence now amounts to R1,41,560.

New allowances were created during the year as under :—

			R	a.	p.
Cash allowance in lieu of lands resumed		under Devasthan head	1,193	0	0
Ditto	ditto	under Dharmadaya head	475	8	0

The pension roll was increased by R29,436 on account of 396 new pensions and decreased by the lapse through death of R8,526; the total sum paid under this head amounting to R1,75,008 as compared to R1,61,219, for the previous year Samvat 1954.

22. *Stamp Department.*—Stamps continue to be sold to the public by Postmasters, District Treasuries and by a few licensed vendors. In the districts of Agar, Isagarh and Bhilsa the Treasurers resigned the privilege of selling stamps in consequence of the amount of such business being now taken by the Postal Department. There was a slight decrease of R3,496-15-0, which is attributed to the famine and high prices. The stamp income, however, will never reach its proper development so long as the Courts remain so dilatory in procedure as they are at present, nor until the practice now in vogue of accepting as evidence, on payment of fine, of every unstamped document which is required by the Darbar law to be stamped, is altered.

23. *Postal Department.*—At the close of the year there were 124 Post Offices and 263 letter-boxes in existence as compared with 119 and 254 respectively at the close of the previous year.

The Departmental surplus including the value of service postage amounts to R33,131, as compared with R30,047 for the previous year.

During the year under report the railway lines from Gwalior to Sipri and Bhind respectively were opened, and trains run on alternate days. Under an agreement with the General Traffic Manager, Indian Midland Railway, the mails for Sipri, Bhind and the intermediate stations are sent by train on alternate days, but from 1st April there will be a daily mail train service to and from Bhind.

Proposals are under consideration for the payment of revenue by money orders, and it is hoped next year will see the system in full force.

The relations of the Darbar Postal Department with the Imperial Postal Department throughout the year were of a most satisfactory character, and Pandit Sheo Charan Sahib, Postmaster General, has earned the thanks of the Darbar for his careful and intelligent administration of the Department.

24. *Land Records.*—The results of last year's settlement prove what a considerable increase has taken place recently in the area of culturable land, and it was hoped at the time that there would be an abundant rainfall, and that the cultivators would derive great profit. These hopes, however, were not realised.

All the departments under Colonel Pitcher showed much improvement, and great credit is due to him for his hard and unremitting labours.

The figures of cultivated areas, in acres, show an increase over those of the previous year as follows :—

Gwalior Prant	91,496
Isagarh „	22,970

There was an increase in every district except Bhilsa, in which there was a considerable decrease.

For Malwa the figures for the Prant are not comparable as a whole, as Amjhera was under survey in the previous year and no return was consequently prepared for it, but every other district shows an increase except Mandsaur.

The coincidence of the proportions of irrigated area to the total cultivated area is as follows:—

Gwalior Prant	5·47
Isagarh „	6·58
Malwa „	6·48

25. *Surveys.*—1,234·47 square miles of traverse and 884·17 square miles of cadastral work were carried out by Babu Puran Chand, Assistant Director, Malwa, in addition to his land-record work for that district, and several *jagir*, *muafi* and Tank villages were also surveyed in the Gwalior and Isagarh Prants.

26. *Settlements.*—During the year the resettlement of the Isagarh Prant in *kaldar* rupees in place of the former settlement in *chandori* rupees, was carried through by this Department, and the new *jamas* were all accepted. The resettlement of the Nimach district was also worked out, but before the new *jamas* could be introduced the failure of the rains made it obvious that nothing could be done for at least another year, and the matter is therefore held in abeyance. The same failure of the rains might have been expected to affect the new Isagarh settlement, but there is so far no evidence of it having done so. This is due to the extremely liberal treatment accorded by His Highness to those zemindars who have suffered heavily through many successive bad seasons. His Highness took a large personal share in the fixing of the *jamas*.

27. *Forests.*—As noted in last year's report a special feature of the resettlement of certain parganas of the Isagarh Prant was the demarcation in every village the waste area in which was unreasonably large of an extent of culturable waste and jungle sufficient to meet all reasonable demands for expansion of cultivation and for fuel and fodder on the part of the parent village, and reservation of the surplus waste as a separate forest *mohal* under the management of this department. At present such forest areas, owing to the destructive nature of their treatment in the past, yield but little.

IV.—Judicial.

28. *Resident's Court.*—The annexed returns show the judicial work done by the Resident during the year.

There were no original civil suits.

Six criminal cases were instituted during the year, in which 14 persons were concerned. There are no cases pending.

There were five appeals against the decision of the Court of the Railway Magistrate, in which the decisions of the Lower Court were upheld.

V.—Educational.

29. Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone, Inspector-General of Education, Gwalior State, was on furlough from the 1st May to the 5th November 1899, during which period Pandit Pran Nath officiated for him.

During the year under report the number of institutions has increased from 314 to 342, and that of students from 15,723 to 17,599.

The results of public examinations, as compared with the previous year, are as under:—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Appeared.	Passed.	Appeared.	Passed.
B. A. Examination	14	6	13	5
F. A.—A. course	13	5	25	14
„ B „	10	3	11	8
Entrance „	31	13	38	20
School Final „	4	2	8	5
Middle „	60	32	65	16
Central India Schools Examination . . .	76	48	93	58
Punjab Examination, Persian	2	2	3	...
Sanskrit	55	26	64	37
Total .	265	137	320	163

The 'Lashkar College has changed its name to Victoria College in honour of the opening of the new building, which was founded in 1887 to celebrate the first Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress. This magnificent edifice was formally opened by His Excellency Lord Curzon of Kedleston on 30th April 1899.

The College classes and part of the High School have now been transferred to these new and spacious quarters, leaving the old building in the city for the lower classes of the English Department and the Vernacular sections.

VI.—Gwalior Light Railway, 2 feet guage.

30. Mileage 126·14—

Gwalior-Sipri Section	73·81 miles.
Gwalior-Bhind Section	52·33 „

The Gwalior Light Railways were inspected prior to opening by the Government Inspector on the 4th and 8th November and passed for all traffic, the line being formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 2nd December 1899.

The Gwalior-Sipri Railway connects the sanitarium of Sipri, 1,550 feet elevation, with Gwalior, 700 feet. Sipri has for long been a good trade centre, and shows every sign of improvement now that it has direct rail communication.

The Gwalior-Bhind Railway links up the important pargana of Bhin with the capital. It passes through an easy country, being mostly on the watershed.

Further extensions are proposed, one to connect Sabalgad with Gwalior, with a yet further extension on to Sheopur. An alternative connection, the extension from Sipri to Sheopur, is now under survey.

Sheopur is the centre of a heavy grain trade, and its linking up by rail with the capital will be of great benefit to the State. The Bhind section has a most promising extension to the rich country to the south round Daboh.

31. The Gwalior Darbar received R1,120-11-5 on account of balance of earnings of the Gwalior Light Railways to the end of December 1899.

32. *Guna-Bara Railway.*—Length 73·63 miles—

Gwalior State	21·96 miles.
Tonk State	22·46 „
Kotah State	29 21 „

The inspection by the Government Inspector prior to opening was carried out from the 10th to the 14th April, and, sanction being duly accorded to the public carriage of passengers, the line was opened to all traffic from the 15th May.

The line is worked by the Indian Midland Railway Company on somewhat similar terms to those in force on the Guna-Bina and Ujjain-Bhopal Railways.

The line will be handed over finally to the Indian Midland Railway Agency on the 15th May 1900.

The total net earnings of the Bina-Guna-Bara Railway to the end of 31st December 1899 were R1,26,107-14-5, out of which R1,03,821-3-4 were received by the Gwalior Darbar on account of their share.

33. *Ujjain-Bhopal Railway.*—The total net earnings of the Ujjain-Bhopal Railway to the end of December 1899 were R2,77,910-11-1, of which R2,01,545-15-11 were payable to the Gwalior Darbar, being the share of their profits.

VII.—Dakaiti.

34. The monthly returns received from the Gwalior Darbar showed that 102 dakaitis were committed in Gwalior territory against 73 in 1898. Of these, 16 dakaitis were committed in the Gwalior Prant, 21 in the Isagarh Prant, and the remaining 65 in the Malwa Prant. It will be observed that there has

been a marked increase in the number of dakaitis in the Malwa Prant, as compared with the total (20) for the previous year, but the increase is mainly attributable to the prevailing famine in those districts. The famine has been acute since September 1899, and has been felt most severely in the Amjhera and Nimach districts, where 14 and 13 dakaitis respectively were committed from September to end of December 1899, as shewn on the margin.

	Amjhera.	Nimach.
September . .	3	3
October . .	9	5
November . .	0	4
December . .	2	1

Sixteen cases of dakaiti have been committed during the year in the minor States under this Residency against 7 reported last year. The increase of crime is due to the unsatisfactory administration of the Raghugarh and Sirsi estates, as well as to the partial failure of the crops.

The Thagi and Dakaiti Department under Inspector Muhammad Wilayatulla Khan attached to this Residency worked well during the year, and deserve credit for the successful manner in which a large gang of dakaits, chiefly Pathans, who were concerned in the dakaitis near Guna and in other parts of Central India, was apprehended.

The trial of 6 of the gang in the Resident's Court resulted in the conviction of 4, and 21 were made over to the Gwalior Darbar for trial, of whom 16 were convicted. Two were made over to the Hoshangabad District, where they were tried and one of them was convicted.

VIII.—Miscellaneous.

35. *Vilayatis.*—Four Vilayatis were deported from Gwalior to Peshawar during the year.

36. *Railway Accidents.*—The Indian Midland Railway reported 8 railway accidents, in which 3 men and 2 women were killed, and 3 men were injured.

The Engineer-in-Chief, Guna-Bara Railway, reported that during the year two male coolies were killed and one injured.

T. C. PEARS, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Officiating Resident at Gwalior.

Gwalior Residency;
The 1st May 1900.

CHAPTER III.

BHOPAL.

Administration Report of the Bhopal Agency for the year 1899-1900.

I.—General.

The rainfall for the year measured at Sehore was 20·52, as compared with 46·26 inches last year and 40·41 inches the year before last. It was about half the average.

The rainfall which began in the first week of June promised well, but it suddenly ceased about the 3rd week of July, and only insignificant showers fell in August and September.

The winter rain that fell in January did some good to the standing crops.

As soon as a failure of the monsoon was apprehended, inquiry was at once made regarding the condition and prospects of the crops, and the reports that were received from the States showed that a slight famine was imminent.

Measures were at once taken to relieve the distress that was likely to occur; the Darbars were supplied with copies of the Abstract Famine Code for Native States; suggestions were made as to the form the preventive measures should take, and detailed programmes of relief works were obtained and duly submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General.

The famine is pronounced in Rajgarh, Narsingarh, Khilchipur, and the western districts of Bhopal, but comparatively trivial elsewhere.

Jawar, which is the chief produce of the western parts of this Agency, almost entirely failed, and the sowings of the *rabi* crops have been very insignificant.

There is also a scarcity of fodder in the western parts of the Agency.

Owing to the famine in Rajputana, Marwaris with their cattle have immigrated in thousands into this Agency, and their temporary settlement and control have been and are still a great source of embarrassment to the States concerned.

These people wander about without let or hindrance, carrying and spreading diseases among men and cattle, and it is not an easy matter to control their movements.

They are responsible for the spread of cattle disease (foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest) in this Agency, from which a great number of cattle have perished, and the outbreak of small-pox, which is at present prevalent in this Agency in an epidemic form, has, in some instances, been distinctly traced by the Agency Surgeon to these Marwaris.

The Marwar Darbar only consented to take back those Marwaris who were actually employed on relief works or located in poor-houses; but as almost all the Marwaris in this Agency still have money and cattle, they are not fit objects of famine relief, and therefore there is no immediate prospect of their being sent to their homes. According to an estimate made by the Bhopal Darbar, some 82,000 of these Marwaris have passed through that State, and about 32,000 have temporarily settled there.

I held charge of the Agency throughout the year with the exception of 3 months, 9th August to 13th November, when I was absent on privilege leave, and Captain Bruce officiated for me.

Captain Moore, I.M.S., was the Agency Surgeon till the 24th November 1899, when he was relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Dane, I.M.S., on his return from furlough.

The most important event of the year has been the visit of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Curzon to Bhopal in November last.

Their Excellencies were received with due ceremonial, and there was the usual exchange of visits with Her Highness the Begum.

His Excellency also received visits from the Chiefs of Rajgarh, Khilchipur, Maksudangarh, Muhammadgarh and Basoda.

Other Chiefs and Thakurs in this Agency were not invited either on account of their minority or on the score of expense.

Colonel Wyllie, the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, visited Bhopal on 25th-28th September 1899, and Colonel Barr was at Bhopal during the Viceroy's visit.

My tour began on the 7th December 1899, and ended on the 13th March 1900, and my time was chiefly spent in organising and inspecting Famine Relief Works, especially in the States under management.

Special reports on the working of the Arms Rules in this Agency, for the year ending the 31st December 1899, have been submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General.

The British Indian silver currency has been completely established in the States in this Agency with the exception of the outlying districts of Gwalior, Indore, and Tonk, who have not yet adopted that currency.

The British Indian copper currency has also been established in all the States with the exception of Bhopal, where the old copper currency still prevails to about 60 per cent. of the copper coin in circulation. No more copper coin is being minted at Bhopal, so that in a few years the sole copper currency will be that of British India.

The circulation of the small amount of sovereigns, 1,000 in number, which I have lately obtained for the Sehore Treasury, will, it is hoped, tend to make people appreciate the convenience of the gold currency, and it may reasonably be presumed that all the States will welcome the sovereign.

II.—Political.

Her Highness the Begam has enjoyed good health, but has not been away from her capital throughout the year.

Khan Bahadur Moulvi Abdul Jabbar, C.I.E., has been the Minister.

During the year this State was honoured by a visit from Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Curzon, who were Her Highness's guests during their stay at Bhopal.

Her Highness entertained a large number of European guests in honour of the occasion.

Their Excellencies visited the Sanchi Tope on their way to Gwalior

There has been no appreciable change in the number of dakaitis, and the Police Administration, especially in the eastern districts, still leaves much to be desired.

The second set of pumping machinery which is urgently needed for the certain supply of water at Bhopal has, I regret to say, not yet been supplied.

The supply of water at the Bhopal Railway Station being defective, the Agent of the Indian Midland Railway asked permission to lay a small pipe in order to draw water by gravitation from the lower lake at Bhopal to the Company's well at the Bhopal Station yard. Her Highness at first declined to accede to this request, and suggested that the Company should sink additional wells in the railway limits to meet their necessities. But as the railway well was running short of water and the matter was urgent, Her Highness, at my request, temporarily allowed the Company to lay the pipe pending a final settlement of the question.

The Bhopal Victoria Lancers have maintained their high standard of efficiency, but they are still without complete transport, and could not, therefore, be sent on active service in their present condition.

The Regiment was reviewed by His Excellency the Viceroy.

General Jeffreys, Commanding the Nerbada District, also inspected the Regiment at the request of its Commanding Officer and with the consent of Her Highness the Begam.

Her Highness the Begam offered and the Government of India accepted 50 horses from the Bhopal Victoria Lancers for the war in South Africa. Her Highness also tendered to His Excellency the Viceroy and Her Majesty the Queen-Empress her congratulations on the successes of the British arms in South Africa, and her loyalty on both occasions was suitably acknowledged by the Government of India.

The outturn of the *kharif* crops in Bhopal has been estimated by the Minister at 6 annas and the yield of the *rabi* at 10 annas.

There is abundance of fodder, and grass in large quantities has been, and is still being, exported from Bhopal to other parts of India. Fodder for South Africa has also been exported from Bhopal.

In the case of fodder exported for Government through the agency of Mr. Abbott, of the Bundelkhand Grass Farm, Her Highness has, on my suggestion, consented to charge only half the customs duty, and in one instance, when fodder was exported for the Bombay Government for the use of the cattle in Gujarat, she remitted the duty altogether at my request.

At present relief works have been opened in the Western Nizamat of the Bhopal State, and poor-houses have also been opened at Bhopal and Sehore.

Miss Blong has been in charge of the Lansdowne Maternity Hospital throughout the year, and has, the Agency Surgeon reports, done excellent work.

The hospital was visited by Her Excellency Lady Curzon on the occasion of her visit to Bhopal.

The Jail at Bhopal is nearly completed.

The Government of India have sanctioned the proposal of Her Highness to place under the Agency Surgeon the supervision of the sanitation and general medical administration of the State, with the proviso that no interference is made with the native hakims and their system of treatment.

Minor States.

Rajgarh.—The administration of the State still leaves much to be desired, and the defects are mainly due to the fact that the Raja is badly served by his subordinates.

Relief works have been opened in this State, and the portion of the road from Rajgarh to Khilchipur has been completed.

Narsinghgarh.—The Raja Arjun Singh, his brother Ram Singh, and the Thakur of Tori have attended the Daly College throughout the year.

Lala Roshan Lal has been in charge of the administration throughout the year, and has continued to do excellent work.

Relief works in this State have been started on a large scale, and are conducted in a systematic manner. Detailed notes on these works have been submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General.

The road from Shujawalpur to Khujner *viâ* Talen and Pachor has been extended to Chapihera as a relief work.

The total length of this road is about 48 miles, and, when completed, it will serve as an excellent feeder to the Indian Midland Railway.

In the Narsinghgarh budget for the year ending the 31st October 1900, provision has been made for an expenditure of R50,000 on famine relief works and of R80,000 on ordinary public works.

The land revenue survey of the Narsinghgarh and Pachor parganas has been completed, and the survey of the two remaining parganas of Khujner and Chapihera is in progress.

A new Arab stallion has been purchased through Colonel Queripel to replace the one that died last year.

The State has invested a sum of R88,100 in Government Promissory Notes.

Khilchipur.—During the year the sanction of the Government of India and the assent of the Gwalior Darbar were received to the succession of Bhawani Singh to the Khilchipur *gadi* in the place of his deceased father Amar Singh.

The Political Agent formally installed Bhawani Singh at Khilchipur on the 15th December 1899.

Relief works have been started in this State, but not in a systematic manner.

The Rao has started the construction of his portion of the Rajgarh-Khilchipur road as a relief measure.

Maksudangarh.—Khan Bahadur Ghulam Kadir Khan was suspended in May 1899, pending inquiry on various charges of bribery and corruption, and was reinstated by the Agent to the Governor-General in the beginning of February 1900 and given the option of resigning his post or remaining there. He has expressed his intention of resigning, but has not yet carried it out. His case is still under consideration.

During Ghulam Kadir Khan's suspension, Pandit Indar Narain, Muhtamim of the Sehore Octroi Department, acted as Superintendent.

The State has a sum of ₹20,000 invested in Government Promissory Notes.

The famine here is much less severe than in Narsinghgarh, and relief works have been opened on a small scale for the support of the indigent Moghias and immigrant Marwaris.

The construction of a road from Maksudangarh, the plans and estimates for which have been prepared by the Executive Engineer, Indore division, has, with the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General, been given on contract for a sum of ₹20,000.

Karwai.—Lala Baijnath Sahai has been the Superintendent throughout the year, and has done very good work.

Kudrat Ali, the late Superintendent, who was under trial in the Court of the Residency Magistrate, Indore, on two separate charges of bribery, was acquitted, but in one case, in which alone an appeal was allowed to be preferred, the decision of the Magistrate was reversed, the appeal admitted, and Kudrat Ali convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of ₹150.

The outturn of the *kharif* has been low, and the *rabi* was sown on a small scale.

A programme of relief works amounting to ₹35,000 has been framed, but the bankrupt condition of the State gave little hope of its being carried out until, at my suggestion, the Agent to the Governor-General sanctioned a sum of ₹15,000 from the Opium Cess Collections for the construction of a new road from the Bamora Railway Station on the Indian Midland Railway to the Karwai town. This work will be conducted as a famine relief work.

This grant of ₹15,000 and the grant of ₹5,000 from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, for which an application has been made, will, it is hoped, for the present obviate the necessity of borrowing further, which at one time it was contemplated to do to meet famine relief expenditure.

Owing to the bad season and consequent failure in the revenue, the expenditure has been cut down to the lowest possible limit, and therefore it has only been found possible to pay the interest due on the State debt, and the amount of the principal still remaining unpaid is ₹1,80,000.

During the year the deaths were reported from small-pox of the Nawab's daughter and of his sister, who was married to Yusuf Ali Khan, the half-brother of the Nawab of Basoda.

Pathari.—Pandit Mohan Lal has been the Superintendent throughout the year.

The Nawab and his family continue to reside at Sehore.

Some relief works have been started in the State, and it is hoped that its finances will allow of the payment, during the current year, of the annual instalment of ₹4,000 towards the liquidation of its debt.

Basoda (*Haidargarh*).—Regarding this State there is nothing special to report.

Some relief works have been started.

Muhammadgarh.—The administration of this petty State is indifferent.

Sironj.—The work on the construction of the road between Karwai and Sironj has again been taken up as a famine relief measure. This road, when completed, will be linked with the proposed Karwai-Bamora road, and will serve as an excellent feeder to the Indian Midland Railway.

The Nazim informed me in the course of my annual tour that the Tonk State was taking measures to make the currency of British India the sole legal tender in the Nizamat of Sironj.

The Nawab of Tonk visited the pargana in March 1900, and his Minister paid a visit to me at Sehore. I regret that his visits cannot be more frequent.

Gwalior, Indore, Dewas, and Dhar.—There is nothing special to report regarding the districts of these States which fall within the Bhopal Agency.

Suthalia.—As a relief work, the Thakur is building a large *odhi* on the bank of the Parbati for irrigation purposes.

After paying the heavy expenses of his sister's wedding, the Thakur had a cash balance of R4,000 at the end of the year.

The Thakur has offered to pay R50 per annum to the Agency Dispensary Fund, beginning from the 1st April 1900.

The administration of this *jagir* is satisfactory, and the Thakur takes a personal interest in and supervises all the details.

Dhabla Dhir.—The Thakur Chand Singh is constructing a masonry *band* over a nullah at Dhabla Dhir.

The *band* will serve the purpose of a bridge, which will be closed after the rains for the accumulation of water for irrigation purposes. This bund is estimated to cost R1,600.

Dariakheri.—Thakur Unkar Singh died on the 26th April 1899, and the question of the succession is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

Pindara Jagirs.—Inayat Rasul has succeeded Siraju-d-din Ahmad as Superintendent of Yusuf Muhammad Khan's *jagir.*

Relief works in this *jagir* have been opened, and the construction of a new well in the Piplianagar village has been commenced. This well will serve for irrigation and drinking purposes. It is estimated to cost R1,100.

There is nothing special to note in respect of the other Jagirdars.

III.—Judicial.

The appended statements A and B show the cases, civil and criminal, disposed of by the Political Agent and the Superintendent of Sehore during the year under report.

The rules regarding reciprocity in interstatal extradition of criminals have worked well during the year.

IV.—Dakaiti.

Regarding dakaiti and the settlement of criminal tribes, special reports have been submitted.

V.—Sehore.

Mr. Sharman has been the Superintendent throughout the year with the exception of one month, April-May 1899, when he was on privilege leave and Munshi Rasik Behari officiated for him.

Famine relief works have been started in the Sehore Agency limits in charge of the Local Fund Overseer, Babu Lachchhman Parsad, and a special report on the subject has been submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General.

Owing to the scanty rainfall, there has been a great scarcity of water in the Agency limits, the river and many wells having dried up, but the river is being widened and cleaned and the existing wells deepened as relief works. Several new wells have been sunk and *bands* made, and there is not likely to be a scarcity of water in any future years.

Mr. Sharman and Lachchhman Parsad have both done excellent work during the year.

Mr. Bhagwan Das has been the Head Master of the Sehore High School throughout the year.

The total number of the boys on the rolls of the school on the 31st March 1900 was 287, and the average daily attendance during the year was 284·26.

During the year 5 boys appeared for the Entrance, 8 for the Middle and 11 for the Junior examinations, with the result that 4 and 11 passed respectively the Middle and Junior examinations. The result of the Entrance examination is not yet known.

The school was inspected during the year by Mr. Sharpe, Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, Central Provinces, who reported favourably on it.

Musammat Rukia has been the Head Mistress of the Girls' School. The numbers on the 31st March 1900 were 83, and the average daily attendance during the year was 79·90.

Mr. Sharpe has not reported very favourably on this school.

The Central India Agency Police scheme has been brought into force with effect from the beginning of 1900. Under the new scheme, the Superintendent of Sehore has now no powers over the Sehore Police except as a Magistrate.

VI.—Boundaries.

There has been no Boundary Settlement Officer during the year, and I have performed the duties of that officer in addition to my own.

The two undermentioned boundary disputes were decided by me during the year :—

Buchakheri of Narsinghgarh *versus* Khajuri of Rajgarh.

Kaliakheri of Narsinghgarh *versus* Bakher of Rajgarh.

In both these cases the States concerned agreed to accept my settlement as final. Both the cases have been submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General for confirmation.

There are still three cases pending, *viz.* :—

Two between Tuppa and Gwalior and one between Narsinghgarh and Gwalior.

As the Gwalior Darbar is agreeable to the settlement of the disputes by the Political Agent, it may be possible for him to decide them in the course of his annual tour.

VII.—Medical.

Detailed reports on hospital and vaccination work have been separately submitted by the Agency Surgeon to the Civil Administrative Medical Officer.

L. S. NEWMARCH,

The 14th April 1900. *Political Agent in Bhopal.*

POST OFFICE.

Memorandum on the working of the Central Provinces and Berar Postal Circle during 1899-1900.

The following is a brief review of the operations of the Central Provinces and Berar Postal Circle in Central India during the year 1899-1900 :—

Postal Development.

1. Appendix I shews that at the close of the year there were 31 post offices, 37 outlying letter-boxes other than those placed at post offices, 17 postmen and 12 village postmen. The experimental post office, which was opened at Pathari on 1st January 1898, was made permanent during the year under review, and has been included in this Appendix. Mail communication with this post office has been improved by substituting daily for an alternate day service, the necessary increased expenditure being borne by the Imperial Post Office, the contribution of the Pathari State continuing unaltered. The status of the Bhopal Railway Station post office was raised from that of a branch to a sub-office to afford better postal facilities to the railway staff and others using the office. Four letter-boxes were newly opened at the Sehore Octroi Office, Ganga, Jamgarh and Budhni, and one at Dillod was closed. The number of postmen and village postmen remained stationary.

Mail Lines.

2. Appendix II shews that mails are carried over 506 miles in the Bhopal Agency, *i.e.*, 152 miles by railway and 354 by runners. Owing to the opening of the railway communication between Sehore and Indore by the Bhopal-Ujjain Railway, the mail communication by the old runners' line was considered unnecessary. A part of the Sehore to Sonkach line extending from Jawar to Sonkach, a distance of 12 miles, was therefore closed, and the Kulhar to Pathari experimental line, 10 miles long, being made permanent, appears as opened during the year under review.

Correspondence.

3. The total number of articles of all classes given out for delivery last year as compared with that given out in the preceding year is given below :—

Year.	Total number of articles given out for delivery.
1898-99	829,452
1899-1900	901,784
Increase in 1899-1900	72,332

The result is an increase of 72,332 during the year under report.

Money Orders.

4. Statistics of money orders issued and paid during the year under review, in comparison with those of the preceding year, are given in the subjoined table :—

Year.	Number of money orders issued.	Value of money orders issued.	Number of money orders paid.	Value of money orders paid.
		₹		₹
1899-1900	30,077	6,85,997	8,538	2,24,032
1898-99	29,549	6,65,979	7,420	1,62,258
Increase in 1899-1900	528	20,018	1,118	61,774

There has been an increase under every head.

INSURED ARTICLES.

5. The total number and value of insured articles posted during the year 1899-1900, compared with those posted in the preceding year, are given below :—

YEAR.	Number of insured articles posted.	Value of insured articles posted.
	No.	ℛ
1899-1900	447	88,662
1898-99	467	98,376
Decrease	20	9,714

The small decrease is probably due to the return of famine.

The figures given below represent the parcel traffic carried on during the year 1899-1900 as compared with that of the preceding year :—

YEAR.	Number of registered parcels posted.	Number of unregistered parcels posted.
	No.	No.
1899-1900	1,298	144
1898-99	1,322	133
	Decrease.	Increase.
Difference	24	11

The number of registered parcels decreased by 24 and that of unregistered parcels increased by 11 during the year under review. The figures are almost stationary.

VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.

6. A comparative statement is subjoined shewing the number and amount specified for recovery of value-payable articles posted during the past two years :—

YEAR.	Number of value-payable articles posted.	Amount specified for recovery from addressees.
	No.	ℛ
1899-1900	119	3,309
1898-99	119	3,917
Difference	...	608

The number of value-payable articles posted was the same as that of the preceding year, but there was a decrease of R608 in their value during the year under review.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

7. No highway robberies occurred during the past year.

OFFENCES BY POSTAL OFFICIALS.

8. One Manulal, Extra Departmental Agent in charge of the Silwani branch office, abstracted the halves of currency notes for R500 from a registered letter posted at Silwani. He was arrested and taken to Pathari to be tried by the Political Agent in Bhopal, who was encamped there, but he escaped from police custody and absconded.

Complaints.

9. Five complaints relating to postal transactions were received from the public during the year. Of these, two were found to be well grounded, and the officials concerned were punished. One proved groundless and two remained pending at the close of the year.

Quinine.

10. A comparative abstract shewing the sale of quinine powders during the years 1899-1900 and 1898-99 is subjoined:—

Year.	Number of quinine powders sold.	Value of quinine powders sold at 3 pies per packet.
	No.	R a. p.
1899-1900	5,635	88 0 9
1898-99	3,411	53 4 9
Increase in 1899-1900	2,224	34 12 0

There was an increase in the sale of 2,224 powders worth R34-12-0 during the year under review. The drug is apparently becoming popular.

Postal Telegraph.

11. The number of combined post and telegraph offices on the 31st March 1900 was 4, the same as that on the corresponding date of the preceding year. No offices were opened or closed during the year under review. The 4 combined offices received 23,440 and sent 6,099 messages on which revenue amounting to R5,406-8-0 was realised.

A statement comparing the telegraph statistics of 1899-1900 with those of the preceding year is subjoined:—

Year.	Number of messages sent.	Number of messages received including transit messages	Total number of messages sent and received.	Revenue realized.
				R a. p.
1899-1900	6,099	23,440	29,539	5,406 8 0
1898-99	4,568	17,889	22,457	3,779 11 0
Increase in 1899-1900	1,531	5,551	7,082	1,626 13 0

The increase is probably due to the prevailing famine.

The 13 post offices at non-telegraph stations, authorized to accept telegrams from the public for transmission by post free to the nearest telegraph office for despatch by wire, booked 214 messages of the value of R232-11-0 during the year under review against 70 messages of the value of R60-11-0 booked in the preceding year.

Concluding Remarks.

12. The relations of the Department with the Darbars through the Political Agent continue satisfactory. Friction between the State officials and postal subordinates is practically unknown.

C. J. LALKAKA,
Deputy Postmaster General,
Central Provinces and Berar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Memorandum of Public Works carried out in the Bhopal Agency during 1899-1900.

INDORE DIVISION.

STATION SEHORE.

Military Buildings.

A door provided for the shelf cupboard in the armourers' shop, Bhopal Battalion, at Sehore, at a cost of R35.

Stone floor provided in the Bhopal Battalion Magazine, Sehore, at a cost of R189.

Stone floor provided for godown of Quarter-Master and guard-room of Magazine of Bhopal Battalion, Sehore, at a cost of R171.

New thick doors with *chaukats* provided for bells-of-arms of Bhopal Battalion, Sehore, at a cost of R485.

Stone floor provided for the store shed of the Bhopal Battalion Lines, Sehore, at a cost of R423.

Floor of Hospital Assistants' quarters of the Bhopal Battalion, Sehore, made *pukka* at a cost of R42.

Double tiles laid on the verandah of the Bhopal Battalion Hospital, Sehore, at a cost of R165.

Two new boundary pillars erected to demarcate the limits of Regimental Bazar at Sehore at a cost of R19.

Estimates for covering principal wells and old wells were sanctioned at a cost of R280 and R462 respectively, but the works will be carried out in 1900-1901 owing to the sanctioned estimates being received too late.

All military buildings and cantonment roads in the station were maintained in fair order at a cost of R1,070 and R564 respectively.

Civil Buildings.

Punkhas have been provided to the following buildings at a cost noted against each—

	R
New Agency Office building	87
New Agency Old Girls' School	116
Combined Post and Telegraph Office buildings	26

Iron racks provided in the Treasury building at a cost of R233.

Alterations made in the old Agency Office at a cost of R104.

Shelves of old wood made and iron racks provided in the Agency Office at a cost of R16 and R15 respectively.

Stone lintels fixed, Nimach stone floor and fencing provided to the Agency Hospital, at an aggregate cost of R832.

Old latrine converted into servants' quarters at the Agency Hospital at a cost of R128.

All civil buildings were maintained in fair order and the usual annual repairs were carried out, aggregating R816.

OUT-STATION.

Civil Buildings.

Four boundary pillars were constructed to demarcate the compound of the Postal buildings at Shajapore at a cost of R33.

Annual repairs were carried out to the combined Post and Telegraph Offices at a cost of R153.

COMMUNICATION.

Imperial.

The work of cutting drains was carried out in miles 20, 21 and 22 of Biaora-Sehore road at a cost of R334.

Usual annual repairs were carried out and some of the miles were renewed where necessary and metal and sand collected for the following roads:—

(i) Agra-Bombay 46th to 56th and 73rd to 123rd miles.

(ii) Biaora-Sehore road 40 miles.

(iii) Biaora-Rajgarh road 15 miles.

(iv) Karwai-Kethora road 5 miles.

The Karwai-Kethora road has been transferred to the Gwalior State Public Works Department under orders conveyed by the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department, Rajputana and Central India, in his No. C. I. 1354-S., dated 28th September 1899.

Also usual annual repairs to the dâk and inspection bungalows and bridges and culverts were executed at a cost aggregating R25,719. All the roads were kept and maintained in fair order.

Kulhar-Pathari Road.

This is the work in progress from preceding years, and a sum of R176 was spent during the year. The work has been completed at a cost of R24,185 against the estimated amount of R24,714.

This road has also been transferred to the Gwalior State Public Works Department as ordered by the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India and Rajputana in his letter No. C. I. 1354-S., dated 28th September 1899.

Bamora-Kurwai Road.

The Sub-Divisional Officer, Biaora Sub-Division, has been ordered to carry out the survey of this road, a distance of 5 miles. The Sub-Divisional Officer has submitted plans and estimates, which are under check.

P. E. RAVEN,

Executive Engineer, Indore Division.

CHAPTER IV.

BHOPAWAR.

Report of the Bhopawar Political Agency for the year 1899-1900.

I.—General.

The failure of the rains, resulting in the loss of both the *kharif* and the *rabi* harvest, has made the past year the most disastrous in the annals of the Bhopawar Agency. The extent of the failure is shown by the following table, bearing in mind that 1897-98 was itself a year of deficient rainfall:—

Recording States.	1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
Dhar	22	33	30	94	12	30
Barwani	13	57	26	55	7	26
Ali Rajpur	33	86	42	37	13	76
Jhabua	29	43	...	...	11	17
Jobat	30	29	41	29	12	39
Padlia (Bagod)	25	85	37	79	22	56
Manpur	33	90	49	65	34	85
Sirdarpur	25	53	33	20	11	33

The ill-effects of the deficiency were aggravated by the untimely nature of the rainfall. After some heavy showers in May, prospects were favourable throughout the Agency in June. From the middle of July there was a break till the middle of September, when rain fell in the north-east portion of the Agency varying from five inches in Bagod to three-fourths of an inch in parts of Dhar. The crops in Manpur and a portion of the Gwalior district of Amjhera were benefited; but in Bagod the fall was too sudden and in Dhar it was too slight to be of use. No further rain fell during the year.

2. Owing to the dryness of the year, mortality was much less than usual. Small-pox, however, was generally prevalent. An imported case of plague terminated fatally at Jhabua in May, and there was another case of the same kind on the road from Mhow to Dhar in November. In both instances the disease was stamped out at once. Sickness of a choleraic type appeared in the Barwani and Dhar States and at Sirdarpur during March. In Barwani, where 200 deaths occurred on relief works, the infection was traced to Khandesh. In Dhar the unusual heat and the pollution of the water-supply were probably the causes, as they certainly were at Sirdarpur. A cheap but effective water scheme for the latter station has been sanctioned by the Government of India since the close of the year.

3. I held charge of the Agency throughout the year, and was on tour the whole time except from the 9th June to the 23rd August. During April I visited the Nimkhera Estate and portions of Dhar. May was spent in Barwani and Manpur. On the 24th August I commenced my famine tours, in the course of which I inspected and organized relief measures in every State in the Agency.

Major Neilson, I.M.S., relieved Major Woolbert as Agency Surgeon on the 1st November.

Lieutenant H. N. Holden, 5th Bengal Cavalry, joined the Agency as Famine Assistant in November, and has rendered me valuable assistance firstly by his tours of inspection and latterly in charge of the relief work at Umarkot in the Jhabua State.

In January the Agent to the Governor-General inspected the famine relief work in progress at Meghnagar in the Jhabua State, and in March he inspected the works at Pitlawad (Indore), Umarkot (Jhabua), Ringnod (Gwalior) and Dhar.

II.—POLITICAL.

4. *Gwalior.*—As elsewhere, the famine has been the feature of the year. After the preliminary grant for test works, etc., the construction of a metalled road from Amjhera to Manawar was begun as a relief work in October, and was carried on till the end of the year. This and the Rajgarh-Bag-Kuksi road, which was begun in February, are through lines of communication, which are as essential to the development of the Agency as to the welfare of the Amjhera district. Their construction at the present time has afforded ample relief to the Maharaja Sindhia's subjects. In January His Highness visited the Agency with Colonel Barr in order to personally discuss relief measures on the spot. All pending questions were then satisfactorily settled. Unfortunately His Highness was precluded by illness from again visiting the Agency, as he had intended. Famine operations in the Jhabua and Jobat States were much assisted by loans of ₹1,00,000 and ₹25,000 respectively from the Gwalior Darbar.

5. *Indore.*—During the year I made an extended tour through the Indore territory comprised in the Agency. Mr. Holden and I together inspected the parganas of Balakwara, Un, Khargon, Muhammadpur, Bamnala, Jalalabad, Barur, Sangwi, Nagalwari and Sendwa. Thence I proceeded to Chikalda and the Thakurate of Dahi, where I interviewed the Naiks of Dassana, who had been committing a series of dakaitis in the Barwani and Ali Rajpur States as well as in Indore territory. Meanwhile Mr. Holden inspected the Chikalda pargana. As the result of this tour, I drew up a detailed scheme of relief works, which was accepted by the Indore Darbar. Under these arrangements, relief work, including a system of poor-houses, is being carried out under my personal supervision in the parganas of Pitlawad, Chikalda, Lawani, and Bamangaon.

The works in progress consist of roads from Bamnia railway station to the Pitlawad-Jhabua frontier (10 miles), from Chikalda to Kuksi (11 miles), in the Lawani pargana (8 miles), and across the Bamangaon pargana (7½ miles).

In the Nimar districts of Indore the construction of much-needed roads from Khargon to Mandlesar and from Khargon to Sendwa are being carried out by the Darbar.

Since the failure of the rains, there has been a serious recrudescence of dakaiti due to distress among the Bhils. No less than 283 cases were reported during the year, and the list is no doubt incomplete. Fortunately the crimes have, as a rule, been unattended by personal violence.

6. *Dhar.*—The young Chief continues to make satisfactory progress at the Daly College. His two half-brothers are also studying there. Rao Bahadur Krishna Rao Mulye was Superintendent of the State throughout the year. His energy and ability have largely contributed to the success achieved in dealing with the famine.

The famine may be said to have set in in October. The break in the rains in July had destroyed the *makka* crop by the middle of August, and the fate of the remainder of the *kharif* crops was sealed by the end of September. Owing to the continued absence of rain in October, no *rabi* was sown in the Nimar or southern districts of the State except for well irrigation; in the northern or Malwa districts about 50 per cent. of the usual area was sown in the hope of rains in December. The usual *rabi* area is about 175,000 bigas. The outturn of the past years may be set down at an 8-anna crop on 13,000 bigas under irrigation, and at from 1 anna to 4 annas on 40,000 bigas of unirrigated land.

Measures to meet the impending scarcity were concerted early in August. Unfortunately no scheme of famine works had been prepared during the late regime, and the State possessed no Public Works Department. On the accession of the present Chief, efforts were made to engage competent Engineers, but for various causes the appointments could not be filled till February 1900. In the first instance, therefore, the conduct of relief measures had to be entrusted to the Revenue Staff. In the matter of saving life the operations have left nothing to be desired; and, though under skilled supervision the money spent could have been laid out to better permanent advantage, the scale of expenditure cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory. During the year 3,108,600 units were relieved at a total cost of R3,13,000.

The normal rates of the staple food-grains may be taken as 16 seers a rupee for wheat, 28 seers for *juar* and 30 seers for *makka*. In August prices had risen to 13 seers for wheat, 18 seers for *juar*, and 20 seers for *makka*. In September there was a further rise to 11 seers, 13 seers and 14½ seers respectively. Test works were opened towards the end of the month, and were particularly directed to improving the water-supply and collecting fodder, the scarcity of which was recognized from the first as one of the most serious features of the season. In October, regular relief works were organized in all districts, and continued in operation till the close of the year.

Poor-houses were also established at all the chief centres.

The following are the chief works undertaken:—

Roads—

		Miles.
2nd class	Dhar-Nagda (approaching completion)	15
3rd „	Akolia-Kesur (approaching completion)	7
3rd „	Dhar to Nimkhera frontier (approaching completion)	6
3rd „	Dhar environs (approaching completion)	3
3rd „	Dharampuri-Mandu (7 miles completed)	12
3rd „	Dharampuri-Bikaner (6 miles completed)	11
3rd „	Tikri-Dharampuri (completed)	7
4th „	Tikri-Mahesar (completed)	8
3rd „	Kuksi-Singana (nearly completed)	12
4th „	Gandwani-Dedli (nearly completed)	6
4th „	Gandwani-Soyala (nearly completed)	6
3rd „	Tikri-Telwara (recently begun)	5
3rd „	Kuksi-Chikalda (recently begun) (so far as it lies in Dhar territory)	4
3rd „	Badnawar-Dotria (recently begun)	11
Tanks—repaired and deepened (including a large tank at Jetapur) on the Agra-Bombay road)		51

In addition, a large number of wells have been dug or deepened.

There has been considerable mortality among cattle, but it is hoped that the Darbar's efforts have saved sufficient for all agricultural operations. In the Nimanpur forests, 5,150,000 lbs. of grass were cut and pressed by departmental agency at a cost of R6,583. The works supported 700 persons for 3 months, and the stock secured, after meeting State requirements, was distributed at convenient depôts for sale to the public at slightly above cost price. The sales had realized R1,550 at the close of the year, and 3,100,000 lbs. were then still in hand to meet the requirements of the next three months. The State forests were thrown open to free grazing, and Nimanpur in this way supported 40,000 cattle during the year.

The famine has swallowed up the cash balance of the State. On the 1st June 1899 this amounted to R6,15,836, the income and expenditure till the 31st March 1900 were respectively estimated at R8,70,177 and R6,52,626, and the closing balance for the year should have been R8,33,387. The actual receipts, however, amounted only to R2,36,674, whereas the expenditure on all

heads totalled R7,84,332. The cash balance was thus reduced to R68,178. The State has still a reserve of R9,70,000 invested in Government securities, and a large portion of the revenue suspended during the year should be collected in 1900-1901. The Darbar's financial position therefore gives no cause for anxiety.

The exigencies of the famine have left little leisure for matters of internal reform. The principal measure introduced was the re-organization of the judicial administration, whereby the number of Courts has been reduced and their powers have been systematized.

A native official of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department was appointed (on transfer) to superintend the State police, and he has made some progress towards improving the Department. In spite of the early organization of relief measures and of special precautions, such as the employment of patrols of the Malwa Bhil Corps, the famine has led to a serious increase in crime. The number of cognizable offences investigated by the police rose to 1,141 (541 being the figure for the previous year), of which 60 were dakaitis. The value of property stolen amounted to R46,136. The police recovered property worth R14,639, and arrested 2,004 persons. Of the latter, 935 were convicted, 469 were acquitted, and the remainder were under trial at the close of the year.

Considerable attention was paid to medical requirements. One new dispensary was opened, additional Hospital Assistants were engaged for relief works, and proposals were submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General for placing the medical institutions of the State in the charge of the Agency Surgeon. The latter arrangement has been sanctioned since the close of the year.

Barwani.—Rana Ranjit Singh continues to do well at the Daly College, and has been joined there by a cousin. Thakur Lachman Singh, of Bagsuri, is still the Chief's tutor. The Superintendent of the State, Khan Bahadur N. M. Khory, held charge of his appointment throughout the year, and his energy and experience have been of great service.

The deficiency in the rainfall was greater in Barwani than in any State of the Agency. The capital of the State registered only 7·26 inches, but the Khetia and Anjar parganas were worse off with only 5·82 and 6·70 inches respectively. The *kharif* crop was totally destroyed and no *rabi* crops were sown except under irrigation. The total outturn of the State was only 20,301 maunds, the corresponding figures for 1897-98 and 1898-99 being 534,611 and 422,335 maunds, respectively.

Relief measures were started in September. By that date the food-stocks of the Bhils and the supply of fodder in the plains were practically exhausted. The forests were, therefore, thrown open by successive areas to free grazing, and Bhils and agriculturists were allowed to gather fuel, fodder and minor forest produce, free of charge. Simultaneously minor public works, such as the repair of roads and the deepening of tanks, were started where necessary, and the Darbar bought up large quantities of grain for payment as wages. Mr. Deonath Sahai had taken up the appointment of State Engineer in August, and was at once engaged in preparing projects for major relief works. These were selected with a view to the future development of the country, and consisted of (1) a metalled road from Rajpur *viâ* Palsud, Moida and Pansemal to Khetia, which would open up the western and southern districts, (2) a metalled road from Anjar to Mohipura, where there is a ferry on the Narbada, (3) a 4th class road from Barwani to Morkata towards the western border, and (4) improvements to the direct road from Barwani to Khetia on the Khandesh frontier. Work started on the Rajpur-Palsud section in October and the other works were successively taken in hand in the order named. By the close of the year, the earthwork on 8 miles of the Rajpur-Palsud section and of about 12 miles on the Moida-Khetia section had been completed, the Anjar-Mohipura road (5 miles) and the Barwani-Morkata road (12 miles) had been built, and some progress had been made with the central portion of the Barwani-Khetia road, though the majority of the inhabitants of this tract resorted for relief to the grass-cutting operations described below.

In November, grass-cutting operations were initiated on a large scale by the Barwani Forest Department in order to guard against the impending fodder famine and to provide congenial employment for the Bhils and other jungle tribes who at that time were averse to road work. Special areas were set aside for the purpose, and camps were established at convenient centres. Up to the 31st March 8,000,000 lbs. of grass were cut and 466,000 persons were relieved, or an average of 3,000 a day for the five months the operations lasted. The grass was conveyed in agriculturists' carts hired for the purpose to central depôts in the plains, where it commanded a ready sale. It was at first sold at cost price to all comers; but subsequently the price to non-residents of the State was slightly raised. The scheme was self-supporting from the first, and this success stimulated private enterprise. No fees being charged on the removal of fodder, numerous private grass depôts were established near the forests, and large numbers supported themselves in this way without having recourse to the relief works. The statistics of this trade are admittedly imperfect, as it was impossible to watch all the routes. The Forest Department, however, registered cart-loads containing 36,500,000 bundles of grass (a bundle weighing nearly a pound on an average), and this is exclusive of the 8,000,000 lbs. cut departmentally and of the enormous supplies removed in head-loads. The value of the concessions in the matter of free grazing may be gauged from the fact that 120,000 head of cattle were registered as exempted: owing to the extent of the forests, the actual numbers which resorted to them were probably considerably larger.

The results described in the last paragraph were only possible with successful fire protection and careful attention to the water-supply and the regulation of the grazing areas. In all these matters the people themselves assisted after a while, recognising that their own interests were at stake. During the year 90 per cent. of the forest was successfully protected against fire, and the figure would have been 98 per cent. but for two extensive fires which crossed over from Khandesh. The concessions granted did not include the felling of timber, and the number, namely, 120, of offences against the rule (for the prevention of which special watchers were appointed) was insignificant considering the temptations of the year and the opportunities afforded by the opening of the forest. The Barwani Forest Department is in its infancy, and has had many difficulties to contend with; and it testifies to tactful dealing with the Bhils that the forest restrictions were maintained in the face of opposition, and that the people were eventually won round to co-operating with the Department. It is to be hoped that the success will be permanent, for under proper management the forests should be a source of great wealth to the State.

The famine has been a heavy tax on the finances of the State. Rupees 5,70,277 were in hand at the beginning of the year, and the estimates provided for a revenue of R3,25,000, an expenditure of R2,87,820, and a closing balance of R5,70,277. The collections, however, only aggregated R1,80,394, land revenue falling off by R1,04,000: while the expenditure amounted to R3,21,892, of which R85,375 were directly attributable to famine.

An increase in crime was inevitable, and 34 dakaitis occurred as against one in 1898-99. In 10 cases the dakaits were arrested; most of the remainder are attributed to the Dassana Naiks. Considering the other calls on the time of district officials, the despatch of criminal trials is highly creditable. Of 26 cases pending from 1898-99 and 1,072 instituted during the year, all except seven were disposed of, on an average duration of 11·75 days.

Of the officials in the State, apart from the Superintendent, who is well known to the Agent to the Governor-General, the following have done noticeably good work:—

Mr. J. D. St. Joseph, the Chief Forest Officer,

„ Kondo Mahadeo Phatak, the Chief Judge,

„ Deonath Sahai, the State Engineer,

Lala Sheonath, the Tahsildar of the State,

Mr. Shaju Ram, the Assistant Forest Officer.

Other officials who have been well reported on, but whose work has come less under my notice, are :—

Mr. Moti Lal, Kamasdar of Pansemal,

„ Kalu Singh, Naib Kamasdar of Khetia.

Ali Rajpur.—Rana Partap Singh left the Daly College in October, and is now being instructed by the Superintendent in matters of administration. He generally accompanies the Superintendent on tour, and shows a fair interest in the affairs of the State. In March he married the daughter of his neighbour, the Thakur of Kathiwara. The marriage was his own selection, and meets with general approval in the State.

The Superintendent, Mr. Ram Krishan Pant, conducted the administration with zeal and ability during a trying year. The *kharif* harvest was a total failure, and no sowings were made for the *rabi*. There were fortunately large stocks of grain and *mhowa* from the abundant harvests of the two previous years; and, though considerable exports took place from July till October, the people as a whole retained sufficient to support themselves till towards the close of the year. Nevertheless there was considerable unrest among the Bhils after the failure of the monsoon, partly from uncertainty as to whether they would be assisted when the time came and partly as the result of the disturbance in the neighbouring Panch Mahals district. The Superintendent, however, has special experience of Bhils, and from long residence in the State is known to and trusted by the people; by personal tours, promises of assistance and in some cases a small distribution of grain he restored confidence. In October, special detachments of the Malwa Bhil Corps were stationed at Bhabra and Nanpur to re-inforce the permanent detachment at Ali Rajpur itself. The step materially contributed to the maintenance of order. The Naiks of Dassana, in adjoining Indore territory, were chiefly responsible for the crime in the south-east district of the State.

Until nearly the close of the year, the relief measures adopted consisted of the remission or suspension of land revenue, of which only ₹970 were collected out of an estimate of ₹72,000, the grant of takavi advances, and petty public works. In this way 236 wells were dug by takavi loans and 104 by the State itself. The fact is noticeable as a step in the progress of the Bhils, who have hitherto held aloof from irrigation. Towards the close of the year, the construction was commenced of two main roads, from Ali Rajpur to the Chota Udaipur frontier and from Bhabra to Sejawara on the Panch Mahals frontier. The former is part of a general scheme to promote through communication along the Narbada valley from the Agra-Bombay road (and possibly hereafter from Barwaha on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway through Mahesar and Mandlesar) *viâ* Dharampuri, Bakaner, Manawar, Kuksi, Nanpur, and Ali Rajpur to Bodeli, the rail-head of one of the Baroda State Railways. There is already a considerable traffic in this direction, but the track is difficult from Kuksi to Nanpur, while beyond Ali Rajpur a low range of hills has led to the adoption of a circuitous route. The present project is to substitute a metalled road for the existing country tracks and to carry it through the hills to the boundary, whence the Chota Udaipur Darbar will continue it to Udaipur to join the existing road to Bodeli. The project presents no serious engineering difficulties. From the Agra-Bombay road to Dharampuri the metalled road already exists; from Dharampuri to Bakaner it has nearly been completed; the Gwalior Darbar are about to construct the link from Bakaner to Manawar; while from Singana to Kuksi the earthwork has been constructed by Dhar as a relief work. Ali Rajpur territory begins at the Hatni River. For the two sections, from there to Nanpur and from Ali Rajpur to the hills above mentioned, plans have been prepared by the State Engineer of Barwani; work is now in progress, and these sections will, it is hoped, be completed by the close of the present year. The second road, undertaken as a relief work in the State, namely, from Bhabra to Sejawada, will connect at the latter place with a metalled road leading to the Godhra-Ratlam Railway at Dohad. Bhabra is a rising town, and there is considerable traffic by this route.

The finances of the State are in a satisfactory condition. In spite of the falling-off of the revenue to R58,000 (estimates having been for R1,35,000), the year closed with a balance of R1,59,000 in the Treasury. During the current year, the Superintendent expects to realise R23,000 of the land revenue suspended in the famine.

Jhabua.—Raja Udai Singh devotes himself with assiduity to the management of his State.

Unfortunately the embarrassments of the State have deepened with the year. On the 1st April 1899, the debts amounted to R5,455 (including the private debts of the late Chief), but during the year the first instalments (R60,000) out of a famine loan of R1 lakh have been borrowed, and debts from native firms have been incurred for administration purposes, which raised the liabilities to R1,58,000 on the 31st March 1900. With the addition of R40,000 received from Gwalior during the year 1900-1901, the total indebtedness of the State may be set down at two lakhs of rupees. However, on the information at present at my disposal, the position is not so serious as it seems. The construction of the Meghnagar-Jhabua-Rama road during the year at the cost of the Indore Agency Road Fund (which will only recover a portion of the expenditure hereafter from the State and that by instalments) employed daily from December to the end of the year 5,500 persons whom the State would have had to relieve. The other main relief work in the State, namely, a road constructed under Agency management from Umarkot to the Pitlawad frontier, has with its attendant poor-house cost the State only R29,844 to the end of June 1900. The relief administered by the State itself cost only R10,907 to the end of the year, after which date the numbers on the State works rapidly diminished. It is unlikely, therefore, especially with the great assistance given to Jhabua subjects from the Famine Fund, that the State expenditure on famine will exceed R60,000; therefore R40,000 from the Gwalior loan are available for general administration purposes and supply the deficit of R46,000 in 1899-1900 between the revenue from ordinary sources (R72,000) and the expenditure under ordinary heads (R1,18,000). Consequently the whole R57,000 borrowed from native firms in 1899-1900 were in hand on the 31st March, and are available for administration expenses till November 1900, when revenue collections will begin. Therefore the total indebtedness of the State should not, apart from interest, increase beyond R2 lakhs between April and November 1900. In ordinary years the State can count on a surplus of at least R30,000, and when it is taken into consideration that a large portion of the land revenue deficit (R76,000) of 1899-1900 will be collected in the succeeding years, and that a portion at least of the cost of the Umarkot road will be recovered from Umraos whose subjects were relieved, it follows that the two lakhs of State debts should be liquidated within about 5 years. The State has cause to be thankful that matters are no worse, seeing that the famine was relatively severer in Jhabua than in any State in the Agency. The difficulties of the position were aggravated by the misconduct of the Umraos, who, from apathy or on the plea of poverty, failed utterly as a body in their duty to their subjects. The Thakurs of Bori and Jamli were honourable exceptions; the Thakurs of Jaknaoda and Umarkot were the worst offenders.

There was a serious increase in crime, especially in dakaitis and cattle stealing. But a more efficient police than the State possesses would have found difficulty in stemming it in so large and sparsely inhabited an area and with a population inherently addicted to robbery. Early in the famine, special detachments of the Malwa Bhil Corps were posted at various points and materially assisted the civil authorities. It was impossible, however, to guard the whole frontier in this way. Incursions of dakaits from Khushhalgarh territory were frequent, and many offences are attributed to Bhils from the Panch Mahals district.

Jobat.—Rana Indarjit Singh joined the Daly College after the Dassera, and promises to do credit to the school. Waman Rao is a very good Superintendent of the State, and his great knowledge of Bhils was of special value during the year.

The season was as disastrous in Jobat as elsewhere, even the *mhowa* crop failing. The revenue, which had been estimated at R35,915, realized only R7,192, and an expenditure of R39,077 converted the previous year's balance of R22,433 into a deficit of R9,452. This was met by borrowing R25,000 from the Gwalior Darbar.

The nature of the country and of the population indicated village works as the most suitable type of relief. Roads were repaired at a cost of R3,000, and 214 wells were dug at a cost of R10,678. The Bhils have taken to irrigation for the first time in their history. Apart from the stimulus to the progress of the country, the cost of these wells will be recovered by the State in a few years by a reasonable enhancement of revenue.

Crime was unavoidably rife. There were 59 dakaitis, with loss of life in 4 cases. After the close of the year, two noted ring-leaders from the Jhabua border were killed in a skirmish with the police.

Minor estates.—The year pressed heavily on the Minor Estates, but the Dhar Darbar generously assisted their tributaries by admitting their subjects to the Dhar relief works. The Rissaldar of Jamnia provided efficient relief in his estate, and the same was the case in the Nimkhera estate. The affairs of the remainder do not call for notice beyond referring to the good work of Gopal Rao, the Superintendent of Minor Estates.

III.—Trade.

Four hundred and forty-four chests of opium passed the Dhar scales. In 1898-99 the number was 733.

Appendix II of this report shews the estimated value of the traffic on the Agra-Bombay road.

IV.—Judicial. V.—Police. VI.—Dakaiti and Serious Crime.

The foregoing paragraphs have dealt with the increase of crime owing to the famine. On the other hand, it may be said that many offences, technically dakaitis, were not serious. In such cases whipping was freely resorted to as a punishment on the analogy of section 6 of the Whipping Act, 1864 (VI of 1864). The duration of cases in my Court was longer than I should have wished. It was unavoidable owing to my famine duties, and it is often less hardship to parties to await my arrival in the State concerned than to be dragged long distances by road to my camp. Cases were either summoned or left for disposal on the spot on this principle.

VII.—Education.

In Dhar the total number of schools increased by nine, but several vernacular schools were closed. The famine interfered with education among the poorer classes throughout the Agency.

VIII.—Public Works.

The roads in the charge of the Public Works Department are (1) the Agra-Bombay, (2) the Mhow-Nimach, (3) the Khalghat-Dharampuri, (4) a portion of the Dhar-Sirdarpur, and (5) the Barnagar-Badnawar. On the first-named, causeways were completed across the Deb and Goi rivers, and a pavement was put down at the crossing of the Narbada. No metalling could be done owing to the drought, and the Agra-Bombay and the Mhow-Nimach roads in particular require extensive repair.

Dhar and Barwani have now both got Engineers. The Barwani State Engineer rendered valuable assistance in preparing projects for relief works in other States, namely, the Chikalda-Kuksi and the Tikri-Telwara roads in Indore territory, both of which have nearly reached completion under his supervision, the Bag-Kuksi road in Gwalior territory, and portions of the Chota Udaipur road in Ali Rajpur territory.

IX.—Boundaries.

No cases of importance occurred during the year.

X.—Medical.

New dispensaries were opened during the year at Anjar and Hanumangarh, making 17 in addition to the Hospital at Sirdarpur in the charge of the Agency Surgeon. Two more are under construction at Khetia and Pati in Barwani. The numbers treated, which do not include patients in poor-houses or on relief works for which a special staff was engaged, amounted to 97,891, of whom 16,379 attended the Sirdarpur Hospital, 12,414 at Barwani, and 7,947 at Amjhera. Improvements in the vaccination arrangements have been agreed to by the States, and will be introduced during 1900-1901.

XI.—Miscellaneous.

The inter-statal extradition rules have worked satisfactorily during the year.

Dhar;
The 7th August 1900.

O. V. BOSANQUET,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

CHAPTER V.

MALWA.

Report of the Malwa Agency for the year 1899-1900.

I.—General.

The following officers held charge of this Agency during the year under report:—

(i) Captain W. M. Cubitt, I.S.C., from the 1st April to the 11th May, when he was transferred to Baluchistan.

(ii) Captain MacIver Campbell, I.S.C., the Cantonment Magistrate of Nimach, from the 12th May to the 11th June, in addition to his own duties, when he was relieved by Major W. H. M. Stewart.

(iii) Major W. H. M. Stewart, I.S.C., proceeded on privilege leave on the 25th October, and was relieved by Captain Cubitt, who remained in charge during the rest of the year.

Famine.

Season, Crops, and Health.—During the year under report the season was exceptionally unfavourable. The average rainfall recorded at Nimach, the head-quarters of the Agency, is 30 inches, while south of Mandsaur this average is exceeded. This year, however, only 12·39 inches of rain fell at Nimach, and the fall throughout the Agency was about half or even less than half that received in normal years. The rains opened well, heavy showers falling throughout June. In July, however, little or no rain was received, the fall that month being 1¼ inches only; while no further fall took place in the northern parts of the Agency during the remaining monsoon months. Ratlam was more fortunate, as a heavy shower or two occurred in September.

2. This failure of the monsoon, which promised so well, caused the almost entire loss of the *kharif* crop, and scarcity, more especially in fodder, commenced to be felt in the country surrounding and to the north of Nimach. It was, however, hoped that the situation would be saved by good winter rains, which have never been known to fail in Malwa; but contrary to all precedent, they also failed except for slight showers in Jaora, Ratlam, and Sailana. The result was the total failure of the *rabi* crop also, except in parts of Ratlam and Sailana.

3. As noticed in my last year's report, immigration from the Rajputana States commenced in the early months of 1899, and owing to the failure of the monsoon in 1899 in the Rajputana States of Mewar and Marwar, immigration continued throughout the year; and crowds wandered into Malwa in search of food for themselves and fodder for their cattle. In the month of August it was reported that great scarcity was impending, and that famine was imminent in the northern parts of the Agency. The difficulties were increased by the great number of immigrants, who now began to suffer from want. The Gwalior Darbar opened relief works near Nimach at the end of September. These gave relief to a crowd of immigrants, who about this time were beginning to trek back to Rajputana on hearing that works were being opened in Marwar, and because they were disappointed in their hope of obtaining food and fodder in Malwa. The Darbars in this Agency were also invited to assist these unfortunate people, nor was their co-operation invited in vain. Arrangements were, moreover, made with the Jodhpur Darbar in November to deport all those on relief works or in poor-houses. As a result of these measures, about 2,500 were deported by train from Nimach, Jaora, and Ratlam.

4. In November I visited Indore to discuss the situation with the Agent to the Governor-General. It was still hoped that early and good winter rain would save the country from anything more severe than a slight scarcity; but it was decided that every preparation should be made to combat a famine in the event of the failure of winter rains. I then visited Jaora, Ratlam, Sailana, and Piploda. I found that the Darbars were quite willing to commence famine operations as soon as the necessity arose. Inquiry showed that famine conditions were already prevalent in some parts of their territories, and at my advice early in December relief works were opened in various localities. The great difficulty which had to be encountered was want of funds. This was, however, overcome owing to His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia placing money at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor-General to be utilised in granting loans to the smaller States. In December I visited Sitamau, and advised that Darbar to also open relief works. As a matter of fact, in all these States steps had already been taken to deepen and repair wells and to sink new wells; employment was thus given to the poorer classes. I marched from Sitamau through Nahargarh, a tahsil in the Mandsaur District, to Malhargarh. Conditions seemed to vary even in contiguous villages, but the people generally complained of want and asked for help. They seemed, however, to expect that help should be given to them at their very doors. I drew the attention of the Resident in Indore to the complaints I received from the Indore villages through which I passed.

5. While I was visiting Jaora, Ratlam, Sailana, Sitamau, and Piploda, Lieutenant H. Stewart, who had been appointed as famine officer in this Agency, was touring through parts of Sitamau, Jaora, Sailana, and Ratlam. He had received instructions regarding the lines on which his enquiries should be made. His reports proved that scarcity undoubtedly existed, but that in many parts the conditions were not very intense. The lowest classes only had been affected; and these, of course, always are whenever prices range above a certain limit.

6. In the middle of December I met the Agent to the Governor-General at Ratlam, where an inspection was made of a small relief work which had been very recently opened. I accompanied Colonel Barr to Jaora, and thence to Nimach, where he was met by His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia. His Highness the Raja of Sailana also came in to Nimach to call on the Agent to the Governor-General.

During December proper relief works and poor-houses on an organized system were opened throughout the smaller States of this Agency.

7. In January I toured through the Rampura District of the Indore Darbar. The condition of the country was generally bad, and in parts there was almost a water famine. A few villages had been deserted, and the inhabitants had moved to the banks of the Chambal. Deaths had occurred among the inhabitants, while immigrants had been dying in numbers. Everything proved that famine in an acute form was prevalent, but no relief had been organized. The state of affairs was fully reported upon and brought to the notice of the Resident in Indore through the Agent to the Governor-General.

On the 24th January I met Colonel Barr at Ratlam, where a darbar was held and the Diwan, Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustomji Thanawalla, was invested with a Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire. On the 26th Colonel Barr left for Meghnagar, and I went to Jaora.

8. In February I visited Indore, and later on went to Sitamau. The poor-house was in good working order, and the relief works were attended by nearly 700 workers; besides which, some were employed on repairs to wells.

9. In March I visited Piploda and Sailana, inspecting poor-houses and relief works. They were, in my opinion, well managed, and I was thoroughly satisfied that relief on an adequate scale was being afforded. From Sailana, accompanied by Mr. Stewart, I marched to Bajna, the centre of the true Bhil population of Ratlam. At Sheogarh we were met by His Highness the Raja

and his Diwan, who accompanied us to Bajna. There we found a good relief work in progress, which was well attended, and the Bhils seemed to be thoroughly happy and content.

Nimach was visited by Mr. C. S. Bayley on the 30th March. The poor-houses and relief works in the neighbourhood were inspected. On the 31st I accompanied Mr. Bayley to Jaora.

10. My Famine Assistant, Mr. Stewart, has been out in camp since he joined, with but few breaks. He has toured extensively through the smaller States, and has inspected all the relief works. His diaries have been submitted to Government. From my own observations and his reports I am satisfied that these States have conducted famine operations with much care and energy. The management of works has been well organized, and the relief afforded has throughout been adequate. In the Nimach District two large poor-houses have been maintained for months: one was opened in October and the other late in January. Relief works have been opened in many localities; but since December they have not been well attended. The influx of numbers of starving people into the Cantonment has proved that relief works have been required. In January a poor-house was opened in Agar and works were also started, while in the Mandsaur District the earth-work and breaking metalling for a new road has afforded relief to those who have taken advantage of it. A statement showing the number of persons on relief works and on gratuitous relief on the last day of each month from October 1899 to March 1900 is appended.

11. The opium crop has naturally been very small, but fair wherever circumstances have permitted of its cultivation.

12. For the first few months of the year the general health was good. But in November small-pox broke out and was carried about by the wandering immigrants. It was prevalent throughout the Agency during December and January, but began to decrease in February. March was comparatively free from any epidemic; but as was anticipated, cholera broke out in the beginning of April. It appeared unusually early.

II.—Political.

Nimach was visited by His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia in October and December 1899, and also in January 1900.

Reference has already been made to the visits paid by Colonel Barr and Mr. Bayley.

His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia in January of this year paid a visit to Agar, and, while there, was taken ill with a very sharp attack of fever.

Jaora.—The administration of the State has been ably supervised by Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, C.S.I. On the 20th May 1899 he proceeded to England on leave on medical certificate for six months. During his absence on leave Mir Mubarak Ali, the Chief Justice of Jaora, acted for him.

His Highness the Nawab continued his studies at the Daly College at Indore until December 1899, when it was arranged that his further tuition should be left to Captain Cameron. The Nawab spent his vacation in Kashmir.

The Jaora Darbar have invested R2,50,000 in Government Promissory Notes; out of this, Promissory Notes for R2,00,000 were converted into special Promissory Notes issued to Ruling Chiefs. The revenue system is engaging the Minister's careful attention. The old system of farming villages out on a contract is being abolished, and in its place the State is dealing direct with its tenants.

Ratlam.—Although His Highness the Raja of Ratlam was installed in December 1898 with ruling powers, he has wisely left the actual administration to his Diwan, Khan Bahadur Cursetji Rustamji, C.I.E. The Chief, however, is consulted on all principal matters, and takes a satisfactory interest in the administration. He has also evinced interest in the measures taken for the relief of those subjects who are famine-stricken. I have already referred to His Highness's visit to Bajna.

His Highness was seriously ill for about four weeks in August 1899, and was attended by Colonel Gimlette, the Residency Surgeon at Indore.

His Highness the Raja's sister, who is married to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa, visited Ratlam with her husband in the month of June 1899. His Highness the Maharaja left Ratlam for Rewa after a short stay of about 10 days, returning to Ratlam to see His Highness the Raja, who was then ill, on the 25th August 1899. He stayed at Ratlam till 20th September. He came back to Ratlam and returned with his wife to Rewa on the 8th December 1899.

I have already mentioned that Colonel Barr visited Ratlam on the 11th December and again on the 24th January 1900. On the latter occasion a special darbar was held, at which the Agent to the Governor-General invested the Diwan with the Order of the Companionship of the Indian Empire. This honour was bestowed upon him on the occasion of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress' Birthday. This darbar was attended by His Highness the Raja and the principal Jagirdars and Sardars of the State; the Political Agent in Malwa, Captain Windham, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Mr. Stewart and others were also present.

The five Jagirs continue to be under the management of the State, the Jagirdars having failed to pay the amount due by them to the Darbar.

The Jagirdar of Pepal Khunti being still a minor, his Jagir is under the management of the State.

The *Talwarbandi* ceremonies of the Jagirdars of Isarthuni, Sheogarh, and Bhati Barodia, whose succession to the Jagir villages were recognized by the Ratlam Darbar, were performed by His Highness the Raja on the 5th of June and 11th and 20th August 1899 respectively.

The British Indian currency is the sole silver currency of the State.

The Judicial administration was satisfactory.

There was no boundary dispute during the year under report.

No case of plague occurred in the State during the year, but a sowar of the Central India Horse, who was sent on remount duty in Gujarat, was, on his return, found in the railway train on the 11th March 1900, suffering from bubonic plague. He was at once removed to the Plague Hospital, where he died on the 14th March 1900.

Sailana.—His Highness Raja Jaswant Singhji, of Sailana, who is ably assisted by his Diwan Pandit Raj Kishan, continued to carry on the administration of his State with interest and ability.

His Highness the Raja paid two visits to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, one at Nimach and the other at Indore.

Two sons were born to His Highness.

The Dowager Maharani of Partabgarh, the only surviving daughter of the late Raja Dule Singhji, of Sailana, who had come to Sailana for medical treatment, died at Sailana.

The Jagir of Thakur Chhatar Singh, of Semlia, who is half-brother to the present Chief of Sailana, was attached by the Sailana Darbar at the advice of the Political Agent in Malwa.

The long-pending Sayer dispute between Sailana and Ratlam has received considerable attention. The Ratlam Darbar has generously agreed to exempt all Sailana goods from import and export duties. By this concession the inhabitants will be relieved of the burden of paying double duty. The arrangement is to have effect from the 1st April 1900.

The financial condition of the State has not yet improved. It has, on the contrary, become worse owing to the heavy demand on the empty treasury during this year of famine.

The State paid off the fourth and last instalment of the succession *nazarana* during the year.

The Raja's intention of establishing two Subordinate Judges' Courts was mentioned in last year's report. This reform has now been accomplished, and has proved a boon to the people who had formerly to come some distance to Sailana to prosecute their suits.

Sitamau.—His Highness Raja Bahadur Singhji died on the 7th of April 1899, and he was succeeded by his brother Sadul Singhji, the Thakur of Chiklia. Pandit Balwant Rao Trimbak conducted the administration of the State for the period between the death of Raja Bahadur Singhji and recognition by the Government of India of the succession of Sadul Singhji to the Sitamau *gadi.*

On the 12th July 1899, Major W. H. M. Stewart went to Sitamau, and, under the orders of the Government of India, installed on the 13th July 1899, in a public darbar, Thakur Sadul Singhji, of Chiklia, as Raja of Sitamau.

His Highness acts in all matters with the advice of his Kamdar.

Owing to the bad year and inability to realise more than a third of the revenue, the State has been unable to pay anything towards the debt left by the late Raja.

Piploda.—The management of this estate is ably conducted by Thakur Kesri Singhji.

One of the Thakur's sisters was married to the grandson of His Highness the late Maharaja of Jodhpur.

The foundation stone of a small masonry bund was, at the Thakur's request, laid by the Political Agent on March the 3rd. The tank was named the Victoria Tank. The excavation has given employment to relief workers.

The long-pending dispute between the Thakur and his Jagirdar, the Thakur of Sirsi, for payment of arrears of Phalla cess has been settled.

The question of some provision for the Thakur's brothers was referred by the Thakur to the Political Agent for his advice. The Thakur's proposals seemed to be quite satisfactory, and, when at Piploda, the Political Agent took an opportunity of advising the Thakur's brothers to accept the Thakur's proposals. Three of his brothers accepted the Jagirs offered to them, but one stood out.

Lalgarh.—Diwan Hari Singh, of Lalgarh, continues to administer the estate to the satisfaction of the Political Agent, with the advice of his mother, the Thakurani, and his Kamdar.

Narwar.—Thakur Rughnath Singhji, of Narwar, died on the 28th April, and, having left no issue, the estate has devolved upon his brother, Thakur Man Singh.

The Gwalior, Indore, and Dewas Darbars were asked if they had any objection to this succession. Indore and Dewas have none, but the Gwalior Darbar have raised the question of the guarantee of the three villages held by the Thakur.

Bichrod.—Thakur Ratn Singhji died in July 1899. He nominated Dule Singh, his adopted son, as his heir and successor. This succession had been recommended by the Political Agent for sanction, but Dule Singh also died before the sanction of his succession arrived. The succession is therefore under consideration.

Uparwara.—Thakur Lachhman Singh, of Uparwara, died on the 23rd of February 1900, and the succession of his grandson, Bhairon Singh, has been recognised by the Government of India.

III.—Trade.

Owing to the failure of crops in Malwa, there has been an immense trade in grain. Large quantities have been imported from the North-Western Provinces.

Opium was sown in places where wells could supply sufficient water for irrigation.

IV.—JUDICIAL.

The Political Agent tried seven cases in his Court—*vide* Statement B.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRACY, NIMACH.

Civil.—There were three appeals to the Political Agent, in which the decrees of the Lower Court were upheld,

Criminal.—Ten appeals were presented before the Political Agent. In eight cases sentences of the Lower Court were confirmed, and in two reversed.

No sessions trial was held by the Political Agent during the year.

V.—POLICE.

Police arrangements continue to work well in the Jaora, Ratlam, and Sailana States. A great deal of extra work was thrown upon the police on account of famine.

VI.—DAKAITI.

The following cases have been reported:—

	Grain riots.	Dakaitis.
Gwalior	18	16
Indore	23	27
Jaora	5	12
Ratlam	4	14
Sailana	1	10
Sitamau	...	5
Piploda	...	...

A case of mail robbery occurred near Begun in the Indore State under the Malwa Agency.

The question of providing the Thagi and Dakaiti Department Sub-Agency with quarters at Nimach is still under consideration.

VII.—EDUCATION.

The Jaora, Ratlam, and Ujjain High Schools continue to shew progress and satisfactory results.

VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Many works have been opened throughout the Agency as relief measures. Some of the more important works are:—

(1) The Mandsaur-Sitamau road.

(2) The Nimach-Manasa road.

(3) The continuation of Piploda-Bhanpura road towards the border of Jhalawar.

IRRIGATION.

The excavation of tanks and the construction of dams have been the principal means of providing relief to the famine-stricken classes. In some cases the work will give remunerative results, and it is hoped that a greater storage of water has been ensured. Wells have been deepened and repaired, while new wells have been sunk.

IX.—BOUNDARY.

No Boundary Settlement Officer was appointed during the year.

X.—MEDICAL.

The question of the Agency Surgeon for the Malwa Agency is still under consideration by the Government of India.

The hospitals at Jaorâ and Ratlam and the dispensaries at Sailana and Sitamau are well equipped with medicines and surgical instruments, and are well looked after by the Medical Officer in charge.

The Zanana Hospital at Sitamau is open, but a female doctor has not yet been appointed, His Highness the Raja being anxious to secure, if possible, the services of a Hindu lady.

XI.—Miscellaneous.

All fairs have been stopped throughout the Agency owing to famine.

The following returns are appended:—

A.—Civil Justice.
B.—Criminal Justice.
F.A.—Provincial General.

W. M. CUBITT,
Political Agent in Malwa.

Statement showing the number of persons in the Jaora, Ratlam, Sailana, and Sitamau States and Piploda Thukrat on relief works and on gratuitous relief on the last day of each month from October 1899 to March 1900.

	On the last day of						Total.
	October 1899.	November 1899.	December 1899.	January 1900.	February 1900.	March 1900.	
On relief	2,000	6,357	10,359	6,366	10,738	25,159	60,979
On gratuitous relief	...	679	1,214	1,277	4,023	5,602	12,795

W. M. CUBITT,
Political Agent in Malwa.

CHAPTER VI.

BAGHELKHAND.

Administration Report of the Baghelkhand Agency for the year 1899-1900.

I.—General.

Captain A. F. Pinhey held charge of the Agency throughout the year. Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Weir was in medical charge during the same period. From 1st April to 24th November Lieutenant-Colonel Weir was Officiating Administrative Medical Officer in Central India in addition to his other duties.

2. *Season and Crops.*—The rainfall was below the average. The table in Appendix I shows the rainfall for the year at all places where there are rain-gauges in Baghelkhand, together with the normal falls at those places. At Sutna 28 inches, at Rewa 26 inches, and at Nagod 31 inches were recorded, the average for these places being 45, 52, and 47 inches respectively. There was a long break from the end of August to the middle of September, when it rained for two or three days in all parts of the Agency except in Maihar, Dhanwahi, Unchahera, Ramnagar and Bardi. In these districts, therefore, the crops nearly all dried up and scarcity became imminent before the end of October.

The Political Agent made a tour through the worst affected districts between the 3rd and 15th October, and decided that it was necessary to apply for the services of two Famine Assistants in order to ensure the submission of accurate information and to prevent emigration into the surrounding British Districts. The Political Agent's application was sanctioned, and Lieutenant Adams and Lieutenant Knollys arrived in November and commenced work by the 15th of that month.

A heavy fall of rain in January saved the *rabi* crops in those parts of the Agency which had not until then been affected with scarcity and improved the prospects in Sohagpur and Bardi. No crops, however, had been sown in Maihar, Unchahera, Dhanwahi and Ramnagar, and these districts will remain seriously affected until the next rainy season. There were 16,848 persons on relief works, and 363 receiving gratuitous relief on 31st March.

3. *Public Health.*—There was no epidemic disease of any sort in the Agency in the course of the year, and the public health has been good throughout. A few sporadic cases of cholera occurred at Sutna in February and March, but the disease was soon stamped out. Precautions against plague as noticed in the last year's report continued to be taken.

4. *Movement of Officers.*—Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. K. Barr, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, visited Sutna from 15th to 18th January, and was met by His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa, the Rais of Sohawal, the Raja of Kothi and the Ubaridars and the Diwan of Nagod.

The Political Agent remained constantly on tour, and, besides paying occasional visits to Rewa and Nagod, he marched through Maihar, Kothi, Jaso, portions of Baraundha and the Chaube Jagirs, and the Northern Tahsils of Rewa during his cold weather tour. The usual statement is appended showing the number of days spent on tour.

II.—Political.

5. *Rewa.*—The administration continues to be conducted satisfactorily on the lines developed during the Superintendency. His Highness the Maharaja takes a keen interest in his work, and he is ably assisted by his Secretary, Lal Janardan Singh. The prevailing scarcity will not affect the revenue collections to any great extent, as the famine area is confined to a portion of the State where there are few Darbar villages.

His Highness the Maharaja visited Ratlam three times during the year.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner paid a visit of twenty days' duration to Rewa in April 1899, and enjoyed good sport in the Rewa jungles.

The Umaria Colliery was finally taken over by the Rewa State from the Central Provinces Government on the 1st January. His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by the Political Agent, visited Umaria on the occasion.

In his Annual Administration Report for the year the Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja states—"The news of the relief of Ladysmith following closely on the relief of Kimberley and surrender of Cronje was received by His Highness on 3rd March with the greatest joy. Congratulatory telegrams to Government and Lord Roberts were despatched, and the event was celebrated by a royal salute of 101 guns and a public holiday."

6. *Nagod.*—The Raja did not return to his State from Benares during the year, although it seemed likely at one time that he was on the point of doing so. Rai Bahadur Babu Radhe Lal continues to conduct the administration in the most satisfactory manner. The Unchahera and Dhanwahi Tahsils are seriously affected with scarcity, and there were 3,438 persons on relief works and in poor-houses on the 31st March out of a total population of 84,000.

It was hoped that all old debts would have been finally paid off during the year, but, owing to the famine, it has been found necessary to borrow a sum of R60,000 to meet expenses connected with relief works and seed grain advances up to June 1900. At the same time, settlement operations have ceased for the present.

A new Assistant Diwan, Parmanand, late Revenue Inspector in the Jabalpur district, was appointed during the year, and he has been doing excellent work as Superintendent of Famine Operations.

7. *Maihar.*—The Raja was slow at first to see the necessity of drawing up a programme of famine works and to commence operations within his State, which is seriously affected. Before the close of the year, however, he had begun to take the Famine Assistant, Lieutenant Knollys, more into his confidence, and the work was progressing satisfactorily.

8. *Sohawal.*—The Raja of Sohawal, Sher Jang Bahadur Singh, died on 22nd November at the age of 46, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh, aged 22. As the title of Raja was a personal distinction, the present Chief has the title of Rais.

9. *Jaso.*—The Jagirdar of Jaso voluntarily resigned his powers and retired into private life on 10th January, and the estate is now managed by a Kamdar under the direct orders of the Political Agent.

III.—Trade.

10. There has been a good export trade in *til*, *hara* and *ghi*; but owing to insufficient rainfall, the outturn and export of linseed has been much below the average.

Trade in bamboos and lac has fallen off to a considerable extent.

IV.—Revenue and Finances.

11. *Rewa.*—There was an opening balance of R8,77,131-2-2¼, and the total receipts during the year amounted to R17,15,289-7-¼ as against an estimate of R23,57,300. The total expenditure was R18,71,403-10-5 against an estimate of R20,61,246, and the year closed with a balance of R7,21,016 14-9½. The falling off in the receipts, as compared with the estimates, is only a matter of accounts, as the amount due to the Darbar from April to December for the Umaria Colliery has not been received from Government, and could not therefore be included in the accounts.

12. *Nagod.*—See Appendix III.

Old and new debts to the extent of R5[illegible],251-13 were paid off. The loan taken from the Gwalior Darbar during the famine of 1896-97 was finally paid during the year, and a sum of R35,35[illegible]-9-10 was spent on account of the famine.

V.—Judicial.

13. Eight persons concerned in seven cases were tried in the Agency Courts, the details of which will be found in Appendix B.

14. *Rewa*.—Statements received from the Darbar show that 1,686 criminal cases involving 3,010 persons were tried during the year, and 3,655 original cases and 328 appeals were disposed of by Civil Courts out of 4,086 original cases and 345 appeals. Out of 8,101 revenue cases 6,489 have been disposed of.

The Rewa Jail has been frequently visited and found in the most satisfactory condition. The health of the prisoners has been excellent: there were only four deaths as against 17 for the last year and 75 for the year before last.

15. *Nagod*.—A statement of cases disposed of is attached (Appendix IV).

The jail is well managed and is in good order.

VI.—Dakaiti and other Serious Crimes.

16. No dakaiti cases occurred in the States under this Agency during the year.

17. *Rewa*.—Suppression of female infanticide. Out of 52 male and 58 female children born during the year in proclaimed villages, 38 boys and 36 girls were alive on the 31st March. The Department was placed under the Superintendent of Police in June 1899.

VII.—Education.

18. Statements for Rewa and Nagod will be found in Appendices V and VI.

19. *Nagod*.—The special Sardar class started last year has turned out a great success, and there are 21 boys now being trained both mentally and physically.

20. *Jaso*.—The son of the Jagirdar, aged 8 years, was entered as a student at the Daly College at Indore on the 10th March.

VIII.—Police.

21. Mr. G. J. S. Madge, Assistant Superintendent, Central India Agency Police, visited Sutna on 19th October and inspected the Agency Police force, which has now been amalgamated with the Central India Police.

The Sub-Inspector, Yakub Ali, has worked well throughout the year.

IX.—Public Works.

22. *Rewa*.—The construction of the light railway between Sutna and Rewa has not yet been commenced, but it was decided to have a proper survey made during the year, and Mr. Phillimore, an Engineer of the East Indian Railway, was specially deputed for the work from July to October. The revised estimates amount to ₹7,61,810, which include two large bridges, and the work can now be undertaken at any time when sufficient funds are forthcoming.

X.—Boundaries.

23. Lieutenant J. H. K. Stewart, Boundary Settlement Officer, completed his boundary settlement work and left the Agency on the 18th June. He settled in all 9 cases (including 2 in 1898-99): of these 7 were appealed against, of which three cases were returned by the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India to the Political Agent for revision. These latter cases were enquired into afresh and decided during the course of the year.

A case between Kilora of Baraundha and Digri of Kothi was also settled by the Political Agent.

XI.—Medical.

24. A new dispensary for the treatment of out-door patients was opened on the 1st July at Unchahera in the Nagod State, and the Agency Surgeon reports that the work there has progressed very satisfactorily.

25. The plague inspection arrangements at Sutna Railway Station have been carried on efficiently throughout the year.

26. Vaccination has not yet been introduced into Maihar.

XII.—Miscellaneous.—Interstatal jurisdiction.

27. No difficulty has been experienced in this Agency in regard to the observation of the rules for the extradition of criminals between States in Central India.

The Jagirdar of Bhaisaunda raised certain objections to the extradition of certain Kanjars to the Kothi State, but the objections were overruled by the Agency, and the accused were made over to Kothi.

Nagod and Paldeo each extradited one person to Jaso and Kothi respect ively, and Bhaisaunda sent three to Kothi.

One person was received by Baraundha from Panna in the Bundelkhand Agency.

Sutna, E. I. R.; *The 30th April 1900.*

R. B. BERKELEY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

CHAPTER VII.

BUNDELKHAND.

Administration Report of the Bundelkhand Agency for the year 1899-1900.

I.—General.

1. Lieutenant C. B. Thornhill held charge of the Agency from the 1st to the 5th of April 1899, from which date up to the 31st of March 1900 Captain C. H. Pritchard continued to be in charge.

2. Charge of the Cantonment Magistrate's office was held by the following officers and for the dates mentioned:—

Lieutenant C. B. Thornhill from 1st April 1899 to 25th June 1899.

Lieutenant D. A'C. Brownlow from 26th June 1899 to 17th January 1900.

Major J. P. W. Spankie from 18th January 1900 to 31st March 1900.

3. During the year under report the rainfall amounted to 42·82 inches or 5·98 inches below the average of 48·8 inches.

The general features of the rainfall may be said to have been excessive rain during June and a deficiency, though not of any moment, during July and a marked deficiency in August. This marked deficiency in August and the continuance of the drought far into September reduced the outturn of the *kharif* in most of the States very considerably, and especially in respect to the *kodon* and rice crops, which have been, generally speaking, a failure throughout the Agency, but the *til* crop has been a record one over an equally wide area, so much so that cultivators have been able to pay their revenue from the *til* produce alone. The high rates at which all kinds of food-grains have been selling has naturally resulted in much profit to the cultivator, and has to a large extent counteracted the effect of a less than normal *kharif* outturn.

The *kharif* harvest has been at least a 10-anna, and on the average a 12-anna, one in all States and *jagirs*, except in the Datia State and in the western portion of the Orchha State and in the Gulganj Tahsil of the Bijawar State, and in the Malaira, Bakhshwaha, Raipura, and Shahnagar parganas of the Panna State and in Ganjpathar pargana of the Ajaigarh State, in which areas the outturn has averaged 5 to 8 annas.

4. Owing to the long break in the rains in August and the deficiency not being adequately made up by the rainfall in September, the area sown for the *rabi* in 1899-1900 was under the normal. The outturn of the *rabi* has been slightly under the normal over the whole Agency. In parts of Panna, Ajaigarh, Bijawar, and Datia the outturn has been considerably deficient.

In January 1900, there was rain in all parts of the Agency, which much improved the agricultural situation.

5. It is satisfactory to note that Bundelkhand has escaped famine during the year 1899-1900. The agricultural situation can perhaps be suitably described by "slight scarcity" in parts. Prices of food-grains have been high over the whole Agency, and this has caused slight distress in parts to the poorer cultivators and to the labouring population.

Test relief works have been opened in parts of the Orchha and Datia States and in the Gulganj Tahsil of the Bijawar State and in the Rajpura and Shahnagar Tahsils of the Panna State and in the Ganjpathar Tahsil of the Ajaigarh State.

The lucid and easily workable instructions drawn up by Captain Ewbank, R.E., in respect to the rate of wages, the organization of labour, and the management of relief works in Native States in Bundelkhand have been followed by all States in which test relief works have been opened.

Every endeavour has been made, by means of piece work and payment of wages in grain instead of cash, to ensure that these works shall be effective tests of the extent of distress and to prevent the Darbars being loaded with the maintenance of a population which is not really in need of relief.

The *mohwa* harvest, from which complete protection from distress was confidently expected, has unfortunately failed. The average outturn throughout the Agency is not expected to be more than 4 to 6 annas. The pressure and distress caused by the high prices of food-grains will naturally be considerably accentuated, and it is probable that the numbers seeking relief on the test relief works will considerably increase when the *mohwa* harvest, such as it is, has been eaten.

6. The Political Agent was on tour for 165 days in the year, and visited the States of Datia, Samthar, Panna, Charkhari, Ajaigarh, Bijawar, Chhatarpur, Baoni, and Sarila, and the *jagirs* of Jigni, Beri, Garrauli, Dhurwai, Bijna, Banka Pahari, Tori Fathpur, Bihat, and Gaurihar.

During the cold weather tour flying visits were made from the headquarters camp, and in this way the Political Agent was able to himself see and judge of the agricultural situation in out-of-the-way parts of the Agency lying distant from the usual round. During the month of April 1900, the Datia State has again been visited, and the tour extended through the length of the State to Seonrha and back. The Orchha State was also visited, and a diagonal tour from south-west to north-east was made across it during the same month.

7. During the year under report Captain W. Ewbank, R.E., sent in his report on famine relief projects in States in the Agency.

Extracts from the report, together with plans, have been supplied to the States concerned. The instructions and plans have been so drawn up, and the sites and alignments of the *bandhs* so marked by pillars or stones, that the Darbars should find it easy to understand the plans and estimates and to carry out the works at any time. The report also embodies a most useful "Bundelkhand Famine Code," which has received the approval of Government. The Famine Code is now under translation.

II.—Political Review.

8. *Orchha.*—The Vakil of the State, Mir Didar Husain, was granted the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction by the Government of India.

9. The Orchha Darbar will, it is hoped, now consent to adopt the Government currency in lieu of the much depreciated Gajashahi currency.

In accordance with instructions received through the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India from the Government of India, the Political Agent during his recent visit to Tikamgarh explained the disadvantages of retaining the Gajashahi currency and the measures proposed for carrying out its conversion into Kaldar currency fully to His Highness the Maharaja. The Darbar and His Highness the Maharaja have both been since officially addressed in the matter by the Political Agent, and it has been arranged that in fifteen days' time a reply shall be sent to the Political Agent, and that the Diwan of the State shall attend at Nowgong to further discuss and arrange the necessary measures to secure the conversion of the Gajashahi currency to Kaldar currency.

10. *Datia.*—In December 1899 the Political Agent discussed with His Highness the Maharaja and the Diwan measures for the conversion of the several currencies (*viz.*, Rajashahi, Balashahi, Nanashahi and Gajashahi) in the Datia State into Kaldar currency.

His Highness the Maharaja accepted the measures proposed by the Political Agent.

Definite information as to the progress of these measures has not yet been received from the Darbar. It is hoped that by April 1901 the conversion of these depreciated currencies into Kaldar currency will be an accomplished fact.

11. The differences between the Datia Darbar and the Barauni Thakurs have not caused any trouble during the year under report.

Several of the long-standing disputes between the Thakurs themselves have been submitted to Panchayat for settlement, and it is hoped that by this means the many disputes between different factions of the Thakurs may, in course of time, be satisfactorily settled.

12. *Samthar.*—His Highness the Maharaja Birsingh Deo Bahadur, of Samthar, was married to a cousin of Gopal Singh, a Jagirdar in the Gwalior State, on the 20th January 1900.

13. *Panna.*—In May 1899 the Chief's sister was married to the Jagirdar of Beri.

14. In November the Chief proceeded on a pilgrimage to Benares and Muttra.

15. During last cold weather and recently during April 1900, His Highness the Maharaja Madho Singh has himself personally toured through the affected portions of his State and given his personal attention to the opening of test relief works.

16. The improvement in the dress and discipline of the police force throughout the State is noticeable, and it is hoped that this outward sign of efficiency will be resolutely maintained.

17. *Charkhari.*—The Vakil of the State, Munshi Kashi Prasad, was granted the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction.

18. In November 1899 Ali Muhammad, a pensioned Risaldar of British Native Cavalry, in the employ of the State, was murdered in the most barefaced way just outside his house in Charkhari town. The case has given rise to some comment, and Sardar Bahadur Dyal Singh, Inspector of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department in Bundelkhand, was deputed to assist the State police in the investigation. It is hoped that the police have secured the real murderer, but the accused has yet to go before a Court for trial.

19. *Chhatarpur.*—Rai Bahadur Lala Bansidhar, Diwan of the State, died at Agra on the 15th of January 1900.

Lala Gurbakhsh Ray, who has acted as Diwan during Lala Bansidhar's absence on sick leave, was recommended for appointment as Diwan, and this recommendation has received the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

20. His Highness the Maharaja Vishwanath Singh has shewn during the year under report a very laudable energy in the restoration of the ruined palaces at Mau of Raja Chhatrasal.

A good deal of work has been done in excavating portions of the buildings which had become covered with earth, and in the repair and preservation of the buildings.

The palaces now present a far more imposing appearance. It is hoped that His Highness will in a year or two be able to give effect to his intention of restoring the old palaces to something of their former appearance, and of making them habitable, and thereby securing to future generations these admirable mementoes of the founder of the Bundela dynasties.

21. *Ajaigarh.*—On the 22nd December 1899 a son was born to the Chief's second son, Jaypal Singh.

22. *Bijawar.*—His Highness the Maharaja Bhan Pratap Singh died at Bijawar on the 15th of September 1899.

Sanction of the Government of India to the succession of Raja Bahadur Sawant Singh, the adopted son of the late Maharaja, to the Bijawar Chiefship has not yet been received.

23. The State continued under the supervision of the Political Agent during the whole year.

24. The Government of India was pleased to grant the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction to Munshi Bhawani Prasad, Diwan of the State.

25. Naib Diwan Hoti Lal resigned his post in February 1900.

26. The post of Naib Diwan has been abolished as too expensive and unnecessary, and a post of Revenue Inspector has been created instead.

Suitable Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars have been appointed to each Tahsil. Patwari Circles have been constituted and Patwaris appointed. The system of Sadr, Tahsil, and Patwari's accounts has been completely re-organized and a capable accountant appointed for the general supervision and check of all State accounts. Patwaris' village papers have been introduced in concise and easily workable forms.

A pensioned Sub-Inspector of the North-Western Provinces police has been appointed Inspector of the State police, and the administration and discipline of the police force and work in the State is undergoing complete re-organization.

27. *Baoni.*—The State continued under the administration of the Agency during the year under report.

28. On the 24th December 1899 a daughter was born to His Highness the Nawab.

29. In order to secure that the Nawab shall obtain knowledge and experience of the administration of the State, the Superintendent was directed to place cases connected with each department of the State administration before the Nawab and to take his opinion on the same. A monthly list of cases referred to the Nawab is submitted to the Political Agent. It is hoped that by this means the Nawab may learn administrative work and render himself capable of undertaking the management of his State, when the heavy debts owed by the State have been liquidated.

30. The same system of accounts for Sadr and Tahsil and Patwaris, as in Bijawar, has been introduced in the Baoni State during the year under report.

The redistribution and re-organization of the Tahsil and Patwari staff is in progress.

31. Munshi Sharfu-d-din, Revenue Officer of the State, retired on pension, owing to old age, in March 1900. The post of Revenue Officer has been abolished as too expensive and unnecessary.

The Superintendent and the Revenue Peshkar can easily carry on the work done by the Revenue Officer.

32. *Sarila.*—The State continued under the management of the Agency during the year under report.

33. A re-organization of the system of accounts and of the Patwari establishment and Patwari papers has been carried out on the same lines as in Bijawar.

Hashtbhaya Jagirs.

34. *Bijna.*—The Political Agent visited Bijna in October 1899. The financial condition of the *jagir* would not appear to be satisfactory, and the administrative machinery of the *jagir* is weak and ineffective.

35. The Political Agent visited Banka-Pahari and Tori-Fathpur in October 1899.

36. The Hashtbhaya *jagirs* require more regular visiting and looking after by the Political Agent, if their administrative system is to be improved up to the standard which exists in other Native States and *jagirs* at the present day.

37. *Dhurwai.*—The *jagir* continues under the management of the Agency.

38. Suitable allowances were fixed for the Jagirdar and his co-sharers.

39. The system of accounts and Patwari papers adopted during the year for other States under Agency management has been introduced in the Dhurwai *jagir*. Patwari circles have been constituted and Patwaris appointed.

A small police force has been organized.

40. There has been no trouble of any sort between the Jagirdar and sharers during the year under report.

41. *Jigni.—Garrauli.*

The system referred to in connection with the Baoni State has been introduced in order to secure that the minor Jagirdar shall learn the work of administration of the *jagir*.

42. The system of accounts adopted during the year for other States under management has been introduced in the *jagir*.

43. *Beri.*—In May 1899 the Jagirdar was married to the sister of His Highness the Maharaja Madho Singh, of Panna.

III.—Trade.

44. No trade statistics are received in the Agency.

45. The attention which the question of the construction of light feeder railway lines in the Agency has received during the year is noted under the head "Public Works."

46. In October 1899 it was found that the States of Orchha and Datia had issued orders very much to this effect—"Grain sufficient for the food of the population and for the sowing of the fields is to be retained, and any excess over this may be exported."

This meant, in practice, that the export of food-grains was prohibited.

The selfishness of this policy and the serious calamity which would befall these States were British districts to enforce similar retaliatory measures, and the consequent need for complete reciprocity, were pointed out to these States.

All the States in the Agency reported that orders had been issued that no restrictions of any sort should be placed on the export of grain.

IV.—Judicial.

47. *Vide* Appendices A, B, P.

48. The rules regarding reciprocity in interstatal extradition of criminals have worked satisfactorily.

49. *Sanorias or Chandrabedis.*—There are Chandrabedis in Orchha, Datia, and Alampur.

Captain Colvin, when Political Agent in Bundelkhand in 1898, drew up rules to secure the surveillance of Chandrabedis in these States. Quarterly returns are submitted by these States showing the Chandrabedis present and absent. No Chandrabedis are allowed to leave the State without a pass. These rules have been found to work satisfactorily in securing a more thorough surveillance over the doings and whereabouts of these professional thieves.

V.—Police.

50. In connection with the incorporation of the Nowgong Agency and Cantonment police in a general force for Central India, the re-organization of the strength of the Nowgong force and the re-distribution of police outposts have received attention during the year under report.

The question has arisen whether the Agency fund, under the existing proposals, is not asked to contribute more than its fair share towards the Central India Agency Police Fund. This question requires settlement.

VI.—Dakaiti.

51. The number of dakaitis reported during the year was 12 against 5 committed during the last year.

They are divided as shown below:—

(1) Orchha	3	(4) Panna	1
(2) Datia	4	(5) Charkhari	2
(3) Samthar	1	(6) Bijawar	1

52. *Orchha*—

(1) Dakaiti was committed at Rawatpura on the 4th May 1899.

(2) Dakaiti was committed at Jura Buzurg on the 15th November 1899.

(3) Dakaiti was committed on the boundary of Mauza Barorakhel on the 23rd November 1899.

Eighteen persons were concerned in these three dakaitis, of whom 6 have been arrested and 12 are at large. The (1) Rawatpura dakaiti was worked out by the Darbar police; the other two dakaitis have not as yet been worked out. One Bihari was convicted and sentenced by the Darbar Courts to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years for the Rawatpura dakaiti. All the three dakaitis were apparently committed by local *badmashes*.

53. *Datia*—

(1) Dakaiti was committed at Mauza Basai on the 26th August 1899.

(2) Dakaiti was committed at Mauza Rajapur *alias* Bonda-ka-kua on the 9th of November 1899.

(3) Dakaiti was committed at Dongarpur on the 16th of November 1899.

(4) Dakaiti was committed at Khiria on the 3rd February 1900.

There were 68 to 74 persons concerned in these four dakaitis.

Not one of these dakaitis has been worked out as yet.

It was suggested to the Darbar that the State should apply for the services of the Inspector, Thagi and Dakaiti Department, but the Darbar seemed to be jealous of outside assistance, and protested that the State police could work out the cases.

54. *Samthar*.—The dakaiti committed at Bhajaund on the 14th June 1899 remains still unworked out. Ten or twelve dakaits concerned in the case are at large.

55. *Panna*.—(1) One dakaiti was committed near the Malgana Chauki near the village of Sarwa on the 17th of May 1899. The Darbar police worked out the case. Seven persons were concerned in this dakaiti; of these one Madhava was arrested and was convicted and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for seven years by the Political Agent. The remaining persons are still at large.

56. *Charkhari*—

(1) Dakaiti was committed in the jungle in the neighbourhood of the Khakra and Rewai villages on the 30th April 1900.

(2) Dakaiti was committed in the jungle in the neighbourhood of Lohpuri village.

Sixteen men were concerned in the first dakaiti, and 14 were arrested and were tried, but were all acquitted by the Darbar.

Six persons were concerned in the second dakaiti. All are at large. The complainant, who was severely wounded by the dakaits, has lately died.

57. *Bijawar*.—A dakaiti was committed in the jungle in the neighbourhood of Mauza Nayagaon on the 19th August 1899. Eight dakaits were concerned in this dakaiti, and are all at large. The dakaits are Kanjars, and their names are known.

58. A case of poisoning was brought to notice by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department. In this case Lala Chhote, accused No. 1, died in custody before judgment was delivered. The second accused, Mohan, was sentenced to pay a fine of R500 or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for five years. The third accused was sentenced to pay a fine of R100 or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year.

The offence was committed at Datia on the 5th of October 1897, but was not reported until June 1899.

VII.—Public Works.

59. *Nowgong-Harpalpur Railway (tramway)*.—Nothing has been heard from the Indian Midland Railway about the construction of a light railway from Harpalpur to Nowgong.

The want is much felt.

60. *Damoh-Panna-Atarra Railway (tramway).*—During the year a report and an estimate were received from the Indian Midland Railway.

These were sent to the Chiefs of Panna and Ajaigarh. The Panna Darbar expressed its willingness to cede free of compensation all uncultivated and unculturable land required for railway purposes. The Darbar asks for compensation for cultivated land, and that all trees, etc., standing on the ceded land and any diamonds or minerals, which are found in the excavation necessary for the railway, shall be handed over to the Darbar.

61. In respect to the proposal to carry the railway line from Harpalpur to Nowgong through Chhatarpur to the Chhatarpur-Panna boundary, the Panna Darbar expresses its inability to incur the cost of extending the line from the Chhatarpur-Panna boundary to the proposed Damoh-Atarra Railway.

Similarly the Chhatarpur Darbar is disinclined to incur the cost of extension of the line from Nowgong to Chhatarpur to the Chhatarpur-Panna boundary.

62. No final reply has yet been received from the Ajaigarh Darbar in respect to the cession of land free of compensation for the portion of the Damoh-Atarra Railway which will lie in Ajaigarh territory.

63. *Orchha.*—His Highness the Maharaja takes a great personal interest in the construction of irrigation tanks.

The Orchha report as to Public Works in progress during the year has not reached the Agency for embodiment in this report. But the Political Agent from his own personal inspection is able to note as follows:—

> Close to the town of Tikamgarh the completion of an excellent irrigation work of three tanks leading one into another has been in hand, and also the completion of a large tank close under Tikamgarh fort, which will form an ornamental lake as well as an irrigation work.
>
> A duct some miles in length is under construction, and a large area of cultivated land will thereby be brought under irrigation from the Jatara tank, which holds a large supply of water.

64. *Roads and Communications.*—The attention of the Darbars has been particularly directed during the year under report to the advantages of improving communications, and especially to the construction of feeder roads for railways.

65. *Orchha*—

(*i*) Tikamgarh-Baori,
Hira Nagar-Digora,
Barwa Sagar (railway station);

(*i*) Not much work has apparently been done on this road during the year, but the improvement of the road is engaging the Darbar's attention and will be taken in hand on funds being available.

(*ii*) Tikamgarh-Supa Nala (to Mau railway station): metal collected will be consolidated during the rains of 1900, and trees are being planted by the roadside.

(*iii*) Tikamgarh-Banpur-Lalitpur (railway station): the Orchha Darbar has agreed to bear half the cost of constructing a masonry causeway across the bed of the Jamni river. Plans and estimates for the causeway have been prepared, and it is hoped that the work will be taken in hand.

66. *Datia.*—The construction of the roads mentioned below as first class roads is in progress—

(*i*) Datia to Baroni (8 miles).

(*ii*) Datia to Sonagir Sacred Hill (6 miles).

The Datia State is very badly off in the matter of communications. There is practically only one through communication in the south-west corner

of the State, the Datia-Gwalior road, which is an Imperial road, towards the cost of upkeep of which the Datia State pays nothing.

It is very desirable that the following roads should be commenced as second class roads, the metalling of them being taken in hand as funds permit:—

(*i*) Datia-Indargarh-Seonhra: this road is much needed to link up the Indargarh and Seonhra tahsils with head-quarters, and as a means of communication through the length of the State.

(*ii*) Seonhra-Nadigaon: this road is much needed to link up the Nadigaon tahsil with head-quarters.

(*iii*) Datia-Bhandair } to improve the communications in the south-
(*iv*) Datia-Unao } east portion of the State.

67. *Charkhari*—

(*i*) Sanaura-Imlia road. Four culverts out of ten culverts required have been constructed during the year on the Sanaura-Imlia road (6 miles), and the road has been repaired.

(*ii*) Chandla-Lauri-Mahoba road. The portion of the Chandla-Lauri-Mahoba road in Charkhari territory has been completed.

68. *Chhatarpur*—

(*i*) Chandla-Lauri-Mahoba road. In Chhatarpur territory earthwork has been completed throughout on the Chandla-Lauri-Mahoba road, and the collection of metal is in progress—one bridge at mile 15 remains to be constructed.

(*ii*) Ganj-Rainagar road. One causeway and seven culverts have been constructed during the year, and ordinary repairs have been done to earthwork.

(*iii*) Bamitha-Rajnagar Road. The construction of this road has been commenced.

69. *Bijawar*—

(*i*) Bijawar-Mahtgawan road. Some 8 miles of this road will be metalled during the year 1900.

(*ii*) Bamnora-Nimtoria road (7 miles): a fair-weather road has been made.

(*iii*) Bamnora-Malaira road (7 miles): the portion in Bijawar territory will be made into a fair-weather road during 1900.

(*iv*) Forest roads—

(*a*) Bijawar to Bajna,
(*b*) Bajna to Shahgarh,
(*c*) Shahgarh to Dharampura,
(*d*) Dharampura to Bijawar,
} Will be constructed during 1900.

These roads will link up the Bajna and Shahgarh tahsils with head-quarters, and will open up a very rough tract of country, and, it is hoped, increase the revenue of the Bijawar Forest Department.

70. *Sarila*—

(*i*) Sarila to Jalalpur road (4 miles).

(*ii*) Sarila to Rath-Kalpi road (5 miles).

It is hoped that these fair-weather roads will be constructed during 1900.

71. *Tori-Fatehpur Dhurwai Bijna*—

(*i*) Pandwaha-Tori Fatehpur-Dhurwai-Bijna road (12 miles): it is hoped that this fair-weather road will be constructed during 1900. Part of the Dhurwai portion has already been constructed.

VIII.—Boundary.

72. There has been no Boundary Officer during the year in this Agency.

The following cases await settlement by a Boundary Settlement Officer:—

1. Sujanpura / Orchha *versus* Bangaon / Jhansi.
2. Kumarra / Orchha *versus* Simraho / Jhansi.
3. Lachhmanpura / Orchha *versus* Nanora / Jhansi.
4. Chharawal / Hamirpur *versus* Rehgaon / Charkhari.
5. Math Rampora / Orchha *versus* Dongri / Jhansi.

Demarcation of an already settled boundary.

73. Lieutenant Bigg-Wither has been appointed Boundary Settlement Officer for Bundelkhand, and it is hoped that he will be able to take up the settlement of the above cases in the above order during the hot weather, 1900.

74. Birsingpore / Panna *versus* Sabhapore / Sohawal.

The Panna Darbar complained that in the month of March 1899 a new building had been erected near pillar No. 2 by Dasrath Bharbhuja of Sohawal, in contravention of the conditions laid down by the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India in his order dated the 29th January 1883. The Political Agent in Baghelkhand with the Political Agent in Bundelkhand inspected the boundary, and a decision was arrived at that the building should be pulled down. It was ordered at the same time that a careful survey map of the line between pillar No. 1 and the foot of the *bandh* below pillar No. 6 should be made, and that in future both sides should be careful to erect no new building even on the site of an old building without the sanction of the Political Agent.

It is hoped that this latter order and the preparation of the map will preclude the possibility of disputes of this nature arising in future in respect to this boundary.

IX.—Medical.

75. The office of Agency Surgeon was held during the year by the following officers and for the periods stated—

(1) Lieutenant-Colonel P. F. O'Connor, I.M.S., from 1st April to 9th May 1899.

(2) Captain A. E. Berry, I.M.S., from the 10th of May to 31st of July 1899.

(3) Lieutenant-Colonel P. F. O'Connor, I.M.S., from the 1st of August to the 5th of November 1899.

(4) Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston, R.A.M.C., from the 6th of November to the 27th of November 1899.

(5) Captain A. E. Berry, I.M.S., from the 28th of November 1899 to the 11th of March 1900.

(6) Lieutenant A. H. O. Young, R.A.M.C., from the 12th of March to the 31st of March 1900.

76. The appointment of Captain C. M. Moore, I.M.S., as a whole-time Agency Surgeon was notified in the *Gazette of India*, *vide* Notification No. 293-G., dated the 16th of February 1900, but he has not yet taken up his duties in the Bundelkhand Agency.

The great need for the early appointment of a permanent Agency Surgeon is emphasized by the many changes above noted, in officers who have held charge of the appointment during the year under report.

The inspection of dispensaries of States by the Political Agent during the cold weather tour this year shows the great need there is for general control and supervision in medical work in the Agency by an Agency Surgeon and the great scope for valuable work which lies before that officer when he eventually takes charge of his appointment.

77. The average daily attendance of out-patients at the Charitable Dispensary was 39·50 against 42·52 last year.

The daily average number of in-patients was 24·60.

78. No cholera was reported from any State in the Agency.

X.—Miscellaneous.

79. The sale of the house of the Principal of the Rajputana College to the American Mission was abandoned, and it has been decided that the house shall be purchased by Government as a residence for the Agency Surgeon.

Another plot of land of some 13½ acres in area in a more suitable site near the Dhauria Nala within the civil lines is to be leased to the Mission. The conditions of lease have been approved by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, and all that now remains to complete the transfer of the land is the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General to the deed of lease which has been submitted for his approval.

The Rajkumar College building and boarding-houses have been purchased by Government. The College building will be adapted as an office for the Political Agent in Bundelkhand, and the boarding-houses will be used for the Office of the Inspector, Thagi and Dakaiti Department, and for other Agency purposes.

Estimates for additions and alterations to the buildings have been submitted for sanction.

80. *States and Jagirs under Agency supervision or management.*—The officer responsible to the Political Agent for the administration of each State or *jagir* under Agency management has been required to submit a monthly diary to the Political Agent, in which he shows briefly the tour and inspection and other work in which he has been engaged each day during the month under report.

The Head of the Police and the Revenue Inspector in each State or *jagir* under Agency management has been required to submit to the Political Agent in Bundelkhand a similar monthly diary.

Each State or *jagir* under Agency management now submits to the Agency in the usual British district form monthly returns of criminal case-work disposed of by the Courts of the State or *jagir*.

Considerable trouble has been taken to secure a system and forms of accounts for States and *jagirs* under Agency management which shall be simple and easy of check.

The system and forms devised for Sadr, Tahsil, and Patwaris' accounts have been adopted in all States and *jagirs* under Agency management. An abstract statement is submitted monthly to the Agency, by means of which the Political Agent can exercise complete supervision and control over the Receipts and Expenditure of each State and *jagir* under Agency management.

When it is necessary to take any State or *jagir* under management, this system and forms of accounts can be applied at once, and in this way efficient and systematic account administration can be secured from the outset.

One uniform set of Patwaris' papers adapted from those in use in British India, but abridged and made as simple as possible, has been introduced in all States and *jagirs* under Agency management. The object of these measures has been to render the control of the Political Agent over the administration of States and *jagirs* under Agency management more effective and complete.

Work of Criminal Courts in Sanad States and Jagirs.

81. Sanad States, to the Chiefs of which a personal *sanad* of plenary criminal powers has been granted, now submit to the Agency a quarterly return of criminal cases in which the accused have been sentenced to transportation, or imprisonment for life.

Jagirs now submit to the Agency a quarterly return of criminal case work. This return has been found necessary in order to secure proper supervision over criminal case-work in *jagirs* as required by letter No. 2381-I., dated the 28th of May 1887, from the Government of India to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

C. H. PRITCHARD, *Captain*,
Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

The 27th April 1900.

PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

CHAPTER VIII.

Administration Report of the Public Works Department in the Central India Agency for the year 1899-1900.

CIVIL WORKS—IMPERIAL.

1. *Revenue.*—So far as it is at present known, the realisations for the year 1899-1900 are expected to amount to ₹14,500 in round figures, against the budget and revised estimates of ₹10,000 and ₹12,000 respectively.

The actuals for 1898-99 were ₹10,905.

2. *Expenditure.*—The table beneath affords information regarding the year's outlay as far as it is known at present. The supplementary accounts may affect the figures given below :—

	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.	Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.	Approximate Expenditure, 1899-1900.
	₹	₹	₹
Expenditure in India	2,84,000	2,85,000	2,83,500
„ in England	4,000	7,500	3,400
Loss by exchange	2,000		
TOTAL	2,90,000	2,92,500	2,86,900

The expenditure in India is only approximate such as is known so far, and is compared with the revised estimate as under :—

	Revised Estimate, 1899-1900.	Approximate Expenditure, 1899-1900.
	₹	₹
Civil buildings, works, and repairs	50,400	47,354
Communications	1,38,200	1,39,208
Establishment	86,600	89,465
Tools and Plant	9,100	6,370
		2,82,397
Suspense	700	1,132
Balance lapsed	...	1,471
TOTAL	2,85,000	2,85,000

The following outlay was, in addition, incurred on account of contributions:—

	R
From Native States	10,159
„ Local Funds	61,190
„ Civil Department	3,256

Civil Buildings—Major Works.

3. The works under this head completed or in progress during the year are classified beneath.

(i) *Administration.*

Additions and alterations to the Treasury Office buildings at Indore—

	R
Estimate	2,898
Actuals	2,642

(ii) *Jails.*

Central India Agency Jail at Indore:—

(*a*) The work of constructing three additional wards was started during the year and is in progress—

	R
Estimate	15,164
Expenditure during the year	6,023

(*b*) Two blocks of new quarters constructed for Jail Barkandazes during 1899-1900—

	R
Estimate	9,824
Actuals	10,041

Civil Buildings—Minor Works.

(i) *Administration.*

4. Deepening of wells attached to the administrative buildings at Indore—

	R
Estimate	938
Expenditure	163

(ii) *Political Agencies.*

Providing stone shelves, new doors, sun-shades, latrine, etc., for the English and vernacular offices of the Political Agent in Malwa at Nimach—

	R
Estimate	551
Actuals	510

(iii) *Jails.*

(*a*) *Nowgong Jail.*—Roofing of the verandah commenced in 1898-99 and completed during the year—

	R
Estimate	1,791
Actuals	1,993

(*b*) *Central India Agency Jail at Indore:*—

(1) Additions and alterations in the old Barkandaz quarters and the guard-room attached to the Jail—

	R
Estimate	835
Actuals	849

(2) Nimach stone pavement and new ceiling in the dispensary ward of the Jail—

	₹
Estimate	585
Actuals	605

(iv) *Cemeteries.*

Extending the *Indore Cemetery* and widening the culvert on its approach road—

	₹
Estimate	1,243
Actuals	1,235

(v) *Public Works Department.*

Buildings.—Paving with Nimach stone the ground floor of quarters in the Superintending Engineer's and Examiner's office block, occupied by Mr. Ford, Mechanic of the Public Works Department Workshops at Indore—

	₹
Estimate	553
Actuals	584

COMMUNICATIONS—MAJOR WORKS.

5. *Extension of the Kohari River Causeway.*—Started during 1898-99—

	₹
Estimate	2,910
Outlay during 1899-1900	731
Total outlay inclusive of that in 1898-99	1,634

Collection of materials is completed, and one retaining wall has been erected during the year. Work has been delayed owing to the considerable quantity of water in the river up to 31st March 1900..

COMMUNICATIONS—MINOR WORKS.

6. (*a*) *Paved Causeway across the Khorampor Nala* on the Agra-Bombay road was completed during the year—

	₹
Estimate	1,340
Actuals	1,240

(*b*) *Ken River Causeway.*—Providing additional stone posts and repairing the piping of hand-railing along the causeway—

	₹
Estimate	564
Actuals	555

(*c*) Dry stone pavement across the bed of the Narbada River at Khalghat on Agra-Bombay road—

	₹
Estimate	788
Actuals	713

(*d*) *Dâk bungalow at Nimach.*—Constructing a stable and a chaukidar's house for the bungalow—

	₹
Estimate	592
Actuals	583

(*e*) Deepening a well on the Agra-Bombay road passing through the Indore Residency—

	₹
Estimate	507
Actuals	157

REPAIRS—IMPERIAL.

7. All the roads and buildings in Central India in charge of this Department were kept in good order during the year 1899-1900.

LOCAL FUNDS.

8. The important works carried out during the year from these contributions are detailed below :—

(i) *Opium cess collections.*

(*a*) *Jhabua-Meghnagar Road.*—A revised estimate for this work was sanctioned during the year for R72,625 (inclusive of R13,401 for share of Establishment and Tools and Plant charges).

The expenditure on the road from opium cess collections was R16,745 during the year, and R23,783 has, in addition, been expended from Abkari collections.

The total outlay up to 31st March 1900 amounted to R40,528. The work is in progress.

(*b*) *Mandsaur-Sitamau road.*—Is estimated to cost R20,204 (exclusive of R4,950 for share of Establishment and Tools and Plant charges). A sum of R552 only was expended during the year on this work. It is in progress.

(*c*) *Kulhar-Pathari Road.*—This work, which has been in progress since 1897-98, was completed during 1899-1900.

	R
Estimate exclusive of Establishment and Tools and Plant at 24½ per cent.	21,872
Actuals	24,185

(*d*) Deepening the well in the opium godown at Indore—

	R
Estimate	599
Actuals	205

(ii) *Abkari Collections.*

(*a*) *Jhabua-Meghnagar Road.*—An outlay of R783 was incurred from this fund on the original alignment. A shorter route has since been adopted and a revised estimate sanctioned for R72,525. During the year R23,000 have been expended on this work from Abkari collections in addition to R16,745 from the opium cess collections.

(*b*) *Wells*—

(1) Six now wells have been sunk for the Residency Bazaar at Indore during 1899-1900 at a cost aggregating R406 against an estimate of R983 exclusive of Establishment and Tools and Plant charges.

(2) Some of the public wells in the Residency Bazaar have been deepened during the year—

	R
Estimate	1,994
Expenditure	700

(*c*) *Jail—Nimach.*—The work of converting the old meat market into a suitable jail was sanctioned during the year—

	R
Estimate exclusive of Establishment and Tools and Plant charges	2,430
Actuals	2,428

The bill for this work having been received too late, no payment could be effected during the year.

(iii) *Charitable Hospital at Indore.*

(*a*) An estimate amounting to R22,375 has been sanctioned for constructing an Eye Hospital with two additional wards for the Indore Charitable Hospital, debitable to private subscriptions and to an allotment of R9,000 from the Abkari collections, mentioned in the last year's report.

The Government of India have waived the usual charge for Establishment and Tools and Plant for this contributional work as a special case.

(*b*) An estimate for sinking a new well for the proposed Eye Hospital at Indore was sanctioned during the year, and R597 were expended against the estimate of R2,715. The work is in progress.

(iv) *Dhar contributions.*

A well was deepened in the compound of the Dhar Kothi at a cost of R333 against an estimate of R617.

(v) *Toll Collections.*

The operations of the year were limited to the ordinary charge for establishment and maintenance of Khalghat Ferry at the Narbada River and for annual repairs to Khalghat-Dharampuri Road.

(vi) *Repairs.*

All buildings and roads of the Local Funds have been kept in good order to the extent permitted by the available funds.

ESTABLISHMENT.

9. The following changes took place in the Engineering establishment of Central India, Public Works Department, during 1899-1900.

Mr. D. Joscelyne, C.E., Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department, Rajputana and Central India, was transferred on promotion to Bengal as Chief Engineer, and Major E. C. Spilsbury, R.E., has been appointed to officiate in his place.

Indore Division.—Mr. P. E. Raven, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, was granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the afternoon of 8th April 1899. He returned to duty on the forenoon of 10th July 1899.

Mr. Shapurji, Sub-Engineer, provisionally relieved Mr. Raven and held charge of the Division until 20th April 1899, when Rai Bahadur Pandit Shamnath, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, from Rajputana, took over charge from Mr. Shapurji and officiated until the return of Mr. Raven.

Nagod Division.—Rai Sahib Ganga Ram, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, held charge of the Division up to 13th March 1900, when he was transferred to Rajputana for duty on famine relief works and posted to the Merwara Special Division.

Mr. G. L. Thomson, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, was transferred from Rajputana to Nowgong to hold provisional charge of the Nagod Division, *vice* Rai Sahib Ganga Ram.

GENERAL.

10. The unimportant portions of the Kethora-Kurwai and Kuthar-Pathari roads (about 11 miles in all) in charge of the Public Works Department, Central India Administration, were made over for maintenance by the Gwalior State Public Works Department, under the same conditions as the Imperial Military and Civil Buildings at Guna and Gwalior are maintained by them at present. The arrangement was commendable in so far as the portions of the roads in question were easily accessible to the Gwalior State, whereas they lay far away from the Indore Public Works Division, of which they formed a part. The transfer obviates a large expenditure in travelling and other charges and also in time taken up in inspection and supervision.

The usual statements of roads in Central India are attached.

C. C. SPILSBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General, in the P. W. Dept., Central India and Rajputana.

CHAPTER IX.

OPIUM.

During the year under report 25,822½ chests of opium passed the scales in Malwa realising a pass duty of R1,29,11,250, against 27,498½ chests with a pass duty of R1,37,49,250 during 1898-99.

The decrease was attributable to:—

1st.—The limited stock in hand of old opium of past seasons.

2nd.—The very insignificant yield of this season's opium crop owing to the failure of the rains in Malwa.

2. On return from privilege leave, Mr. Hastings resumed his duties as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent for the purchase of Malwa opium for the Bengal Government. Three thousand nine hundred and three maunds of crude opium, the equivalent of 3,027 maunds of opium at 90° consistence, was purchased at a cost of R8,49,267, or R37,243 less than in the previous year. There was also a marked improvement in the quality of the drug purchased.

Under the orders of the Government of India, the purchase of crude opium has been discontinued, and Mr. Hastings has left Indore.

3. The total number of chests exported during the year was:—

Imperial.	
Chests	25,822½
Duty at R500 per chest	R1,29,11,250
Provincial.	
Chests	1,339
Duty at R700 per chest	R9,37,300
Chests	139 free of pass duty.

The figures for the previous year (1898-99) were:—

Imperial.	
Chests	27,498½
Duty at R500 per chest	R1,37,49,250
Provincial.	
Chests	1,304
Duty at R700 per chest	R9,12,800
Chests	132 free of pass duty.

II.—Stocks and Outturn.

The stock in hand is estimated at about 40,000 chests and the outturn of the season 1899-1900 at about 5,000 chests.

III.—Returns.

The annexed statements I to IV contain information regarding the prices of opium, the exports from Malwa and the revenue collections.

CHAPTER X.

JUDICIAL.

I.—Civil Justice.

During the year under report 1,423 suits were filed in British Courts in the Central India Agency against 2,390 in the previous year. Of these, 1,217 were Small Cause Court suits.

At the close of the year there were 119 suits pending against 297 in the previous year.

The value of the suits disposed of during the year 1899-1900 amounted to R1,04,308-0-7½ or R1,51,088-1-4½ less than the total value of the suits disposed of during the year 1898-99.

Decrees numbering 1,248 and valued at R1,76,131-12-5 were executed during the year under report against 2,161 decrees valued at R2,32,328-9-5 executed during the previous year.

The average duration of regular suits was 31·65 against 26·49 days in the year 1898-99,

The average time taken to dispose of Small Court suits was 20·58 against 19·11 days in the previous year.

The average cost of regular suits has decreased from R11-15-4 to R1-11-1 and of execution of decrees from R1-12-10 to R1-5-1.

The average cost of Small Cause Court suits has decreased from R5-15-3 in 1898-99 to R4-14-4 in the present year.

The average time taken during 1899-1900 in executing decrees is 11·4 days against 15·84 days in the previous year.

II.—Criminal Justice.

The total number of Criminal cases instituted during the year 1899-1900 was 2,300 against 2,800 cases instituted during the previous year. Of these, 775 related to breaches of Cantonment Regulations as compared with 921 in the previous year.

The average duration of cases has increased from 3·66 days in the previous year to 3·91 days in the year under report.

In all 2,301 cases were tried and disposed of during the year 1899-1900, leaving 20 cases to be tried at the close of the year.

III.—Jails.

Buildings.—The usual annual repairs to the buildings have been executed by the Public Works Department; they are all in good order. Two new blocks of Barkandazes' quarters have been constructed during the year.

Conduct of Jail Officials.—The conduct of the jail officials has been satisfactory.

Health of Prisoners.—The general health of prisoners has been good. The total number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital as in-door patients was 954, of whom 5 died.

Food.—Food of good quality has been supplied.

Clothing.—Sufficient and suitable clothing has been supplied to the prisoners.

Employment of Prisoners.—With the exception of the life convicts and those sentenced to more than ten years' imprisonment, almost all the prisoners are sent out to work in gardens. On the whole, the conduct of the prisoners has been good, and they behaved fairly well.

Escapes.—No prisoner escaped during the year.

Manufactures.—The outturn of articles manufactured in the jail was R2,766-4-1. A commission of 10 per cent. on the net cash profits of the manufactured articles is granted to the jail employés as usual.

Expenditure.—The entire expenditure during the year under all heads has not increased the Budget allotment.

State of Jail Garden.—No vegetables were obtained from the jail garden during the year in consequence of the scarcity of water.

There is no well in the garden.

General Observations.—The condition of the jail has been satisfactory throughout the year. The health of prisoners has been good and discipline has been well maintained.

IV.—Registration.

Three hundred and seventy documents were registered during the year, and the amount of fees recovered was R1,359-4 against R1,242 in the previous year.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION.

I.—University Education.

There are now in Central India four Colleges that prepare students for University Examinations. These are the Holkar College and the Canadian Mission College at Indore, the Victoria College at Gwalior, and the Madhava College at Ujjain. The first two are affiliated to the University of Calcutta, and the others to the University of Allahabad.

2. It would be interesting to know the number of students attending these Colleges and their success in the University Examinations. There is reason to believe that a considerable number of them are natives of British districts.

3. Indore is a centre for the B. A. and F. A. Examinations of the University of Calcutta. This year, again, these examinations have been held under the supervision of the Principal of the Canadian Mission College.

II.—High School Education.

4. The high schools in Central India (*i.e.*, the schools that teach up to the Entrance Standard) are:—Lashkar and Ujjain; four schools at Indore (the Residency School and the Canadian Mission School in Residency limits, and the Indore English Madrasa and Military School in the City); two schools at Mhow (the Zoroastrian School and the Canadian Mission School); Sehore; Jaora; Ratlam; Dhar; Dewas; Rewa; Sutna; Tikamgarh; Charkhari, Chhatarpur; Nowgong; Datia; Panna; and Barwani.

5. Some of these schools prepare for the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta, others for that of the University of Allahabad. Candidates for the Allahabad course appear at various centres in British India, as Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, and Ajmer; and of such candidates no record is available. This year the Entrance Examination for the Calcutta course at Indore centre was held under the supervision of the Principal of the Canadian Mission College.

III.—Secondary Education.

6. The progress of Secondary Education in Central India may very fairly be gauged by the results of the Central India schools examinations, which are intended to test the second and third classes of high schools, *i.e.*, the two classes next to the highest or Entrance class. The results for the year are as under:—

	Middle Class.		Junior Class.	
	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.
Lashkar	23	9	34	18
Ujjain	15	6	10	7
Ratlam	5	5	9	7
Jaora	3	1	3	2
Indore	7	5	10	8
Sehore	8	4	11	10
Mhow	9	6	14	10
Dhar	13	12	9	9
Dewas	6	3	8	8
Rewa	12	5	12	6
Sutna	6	5	5	2
Guna	1	1	2	0
Barwani	5	1	3	3
Sailana	1	1	...	...
Panna	...	...	2	1
Shajapur	...	...	3	2
Gohad	...	...	2	0

	Middle Class.		Junior Class.	
	Sent up.	Passed.	Sent up.	Passed.
Nimach (City)	4	0	2	1
Nimach (Cantonment)	...	...	6	5
Nimach (Mission)	4	4	4	0
Agar (State)	1	0	2	0
Agar (Agency)	...	...	2	1
Mandsaur	1	1	4	3
Mungaoli	...	...	4	0
Bhind	3	1	1	1
Bhilsa	...	...	3	1
Jaora (Alapur)	...	...	4	1
Tirla	...	...	1	0

7. Scholarships are awarded according to the results of these examinations. These are contributed as under:—

		R
Gwalior Darbar		120
Indore	„	120
Dhar	„	120
Dewas	„ (Junior Branch)	120
Dewas	„ (Senior Branch)	96
Jaora	„	96
Rewa	„	60

A scholarship of R100 a year, which used to be given by the Ratlam Darbar, has been withdrawn for the year under report.

8. This year the silver medal for the junior class examination has been awarded to Dikshit Lakshman Raoji, of the Dhar High School.

IV.—Daly College.

9. The students now attending the College are: the Rajas of Dhar, Dewas (Senior Branch), and Narsinghgarh; the Ranas of Barwani and Jobat; the Thakurs of Dotria, Bhatkheri, and Tori; and also Malharrao Puar, Yashwant Rao Puar, and Sitaram Puar, of Dhar; Dada Ramchandra Rao Ghatge, of Dewas; Shrimant Ganpat Rao Kibe, Bapu Ram Singh, of Narsinghgarh; Bapu Bharat Singh, of Barwani; and Bapu Girwar Singh, of Jaso.

10. During the year under report seven new boys have joined the College and the following six boys have left it: the Nawab of Jaora; the Rana of Ali Rajpur; the Thakur of Bagli; Bapu Ram Singh, of Kachhi Baroda; Sahibzada Khan Zaman Khan, of Jaora; and Kumar Jagannath Singh, of Rajgarh.

Pandit Sri Kishan was recommended to me by Mr. Gunion as being a most trustworthy and valuable assistant in the management of the College.

V.—Residency School, Indore.

11. The Residency School continues to be satisfactorily managed under the Headmaster, Mr. Shiv Baksh. The number now on the roll is 226, and the monthly fee receipts average R99-12. This year twelve candidates went up for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, but the result is not yet known.

A. MACIVER CAMPBELL, *Captain,*
Officiating Principal, Daly College.

CHAPTER XII.

POST OFFICE.

POSTAL DEVELOPMENT.

1. *Extensions in Rajputana.*—The following experimental branch post offices proved to be self-supporting during the year and were made permanent, *viz.*, Surpura (Bikaner), Rol and Degana (Marwar) and Jonesganj (Ajmer). A new branch post office was also permanently established at Ghatwa (Marwar). Owing to the extension of the Udaipur-Chitorgarh Railway line to Udaipur, the branch office at Debari (the former terminus) was closed and a new office was opened at Udaipur railway station. The increase in postal business necessitated raising the following branch offices to the status of sub-offices, *viz.*, Narainpura and Barmer (Marwar), Sardarshahr (Bikaner), Dausa (Jaipur), and Jhalrapatan city (Jhalawar). On the other hand, the sub-office at Kuchaman Road was reduced to a branch office, and the branch office at Nawa was closed. The district post offices at Barakhera and Baghana (Ajmer-Merwara) having proved self-supporting during the year, arrangements were made to transfer them to Imperial services from the 1st April 1900, and, with the funds thereby released, to open new district post offices from the same date at Rajiawas and Saroth. An experimental branch office was opened at Bhakri (Marwar) on the 1st March 1900, and temporary post offices were opened during the same month at Lambia (Mewar) and Pipli (Merwara), to meet the convenience of the famine relief camps. Owing to the extension of the Bina-Guna Railway to Baran, a branch office was opened at Atru (Kota) and the temporary office at Parbati-Bridge (Tonk) closed.

2. *Extensions in Central India.*—The experimental offices at Raoti and Bangrod (Sailana), Rajpur (Barwani), Chhapihera (Narsingarh), Bamina (Rutlam), and Hatpiplia (Bagli), were made permanent during the year. Initiative measures were taken towards opening new post offices, under State guarantee, at Nanpur and Bhabra (Ali Rajpur) and Ranapur (Jhabua).

The year's work in respect of new post offices may therefore be summarised as follows :—

PERMANENT POST OFFICES.

Newly opened	12
Deduct 2 closed	2
Net permanent increase	10

EXPERIMENTAL AND DISTRICT POST OFFICES.

Experimental existing at close of year	1
Projected for ensuing year	3
District post offices to be opened on 1st April 1900	2
TOTAL	6

3. *Appendix I—Post Offices and Letter-boxes.*—This appendix shows only the post offices and letter-boxes which were permanently established at the close of the year. There were net increases of 10 offices and 19 letter-boxes. In the preceding year, the increases were 9 offices and 21 letter-boxes.

4. *Appendix II—Mail lines.*—There was a net increase on the 31st March of 187 miles in the distances over which mails were conveyed by various agencies, accounted for as follows:—

RAILWAY LINES.	Miles.
Extension of the Jodhpur-Bikaner line from Balotra to Barmer	60
" " Bina-Guna line to Baran	73
" " Udaipur-Chitorgarh line, from Debari to Udaipur	7
Increase in Railway lines	140

RUNNERS' LINES.	
(*i*) Newly opened—	Miles.
Deguna railway station to Jael	27
Kuchaman Road to Ghatwa	24
Mundwa to Rol	10
Pahari to Ferozpur-Jhirka	14
Rupbas to Fathpur-Sikri	10
Jhalrapatan to Jhalrapatan city	4
Khujner to Chhapihera	12
Nasirabad to Deoli	58
Atru to Jhalrapatan	45
Udaipur railway station to Udaipur	2
Increase	206
(*ii*) Line closed—	Miles.
Pachbadra to Barmer	52
Chandarun to Jael	26
Kuchaman Road to Maroth	8
Debari to Udaipur	7
Decrease	93
	Miles.
The net increase in runners' line	113

CAMELS AND TONGA LINE.	Miles.
Change of route of camel dâk from *vid* Kuchaman Road to *vid* Narainpura, decrease	8
Abolition of the Nasirabad-Deoli tonga mail service	58
Decrease	66

SUMMARY.	
Increases—	Miles.
Railway lines	140
Runners' line, *net*	113
TOTAL	253
Decreases—	Miles.
Camel and tonga lines	66
Net increase in mileage	187

The abolition of the Nasirabad-Deoli tonga mail services was directly due to the famine. Although a material addition to the contract subsidy was granted in compensation for dearness of fodder and grain, the contractor found himself unable to maintain the service efficiently, and therefore gave the stipulated notice to withdraw from the contract. Endeavours were made to secure another contractor to undertake the service, but they proved unsuccessful, and, with effect from the 18th March 1900, the mails have had again to be transmitted between Nasirabad and Deoli by the agency of runners.

Owing to the famine, the efficiency was seriously impaired of the camel mail line between Jodhpur, Phalodi, and Sankra, which is maintained by the

Marwar Darbar, on payment from the post office; and, although compensation at the Government rate was granted from the month of August to the close of the official year in addition to the regular monthly payment, no improvement occurred. Eventually the Darbar, with great liberality, sanctioned the large additional grant of R296 per mensem in order to restore the service to efficiency.

During the year direct communications were established between the Bharatpur State and the districts of Rohtak and Hisar on one side and the eastern portion of the Agra district on the other side by linking up Pahari with Ferozpur-Jhirka and Rupbas with Fathpur-Sikri.

During the year negotiations were started in view of the Bharatpur State taking over the conveyance of the Imperial mails by armed camel sowars between Bharatpur city, Dig, and Kamun on payment by the post office.

5. *Postal Unity.*—The famine operated against the fruition of all schemes for the unification of posts in those States—Bikaner, Kotah, Kishangarh, Jhalawar, and Dhar—which have in the past had that desirable measure under consideration.

6. *Appendix III—Enumeration of articles "delivered."*—The appendix is a comparative statement for the last five years (1895-96 to 1899-1900) of the enumeration of letters, post cards, newspapers, and packets and parcels (ordinary, value-payable, and insured) that were sent out for delivery by post offices in this circle, and of money orders issued and paid. The figures indicate large increases during the five years under all heads except in ordinary and insured parcels. Insurance business is, as the appendix shows, liable to great fluctuation.

In this circle it is much affected by the market value of silver.

A comparison of the figures of the year under review with those of the preceding year gives an increase of 7·1 per cent. in articles of the letter mail and a decrease of 36·1 per cent. in those of the parcel mail—see statement below:—

Year.	Letter mail.	Parcel mail.
1898-99	13,818,221	161,251
1899-1900	14,974,879	102,903

It has, however, to be explained that up to the year 1898-99 value-payable book packets were included in the figures given in column 5 of the Appendix, *i.e.*, "Parcels including value-payable articles;" but in the year under review, those articles have been classed under column 4, *i.e.*, "Newspapers and Packets." The result of this is the elimination of some 45,000 articles from "Parcels" and a corresponding increase under "Newspapers and Packets." Therefore the large decrease shown in 1899-1900 under "Parcels" is practically fictitious.

The number and amount of money orders issued and paid during 1898-99 and 1899-1900 are contrasted below:—

Year.	Number of money orders issued.	Amount of money orders issued.	Number of money orders paid.	Amount of money orders paid.
	No.	₹	No.	₹
1898-99	286,035	76,98,008	185,604	70,46,600
1899-1900	288,472	95,91,100	249,868	80,76,821
Difference	+2,437	+18,93,092	+64,264	+10,30,221

The issues increased by ·8 per cent. in number and 24·5 in amount, while the payments rose by 34·6 per cent. in number and by 14·6 per cent. in amount. The average value of a money order issued rose from R26-14-7 in 1898-99 to R33-3-11 in 1899-1900, while the average value of a money order paid fell from R37-15-5 in 1898-99 to R32-5-2 in 1899-1900.

7. *Appendix III-A—Insured and value-payable articles and ordinary parcels "posted."*—This appendix is a comparative statement for the year under review with the preceding year of insured and value-payable articles and ordinary parcels posted at offices in the circle. It shows increases under all heads as below:—

	Per cent.
Insured articles	44·3
Value of articles	104·0
Value-payable articles	13·6
Amount specified for recovery	14·0
Ordinary parcels, registered	5·1
Ditto unregistered	11·9

The largest increases were in the number and value (which more than doubled) of insured articles posted. The famine was undoubtedly the cause of this abnormal increase. While on tour in the cold season, I ascertained that at many places brokers were buying up jewellery and other valuables in large quantities from the impecunious and transmitting them under the insurance system to Bombay and other trade centres. The considerable increase in value-payable articles and unregistered parcels posted indicates an increasing appreciation by the public of the value-payable system and of the cheap means by which the Department now transmits parcels the contents of which have but little intrinsic value.

Savings Banks.

8. The statement underneath shows comparatively the number of Savings Bank accounts open in the circle and the aggregate deposit balance for the two quarters ending respectively the 31st March 1899 and the 31st March 1900:—

	Number of Savings Banks accounts.	Amount of deposit balance.
		R
Quarter ending 31st March 1899	12,433	19,60,615
Ditto 31st December 1899	12,669	19,59,699
Increase and decrease during the 12 months	+236	−916

There was a satisfactory increase in the number of accounts, though the aggregate balance of deposits fall off in a trifling amount.

Highway Robberies.

9. Appendix IV shows that there were three cases of highway robbery of mails during the year. In the previous year there were no cases.

In the first case, the mail consisting of two bags from Mandal, one from Shahpura and the other from Banera, was plundered on the 19th May 1899 at a distance of 1 mile from Banera on the Shahpura-Mandal mail line in Mewar territory. The highwaymen, six in number, assaulted the runner and escort sipahi, and plundered and made off with the bags. The loss sustained amounted to R4-1-0, which was paid in compensation by the Mewar Darbar.

The second case occurred in Holkar territory on the Chitorgarh-Begun mail line. The mail bag despatched on the 4th September 1899 from Begun

for Chitorgarh railway station sub-office was plundered by two robbers at a distance of 5 miles from Begun. The runner was alone, as mail escorts are not provided on the line concerned by the Indore Darbar. The runner was assaulted and injured by blows from *lathis* and stones, and the robbers then appropriated the mail bag and the private property of the runner. The case was pending at the close of the year.

The last case occurred in the Dewas State. Jamalu-d-din, village postman of Alot, when returning from his beat on the 1st February 1900, was attacked by a robber near the village of Dug. He was severely beaten in the encounter, and the robber possessed himself of the delivery bag which contained stamps and other property of Government valued at R8-0-3 and also cash and other effects belonging to the village postman valued at R10-8-0. This case also was pending at the close of the year.

Salt Revenue.

10. During the year under review no additions were made to the number of post offices authorized to receive indents from traders for the purchase of salt from the Government salt depôts at Sambhar and Pachbadra. One head office, Udaipur; 3 sub-offices, Alwar, Chitorgarh railway station, and Erinpura; and three branch offices, Malhargarh, Pindwara, and Rajgarh, received indents, which aggregated 48 in number, for 9,600 maunds of salt, valued at R25,431-4-0. A comparative statement is given, showing the transactions of the last two years :—

Year.	Number of indents.	Quantity of salt supplied.			Value of salt supplied.			Remarks.
		Mds.	srs.	chs.	₹	a	p.	
1898-99 . .	109	20,947	20	0	56,672	15	9	
1899-1900 . .	48	9,600	0	0	25,431	4	0	
Decrease . . .	61	11,347	20	0	31,241	11	9	

The Depôt post office at Sambhar and Pachbadra received from other post offices outside this circle 156 indents for 30,485 maunds of salt valued at R82,694-8-5 against 262 indents for 48,117 maunds 20 seers of salt valued at R1,30,991 in the previous year.

Quinine.

11. The sale of quinine at post offices in the Rajputana and Central India agencies was continued during the year. The comparative statement of sales for 1898-99 and 1899-1900 given underneath shows a net decrease of 13,268 5-grain powders. The powders sold during the year under review represent nearly 15 lbs. of the drug valued at R313-0-6 as against 24 lbs. valued at R520-5-6 sold in the previous year. The sales by village postmen amounted to 1,476 powders as against 2,228 disposed of by them in 1898-99 :—

Postal Divisions.	Sales, 1898-99.	Sales, 1899-1900.
Upper Rajputana	5,469	2,618
Lower „	8,467	3,564
Mewar	7,401	2,653
Malwa	11,965	11,199
	33,302	20,034, decrease 13,268.

The cause of the very large falling off in sales in the Rajputana portion of the circle is unaccounted for, and has been made the subject of special enquiry.

Postal Telegraph.

12. The telegraph was permanently extended to the following ten post offices during the year, *viz.*, Chirawa, Surajgarh, Nawalgarh, and Bisau (Jaipur); Sirohi and Abu Road (Sirohi); Bharatpur Agency; Jhalrapatan City (Jhalawar); Sarwar (Kishangarh), and Rajgarh (Rajgarh).

Thus there were 54 permanent combined post and telegraph offices existing in the circle at the close of the year as against 44 on the 31st March 1899.

A temporary combined office was also opened at Lambia (Mewar), the head-quarters of extensive famine works. It is not included in the list of permanent combined offices.

The 54 permanent offices received 152,526 and sent 128,286 messages, yielding a revenue to the Telegraph Department of R1,14,647, as against 122,692 messages received and 97,413 messages sent, affording a revenue of R75,196, in the preceding year. The large increase in traffic was partly due to the increased facilities afforded by the 10 new offices and partly to the abnormally heavy telegraphic business (due to the famine) in the months August to November 1899. This abnormal use of the wire imposed a severe strain upon the postal signallers. Temporary increases to the staff of signallers had to be given to the offices at Ratlam, Beawar, Jaora, and Mandsaur railway station. It is satisfactory to note that the signallers rose to the occasion and met the arduous work efficiently and with good will.

The cost of postal-telegraph establishments rose from R15,481 in 1898-99 to R18,339 in 1899-1900.

The number of receiving post offices in the circle at which telegrams are booked for the public and sent by post to the nearest telegraph office for transmission by wire was increased from 130 to 132. These offices booked 5,699 messages, representing a revenue of R5,178 as against 5,723 messages booked in 1898-99, yielding R4,684.

Tours of the Agents to the Governor-General, Rajputana and Central India.

13. The winter tours of the Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Central India were restricted chiefly to the lines of railway. Therefore, the usual camp post offices were not required by them.

Temporary Post Offices.

14. A temporary office was opened at the Viceregal Camp, Ajmer, on the 2nd and 3rd November 1899, and another was opened at the same station, from the 13th to the 17th February 1900, at the camp of the Railway Volunteers assembled for annual practice. A temporary office was opened at Birchia, Mhow District, from the 22nd February to the 4th March 1900, for the convenience of the camp of the Bombay Rifle Association. A temporary combined post and telegraph office was opened at Lambia on the 19th March 1900, in connection with the famine relief works; and another post office (to which the wire is being extended) was also opened on the 25th March, for the convenience of the famine camp at Pipli (Merwara).

Thefts, etc., committed by Postal servants.

15. During the year the following nine cases of theft, etc., were committed by servants of the Department. There were seven such cases in the previous year.

Drikpal, an acting runner of the Mhow-Dharampuri mail line (over which the mails travel unescorted), absconded with the mails from Dharampuri, Khalghut, Gujri and Manpur offices. It is believed that he made for Gwalior territory. Efforts to trace him have, so far, proved unsuccessful. The mail bags contained cash, etc., aggregating R170-0-6. The amount has been made good to Government from the Post Office Guarantee Fund.

Debi Prasad, village postman, Sardarshahr, misappropriated ₹25, the value of a money order that he was entrusted to pay to a local firm, whose receipt he forged upon the order. Before the misappropriation came to light, Debi Prasad obtained leave and went away, and hitherto he has not been arrested.

An abstraction of cash, ₹100, was effected from the mail bag despatched from the Begun branch office on the 1st December 1899 for the Chitorgarh railway station sub-office. The mail passed the Basi branch office in transit. The enquiries made into the case disclosed grave irregularities at all the three offices concerned, *viz.*, Begun, Basi, and Chitorgarh railway station; thus the possibility of localising the abstraction was defeated. The case was therefore dealt with departmentally.

Sham Lal, Sub-Postmaster, Phalodi, temporarily misappropriated and afterwards made good ₹15, the value of a money order received for issue. As he was a perfunctory worker and had several years' service in the Department, he was given the benefit of the doubt as to the criminality of his act, and, instead of being prosecuted, he was punished by degradation.

Nand Ram, branch postmaster, Mahidpur, was held to have misappropriated the grain compensation allowance entrusted to him to disburse to a runner. He was prosecuted under sections 463 and 464 of the Indian Penal Code, but was acquitted by the Court (the Political Agent, Malwa).

Ganpat Ram, branch postmaster, Chhabra, was tried in the Court of the local Nazim for having abstracted from a registered letter posted at his office and misappropriated a Government currency note for ₹50. He was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and fine of ₹125.

Din Dyal, acting village postman, Khetri, lost a registered parcel given to him for delivery. He forged the addressee's receipt and represented that he had delivered the parcel. He was tried by the Resident, Jaipur, and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of ₹10 or in default to additional rigorous imprisonment for six weeks.

Zorawar, acting village postman, Sikri (Bharatpur), and the branch postmaster of that office were at feud, which resulted in the disappearance of a registered letter, containing a half-currency note for ₹1,000 intended for delivery through the Sikri office. The letter, torn open, and the half note were afterwards discovered hidden behind a chest in the post office, and were then delivered to the addressee. The evidence was not sufficient to admit of a prosecution, and both the branch postmaster and the village postman were dismissed from service. It was held that one or the other of them had opened and secreted the letter from motives of revenge.

Gangaram, acting postman, Udaipur, threw away into a well 68 ordinary articles which had been given to him for delivery. He pleaded illness, and alleged that the articles had accidentally fallen into the well without his knowledge while he was unsound in mind from fever. The case was laid before the Resident at Udaipur, who did not, in the circumstances, recommend a prosecution. Gangaram was therefore dismissed.

Offences committed by the Public against the Post Office.

16. *Fraud in connection with postage stamps.*—Twenty-one cases of fraud in connection with postage stamps were dealt with during the year with results as shown below. There were 15 cases of this nature in the preceding year :—

	Legally convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Offenders not traced.	Total.
(*a*) Misuse of service stamps for private correspondence.	10	1	4	15
(*b*) Re-use of ordinary stamps . . .	4	1	1	6
Total .	...	...	...	21

17. *Burglary.*—A serious case of burglary occurred at the Gopalgarh branch post office on the night of the 2nd August 1899. The building was entered by a gang of some five or six men, some of whom were armed. The noise they made awoke the branch postmaster and a runner, who were sleeping in the premises. When challenged, the burglars attacked the postmaster and wounded him with sword cuts and they killed the runner on the spot. An alarm was raised, whereupon the gang made off, without succeeding in robbing any property. The offenders were traced and apprehended shortly after the occurrence, and four of them were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life by the Sessions Judge of Bharatpur. The sentence was upheld by the State Council and confirmed by the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States. A pension was granted to the widow of the runner.

Certain other reports were made of house-breaking and small theft of private property from post office premises, such as menials' quarters and runners' stage huts. They were referred to the Political authorities concerned, but in none of the cases were the offenders traced.

18. *Cheating.*—In the following case the post office was made use of to promote an ingenious course of cheating:—A Bengali, by name Jagendra Nath Sil, assumed the title of "Chief Reporter to Government," and gave written instructions to the postmasters at Jodhpur, Beawar, and Ajmer to deliver letters, money orders, etc., so addressed, to himself. His *modus operandi* was to represent to students in colleges and schools that he was employed to enlist candidates to serve as spies under Government in South Africa. He put his dupes through bogus examinations and realised fees from them. He was convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment by the Magistrate, Ajmer.

Another case of cheating occurred in respect of a parcel insured for R500 at the Gagindragad post office (Dharwar), addressed to Rajmal Kundan Lal at Jetaran (Marwar). On delivery, the parcel was found to contain a piece of steel, instead of three gold bangles which had been declared as the contents. Enquiries made in the Bombay circle led to suspicion against one Ramdhan Maharam, who had been entrusted by the sender with the posting and insurance of the parcel, of having stolen the gold bangles and substituted the piece of steel for them. Ramdhan was put on his trial in the Court of the Sessions Judge, Dharwar, and was convicted under section 406 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of R2,000, or in default to further imprisonment for 9 months.

Certain other cases occurred during the year in which the addressees of registered letters complained that the contents (currency notes, etc.) advised by the senders had not been received. Enquiries exonerated the post office in all the cases, and showed that through inadvertence or otherwise the contents alleged to be missing had never been enclosed by the senders. It is not an uncommon practice for unscrupulous debtors to send registered letters to their creditors advising the transmission of notes, etc., which they never enclosed. In these cases the complainants are usually told that they can prosecute the senders for cheating, the Department being ready to assist them as far as possible.

19. *Tendering a forged note.*—Kaluram Gobindram, Modi, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, negotiated a forged currency note for R1,000 at the Guna post office for the issue of certain money orders. As there was no reason to believe that he had any criminal intent in negotiating the note, he was allowed to make good the R1,000. The case was represented to the Central India Administration.

20. *Assault.*—On the 20th November 1899, Shimbhu Nath, postman, Kumher (Bharatpur), was assaulted, while on his delivery round, by Jagannath and four other bazar persons. Postage stamps in possession of the postman, and some of his personal effects total value R5-9, were destroyed in the affray. The offenders were put on their trial in the Court of the Nazim of Dig. The principal was sentenced to R25 fine; two of the others to R10 each; and the remaining two to R5 each or in default to undergo various terms of imprisonment; and R5-9 was awarded to the postman in compensation for the property destroyed.

21. *Savings Bank Fund.*—A case occurred at Indore of fraudulent withdrawal of R80 from the Savings Bank account of sepoy Binja Ram, whose

account had been transferred from Ahmadabad to Indore. Enquiries showed that some impostor had forged the application for transfer of the account and the application for withdrawal. This case was pending at the close of the year.

Post Office Buildings.

22. In Rajputana, during the year, the post office buildings at Barmer and Pindwara, which were under construction at the close of the last year, were completed and occupied. A new building, on rent, was constructed by the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway Administration for the post office at Narainpura. The consent of the Bikaner Darbar was obtained to erect, on rent, a new and much-needed building for the combined post and telegraph office at the important trading town of Sujangarh. His Highness the Maharao Raja of Sirohi has agreed to erect a new building for the combined post and telegraph office, on rent, at the capital of the State. The new building at Kishangarh, for which the preliminaries were settled last year, was constructed and occupied by the Department, and the Bundi Darbar took in hand the enlargement and improvement of the combined office building at the capital. The Thakur of Mandawa, who had agreed last year to construct a new building for the combined office there, failed in his engagement, and other arrangements were made whereby a local firm of bankers have undertaken to provide a suitable building.

In Central India, the new building for the combined office at Pachor was completed and occupied. This building has been given rent-free by the Narsinghgarh State.

Miscellaneous.

23. During the year under review, the limit of weight of a "pattern packet" for transmission by the inland post was raised from 40 to 80 tolas. There was no other change of importance in respect of the inland post.

This circle adopted the practice, which had been tried in other circles with good results, of obtaining, as a valuable aid in cases of identification, thumb impressions (*a*) from servants of the Department upon service-books, service, descriptive and pension rolls and appointments and medical certificates; and (*b*) from illiterate payees of money orders and Savings Bank depositors in respect of their transaction with the post office.

On account of the famine, compensation for dearness of grain was granted, under the standing rules of Government, to subordinates serving in the afflicted localities.

Owing to very large money order payments at Kuchaman and its branch offices Losal and Maulasar, the rate of commission on money orders for those places was, in December 1899, raised from 1 to 2 per cent. The 2 per cent. rate of commission was also continued during the year at the offices named below:—

Ajitgarh,
Bahadarah,
Bidasar,
Bisau,
Chirawa,
Churu,
Dungargarh,
Fathpur,
Hanumangarh,
Jaisalmer,
Jasrapur,
Jaswantgarh,
Jhunjhnu,
Khetri,
Khichun,
Kuchaman,
Lachmangarh,
Ladnun,
Losal,
Luharu,
Mandawa,
Maulasar,
Nawalgarh,
Nadesma,
Nohar,
Phalodi,
Pokaran,
Pipar,
Rajaldesar,
Rajgarh,
Ramgarh,
Ratngarh,
Ratnnagar,
Reni,
Sankra,
Sardarshahr,
Sikar,
Singhuna,
Surajgarh,
Sujangarh, and
Suratgarh.

Concluding Remarks.

24. The famine which affected most part of this circle during the year exercised a disturbing influence on the money order, parcel, telegraphic and other business of the Department; and it also led to the postponement of some important measures of development.

Nevertheless, as in past years, steady progress was maintained, establishment having been permanently increased by 10 post offices, 10 combined offices and 19 letter-boxes, and the distance over which the mails are conveyed by 113 miles. Except in parcels posted, there were increases (in some items they were very large) in all classes of articles, both received for delivery and posted for despatch.

The relations of the Department with Native States have continued on the same cordial footing, and again I beg gratefully to acknowledge the kind and sympathetic assistance extended to me in the postal administration of the circle by the Agents to the Governor-General and by Political Officers generally.

I held charge of the circle throughout the year.

G. BARTON GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana.

CHAPTER XIII.

TELEGRAPH.

STATISTICS OF TELEGRAPH LINES AND OFFICES IN THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

Lines.

MILEAGE OF LINES.				MILEAGE OF WIRE (INCLUDING CABLES).			
At end of previous year.	Added during year.	Deducted during year.	Remaining at end of year.	At end of previous year.	Added during year.	Deducted during year.	Remaining at end of year.
1,205·39*	17·32	2·66	1,220·05	3,906·13*	151·17	5·32	4,051·98

* 1,215·55 miles of line and 3,872·85 miles of wire were shown in 1898-99 by mistake due partly to Bengal Division having shown incorrect figures and partly to non-excluding of Partabgarh line, which is in Rajputana Agency.

Offices.

	Number of telegraph offices open at end of previous year.	Add number opened during year.	Deduct number closed during year.	Number open at end of year.	Number of telegrams despatched during year from Government Offices.	Increase or decrease over previous year.	Indian share of collections.
							R a. p.
Government Offices	31†	4	2	33	125,517	34,525	1,21,596 5 0
Railway and Canal Offices	85	...	...	85			
Offices not open for paid telegrams.	3	...	...	3			
TOTAL	119	4	2	121			

† Partabgarh Office, being in Rajputana Agency, has been excluded from this.

Names of Offices opened and closed during the year.

Opened.	Closed.
Viceroy's Camp Office, Bhopal. Ditto ditto Gwalior. Rajgarh combined office. Sanavad ditto.	Viceroy's Camp Office, Bhopal. Ditto ditto Gwalior.

H. C. A. GOODALL,
Superintendent, Telegraphs,
Rajputana Division.

CHAPTER XIV.

MEDICAL.

Report on the Dispensaries in Central India Agency for the year 1899.

STATEMENT No. I.

Shows the number of dispensaries and the class they belong to.

There were in all 90 dispensaries working during the year; of these, three were new ones, namely, Chapehara in Bhopal Agency, Anjar in Bhopawar, and Unchahera in Baghelkhand.

One dispensary, Chandia, in Baghelkhand was closed on the 31st December.

STATEMENT No. II.

Gives the number of patients, both out and in-door, treated, the result of treatment, and the daily average numbers treated.

There were in all 14,771 in-door patients, of whom 9,564 were cured and 837 died.

Out-door patients numbered 855,105, giving a daily average of 6,271·61 persons under treatment.

The largest number treated were at Indore and in the Malwa Dispensaries under the superintendence of the Residency Surgeon, Indore.

These dispensaries are on a much larger scale than most of the other dispensaries, and have very much more liberal subscriptions.

In all, 869,876 were treated against 794,800 in 1898.

STATEMENT No. III.

Shows the diseases for which patients were treated.

There were a few cases of small-pox treated, mostly at the end of the year, which were the heralds of the somewhat severe epidemic which has since visited Central India.

There was very little cholera in the Agency, and only a few sporadic cases were treated.

Dysentery gave rise to 16,571 admissions, and malarial fevers, as usual, formed a very large proportion of the number attending the dispensaries; there were 169,153 treated for fevers against 173,180 in 1898. The early cessation of the scanty rains and the consequent absence of the usual climatic influences in the months of September and October, the worst months for fever, probably caused the number of fever cases to be lessened.

Venereal affections gave rise to 24,972 admissions, a somewhat larger number than in 1898.

Diseases of the eye gave 113,616 admissions against 98,786 in the previous year, showing that the people are getting aware of the value of treatment in these cases.

There were no epidemics in the Agency, and only three cases of plague were detected at the railway inspection stations at Ratlam and Sutna.

There are still three regular inspection stations, with detention camps for suspected cases at Ratlam, Sutna, and Ujjain, and Hospital Assistants at Indore, Bhopal, Bhilsa, and Gwalior, to watch the passengers alighting from the trains.

STATEMENT No. III-A.

Shows the surgical work done in the dispensaries: there were a total of 38,153 operations against 43,263 in the former year; the reduction is due to various simpler surgical operations having been deleted from the list of recognized operations. A very large proportion of the operations are simply teeth-drawing, which might also with advantage be removed from the list.

The dispensaries under the superintendence of the Residency Surgeon, Indore, naturally give the largest number of operations, namely, 15,046, then Bhopal, Bhopawar, Gwalior, and Baghelkhand, but the largest number of really important operations were performed by Lieutenant-Colonel Weir in Baghelkhand, who performed 225 operations, of which 194 were for cataract, with a very high percentage of success. Lieutenant-Colonel Gimlette at Indore also had a large number of cataract operations, and performed more litholapaxies for stone than all the other Agency Surgeons combined.

STATEMENT No. IV.

Gives the sexes and castes of all patients attending the dispensaries.

STATEMENT No. V.

Shows the income and expenditure of the dispensaries. The income was R2,39,915-11-3 and the expenditure R2,09,405-11-8, leaving a balance of R30,509-15-7 in hand.

With the exception of R6,569-13-6 subscribed by Government and R1,632-1-0 interest on invested capital, the whole amount of income is subscribed by the Native States in Central India.

The amount of invested capital, namely, R48,000, remains the same as in former year.

STATEMENT No. VI.

Shows the working of the Leper Asylum at Sehore, supported entirely by Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal. A large number of lepers left the asylum during the year, but nearly all of them returned during January, and the place is now almost as full as it can hold or support.

STATEMENT No. VIA.

Shows the income and expenditure of the Leper Asylum.

STATEMENT No. VII.

Gives the result of vaccination operations. It is very satisfactory for Gwalior, Baghelkhand, and Bhopal, but more work should be done by the vaccinators in the Malwa dispensaries, and the work in Bhopawar is very poor. This has been noticed in the last two annual reports, and I trust that the Agent to the Governor-General will bring this fact to the notice of the Political Agent, with a view to the States in Bhopawar being urged to start proper calf vaccination. I am prepared to instruct any number of men in the process, which is in regular use in Gwalior, Baghelkhand, and Bhopal, the vaccination staff of the two latter Agencies having been instructed at Sehore, which also supplies calf lymph to the British Cantonments in Central India.

The following officers served in Central India during the year:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Dane, I.M.S., Sehore.
" " Weir, I.M.S., Sutna.
" " Crofts, I.M.S., Gwalior.
" " O'Connor, I.M.S., Nowgong.
" " Gimlette, I.M.S., Indore.
Major Woolbert, I.M.S., Sirdarpur.
" Neilson, I.M.S., "
Captain Berry, I.M.S., Nowgong.
" Moore, I.M.S., Sehore.
" Fisher, I.M.S., Agar.
" Bruce Seton, I.M.S., Guna.

A. DANE, M.D., *Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Administrative Medical Officer
in Central India.

CHAPTER XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boundary Disputes.

During the year 1899-1900 one Boundary Settlement Officer was appointed, Lieutenant F. Bigg-Wither, I.S.C., to Gwalior.

2. Fifteen cases have been disposed of by him—

Personally	1
By mutual agreement	8
By panchayat	1
By arbitration	1
By the States themselves	4
	15

3. Two cases have been settled in Bhopal by the Political Agent—

By arbitration	1
By mutual agreement	1
	2

4. In Baghelkhand nine cases were settled by Lieutenant Stewart, Boundary Settlement Officer—

By mutual agreement	3
By panchayat	1
Personally	5
	9

5. The following table shows the number of cases instituted and settled during the year and those which are still pending:—

Agency.	Number of cases pending on the 1st April 1899.	Number of cases instituted during the year 1899-1900.	Number of cases settled during the year 1899-1900.	Number of cases pending on the 1st April 1900.
Gwalior	15	9	15	9
Bhopal	2	3	2	3
Bundelkhand	2	3	...	5
Baghelkhand	8	2	9	1
Bhopawar	...	...	...	...
Malwa	...	2	...	2
Total	27	19	26	20

Central India Agency;
Indore, the 11th August 1900.

C. E. LUARD,
Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl. in Central India.

CHAPTER XVI.

POLICE.

The Central India Agency Police.

This police represents the several detached bodies formerly entertained in Agencies and Cantonments in Central India.

In order that these various bodies may consist of a better class of men, that there may be better promotion and prospects proportionate to the numbers of the whole force as compared with the numbers of the existing component parts, and that provision may be made for pensions, Colonel Barr, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, submitted to the Foreign Department in September 1896 a scheme for the amalgamation of the various forces located in the Residencies, Agencies, and Cantonments in Central India after consulting Political Officers, Cantonment Magistrates, and Officers Commanding Cantonments.

A general approval to the formation of an amalgamated police having been received from the Government of India in January 1897, the scheme was further elaborated and submitted for the approval of the Government of India in March 1897. The conditions under which Colonel Barr proposed to work the amalgamated police were briefly—

(i) That the police forces in the Indore and Gwalior Residencies, in the Cantonment and Civil Lines of Nowgong, in the Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach, Sehore, Sirdarpur, Sutna and Agar, in the British pargana of Manpur, and on that portion of the Agra and Bombay Road passing through the Bhopawar Ageney, be amalgamated.

(ii) That the members of the various forces should in future be considered members of one force and be liable to serve in any part of the Central India Agency.

(iii) That the various Agency and Cantonment Funds should continue to contribute to the cost of the amalgamated force the amounts hitherto expended by them on the local police.

(iv) That the amalgamated force should be placed under a special officer who should be directly under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General and who might be styled the Superintendent of Police or District or Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

(v) That this officer should be the chief executive officer of the force.

(vi) That for the Secretariat work connected with the police, the services of the 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General be utilised as part of his ordinary duties, and that he be styled the Inspector General of Police.

(vii) That Government pay from Imperial Revenues the monthly cost of the whole force and recover this periodically from the Cantonment and Local Funds concerned.

Colonel Barr suggested the application of the following Acts:—

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898) to the Cantonment of Sutna.

The Police Act (V of 1861) in a modified form to the Indore and Gwalior Residencies, the Cantonment and Civil Lines of Nowgong, the Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach, Sehore, Sirdarpur, Sutna and Agar, and that portion of the Agra and Bombay Road which passes through the Bhopawar Agency.

Colonel Barr also suggested that the following Acts be declared to be in force in the British Pargana of Manpur, *viz.*:—

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).

The Police Act (V of 1861) as modified.

The Whipping Act (VI of 1864).
The Evidence Act (I of 1872).
The Indian Limitation Act (XV of 1877).
The Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898).

The scheme, as elaborated by Colonel Barr, received the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India with effect from the 1st April 1899. This sanction was communicated to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India in Government of India, Foreign Department, telegram No. 963-I. B., dated the 14th April 1899. Sanction was also conveyed to the appointment of Mr. Madge as an Assistant Superintendent of Police on a year's probation.

Subsequently the Government of India in the Foreign Department issued the following Notifications applying the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898) and the Police Act (V of 1861) in a modified form to the areas mentioned above :—

Notifications Nos. 841 (*a*)-I. B. and 841 (*b*)-I. B., dated the 1st April 1899, and directed the Agent to the Governor-General to issue Central India Agency Notification No. 3267, dated the 1st April 1899, declaring the Indian Penal Code and the other Acts mentioned above to be in force in the Pargana of Manpur. Central India Agency Notification No. 4077, dated the 13th May 1899, appointing me from the 1st April 1899 an Assistant Superintendent of Police on probation to perform all the duties of a District Superintendent under the Police Act (V of 1861) as applied to certain areas in Central India, was also issued by the order of the Agent to the Governor-General.

Captain C. J. Windham, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, was appointed Inspector General of the Central India Agency Police from the 1st April 1899 in Central India Agency Notification No. 4849, dated the 9th June 1899.

The number of men in the various police forces prior to the amalgamation amounted to 591, and, including charges on account of salaries, travelling allowances, and contingencies, cost ₹73,854. The re-organized force has been estimated to consist of 471 men and to cost the same amount. The Government of India have intimated that their share of this sum will amount to ₹10,596, and that they will bear in addition the following charges, *viz.*, one-sixth of the expenditure on construction of outposts, police offices, etc., the balance being recoverable from the Incorporated and Excluded Local Funds concerned.

The establishment for the new Central India Agency police as sanctioned by the Government of India consists of—

		₹		
1	Inspector, 1st grade, on	200	per mensem.	
2	Inspectors, 2nd grade, on	135	„	each.
2	„ 3rd „	100	„	„
1	Sub-Inspector, 1st grade, on	80	„	
2	Sub-Inspectors, 2nd grade, on	60	„	each.
4	„ 3rd „	50	„	„
2	Head Constables, 1st grade, on	30	„	„
4	„ 2nd „	25	„	„
8	„ 3rd „	20	„	„
19	„ 4th „	15	„	„
21	„ 5th „	12	„	„
33	Constables, 1st grade, on	8	„	„
169	„ 2nd „	7	„	„
198	„ 3rd „	6	„	„
4	Mounted Constables on	21	„	„

and a Superintendent of Police on ₹400—20—500 per mensem.

The total annual cost of this establishment is estimated at R61,352, the difference between this sum and R73,854, *viz.*, R12,502, being for travelling allowances, contingencies, equipment, clothing and for the building of offices, outposts, lines and quarters.

As already stated, the proposal was that these charges should in the first instance be paid from Imperial Revenues and subsequently adjusted by recoveries from the Local Funds concerned. To this the Government of India accorded their approval.

Early in May 1899 the Comptroller of India Treasuries was apprised of the scheme being sanctioned by the Government of India, and informed of the plan of payment; but owing to protracted correspondence with that officer on certain points, the necessary order to the Treasury Officer at Indore to meet all charges on account of the Central India Agency police from Imperial Revenues was not issued till January 1900, and did not come into operation till February 1900. Meanwhile all payments on account of the police were made directly by the Local Funds concerned. These charges are now under adjustment by the Comptroller of India Treasuries.

Owing to some difficulty in appointing my successor in the Agent to the Governor-General's office, I was unable to assume actual charge of my duties in the police till the 25th May 1899.

I immediately started on a tour of inspection. The Mhow Cantonment police was first inspected. In this force I found 132 men; 31 of these were found unfit for further service on account either of old age or of indifferent character. Twenty-five men were found not to come up to the standard measurements, *viz.*, 5 feet and 6 inches in height and 33 inches round the chest. Some of these men were dismissed at once and others were served with a two months' notice of dismissal by the Cantonment Magistrate. The Duty Register in the Station House showed that 34 men were "on staff duty." They had been nominally enrolled as constables, but were mostly employed as orderlies, and were not under the orders of the Inspector.

I found that part of the Cantonment had been divided into ten circles for purposes of watch and ward, and six head constables and 22 constables were employed in these circles. In five of these circles a constable patrolled during the day. The rest of the men in these and the remaining circles patrolled in a body from 10 P.M. to 5 A.M. In addition to this, four head constables and 20 constables patrolled the cantonment Bazar from 10 P.M. to 5 A.M.

The remaining men of the force, with the exception of those "on staff" were employed as guards on the treasure chest, over prisoners, etc.

I re-divided the whole of the Cantonment into circles with an outpost in each circle, and made the strength in each outpost sufficient to allow of men doing both day and night duty. I abolished the night patrolling in a body from 10 P.M. to 5 A.M., and in its place instituted night duties, *viz.*, from 6 to 10 P.M., from 10 P.M. to 2 A.M. and from 2 to 6 A.M. The result of this distribution of work is that the strength of the force has been reduced from 132 to 100 men, and each man has a lesser number of hours of duty and should therefore perform it more efficiently.

In the Station House I found that only the diary prescribed by section 44 of the Police Act of 1861, *vide* Foreign Department Notification No. 841 (*b*)-I.B., dated the 1st April 1899, was kept up. A receipt was given to a complainant as a guarantee that his complaint had been recorded in the General Diary.

The books prescribed by sections 154 and 155 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act V of 1898) were not kept, nor were there any case diaries kept in cognisable cases. I have had these books opened at the Station House, and will have them kept at each outpost as soon as the number of literate men in the force increases.

No Crime Register was kept up. A Register has now been opened.

Very much the same conditions prevailed in the Cantonments of Nimach and Nowgong, in Indore and Sehore, on the Agra and Bombay Road, in the Bhopawar Agency and in the pargana of Manpur. In Sutna a Crime Register

was maintained, the form used being that in force in the North-Western Provinces Police.

By adopting the same plan in the Cantonments and Stations mentioned below, I was able to make the following reductions :—

	Original strength.	Present strength.	Decrease.
Nimach	71	59	12
Nowgong	81	60	21
Sehore	57	48	9

No reduction in the strength of the police in the Indore and Sutna Divisions was possible. In fact, the number of men in Indore Division has been slightly increased in order to provide substitutes for men in the other Divisions proceeding on leave and casualties.

The strength of the forces on the Agra and Bombay road and in the Manpur pargana have for the present been kept as found by me. These two forces will be again taken up and re-organized on the termination of the present famine.

Owing to the very large influx of famine-stricken people into the Nimach Cantonment, I received a requisition from the Cantonment Authorities for additional police. This requisition was complied with as soon as possible, and twenty-four constables and a Sub-Inspector were added to the existing force under the conditions mentioned in section 13 of the Police Act (V of 1861) as applied to the Central India Agency by Foreign Department Notification No. 841 (*b*)-I.B., dated the 1st April 1899.

In addition to the reduction in the strength of the police, a slight reduction in the pay of illiterate men under fifteen years' service was made. This reduction is only temporary, and has been made with the object of bringing the force in line with the sanctioned scale and also to provide money for the purchase of uniforms and equipment and for the promotion of men who do good service.

Owing to the dearness of provisions in Mhow, Nimach, Indore, Sehore, the Agra and Bombay Road and Manpur pargana Divisions, the Agent to the Governor General was pleased to sanction the payment of grain compensation at the rate of R1 per mensem to all men drawing R16 or less per mensem from the the 1st October 1899.

I am sorry I cannot report better progress in the Central India Agency police during this its first year of existence. Most of the time has been taken up in eradicating old habits and customs and in training Divisional Officers and such literate head constables as there are in the force in investigating cases and in preparing and submitting daily diaries and the forms required in the prosecution of cognisable offences.

The appended statement of cognisable crime during the period under report is only for some of the more important divisions in the Agency. It will be seen from it that out of a total of 1,006 cases there was one case of murder in which the accused was arrested and convicted. In the five cases of grievous hurt all five accused were arrested and convicted.

In the case of kidnapping the accused was arrested and convicted.

There were three cases of dakaiti, in which the value of the property taken amounted to R95-14. No property was recovered, but four persons were arrested and convicted.

There were 989 cases of theft of property of the value of R18,690-8-3; 784 persons were arrested, and 489 were after trial found guilty and convicted. The value of the property recovered was R3,434-14-5.

There were two cases of criminal misappropriation of property valued at R195-12, in which six persons were concerned. Only property worth R1-6 was recovered and two persons convicted.

In the two cases of mischief the accused in each case was arrested and convicted.

In two cases of breach of trust of property valued at R152, two persons were arrested and convicted and property valued at R92 recovered.

INDORE;
The 19th June 1900.

G. J. SPARKES-MADGE,
Assistant Superintendent of Police.

APPENDICES TO PART II.

POLITICAL.

APPENDICES TO CHAPTER III.

BHOPAL.

I.

Statement showing the number of Imperial Post Offices (of all classes) and Letter-boxes opened and Imperial Postmen and Village Postmen entertained in the year 1899-1900 and the Number existing on 31st March 1900.

EXISTING ON 31ST MARCH							OPENED OR ENTERTAINED IN 1899-1900.							TOTAL OF 1899-1900.							CLOSED OR DISCONTINUED IN 1899-1900.							BALANCE ON THE 31ST MARCH 1900.							INCREASE OR DECREASE.						
Post Offices.				Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.				Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.				Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.				Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village-Postmen.	Post Offices.				Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village Postmen	Post Offices.				Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village-Postmen.
Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.	Total.				Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.	Total.				Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.	Total.				Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.	Total.				Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.	Total.				Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.	Total.			
2	3	25	30	34	17	12	...	1	1	2	4	...	...	2	4	26	32	38	17	12	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	4	25	31	37	17	12	...	1	...	1 Increase.	3 Increase.	...	...

Abstract.

Total number of post offices, letter-boxes, postmen and village postmen existing on 31st March 1899 = 93.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto opened or entertained in 1899-1900 = 6.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto closed or discontinued in 1899-1900 = 2.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto existing on 31st March 1900 = 97.

Statement showing the distance over which mails were conveyed by railway mail cart, horses, camels, runners, boats, and steamers during the official year 1899-1900 as compared with the previous year.

Mode of conveyance.	Names of lines existing on 31st March 1899.			Names of lines existing on 31st March 1900.			Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	From	To	Length in miles.	From	To	Length in miles.			
Railway	Budhni	Bamora	119	Budhni	Bamora	119	...	...	
Ditto	Bhopal	Sehore	24	Bhopal	Parbati	33	...	...	
Ditto	Sehore	Parbati	9						
		Total	152		Total	152	...	...	
Runners	Bamora	Seronj	28	Bamora	Sironj	28	...	...	
Ditto	Bamori	Silwani	14	Bamori	Silwani	14	...	...	
Ditto	Barkhera	Kaliakhera	12	Barkhera	Kaliakhera	12	...	...	
Branch Postmaster	Ditto	Barkhera R. S.	¼	Ditto	Barkhera R. S.	¼	...	...	
Runners	Bareli	Bari	12	Bareli	Bari	12	...	...	
Ditto	Bhilsa	Raisen	14	Bhilsa	Raisen	14	...	...	
Mail Peon	Ditto	Bhilsa R. S.	2	Ditto	Bhilsa R. S.	2	...	...	
Runners	Ditto	Siwas	33	Ditto	Siwas	33	...	...	
Mail Peon	Bhopal	Bhopal R. S.	2	Bhopal	Bhopal R. S.	2	...	...	
Runner	Ditto	Jahangirabad	2	Ditto	Jahangirabad	2	...	...	
Ditto	Chhipamere	Silkanth	6	Chhipamere	Silkanth	6	...	...	
Branch Postmaster	Dip	Dip R. S.	¼	Dip	Dip R S.	¼	...	...	
Runners	Diwanganj	Diwanganj R. S.	1	Diwanganj	Diwanganj R. S.	1	...	...	
Ditto	Ditto	Berasia	21	Ditto	Berasia	21	...	...	
Ditto	Godaria	Jawar	3	.....	.....	...	...	3	Closed.
Ditto	Sehore	Biaora	65	Sehore	Biaora	65	...	...	
Ditto	Ditto	Sonkach	53	Ditto	Jawar	44	...	9	A part of this line has been closed.
Ditto	Ditto	Ichhavar	14	Ditto	Ichhavar	14	...	...	
Mail Peon	Ditto	Sehore R. S.	1½	Ditto	Sehore R. S.	1½	...	...	
Runners	Semri-Harchand	Bharkach	12	Semri-Harchand	Bharkach	12	...	...	
Ditto	Shinpur	Bheronda	12	Shinpur	Bheronda	12	...	...	
Ditto	Sobhapur	Bamori	36	Sobhapur	Bamori	36	...	...	
Ditto	Sainkheri	Udayapura	12	Samkheri	Udayapura	12	...	...	
Ditto	.....	.....	...	Kulhar	Pathari	10	10	...	New line.
		Total	356		Total	354	10	12	
		GRAND TOTAL	508		GRAND TOTAL	506	10	12	

Nagpur;
The 14th June 1900.

C. J. LALKAKA,
Deputy Post Master General Central Provinces and Berar.

APPENDICES TO CHAPTER IV.

BHOPAWAR.

I.

Statement showing rainfall registered in different States under the Bhopawar Agency during the year 1899-1900.

Name of station.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Remarks.
Dhar	30·94	12·30	
Jhabua	Not stated.	11·17	
Ali Rajpur	42·37	13·76	
Barwani	26·55	7·26	
Jobat	41·29	12·39	
Bagode	37·79	22·56	
Manpur (British)	49·65	34·85	
Sirdarpore	33·20	11·33	
Total	37·39	15·70	

II.

Statement showing the amount of traffic that passed the Agra-Bombay road during the year 1899-1900.

Name of article.	Export (North to South).		Import (South to North).		Total.	
	Weight in maunds.	Approximate value.	Weight in maunds.	Approximate value.	Weight in maunds.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
English manufacture	1,080	1,08,000	180	18,000	1,260	1,26,000
Country „	45	1,800	330	13,200	375	15,000
Raw cotton	600	9,600	4,740	70,440	5,340	80,040
Brass and copper vessels	180	3,050	150	4,500	330	7,550
Grocery	25,815	1,47,067	9,855	98,465	35,670	2,45,532
Grain	48,575	1,90,035	49,395	1,36,365	97,970	3,26,400
Timber	2,850	2,850	3,790	3,790	6,640	6,640
Cash	...	...	19-27½	63,000	19-27½	63,000
Total	79,145	4,62,402	68,459-27½	4,07,760	1,47,604-27½	8,70,162

III.

Civil Justice—Bhopawar Agency, Native States—for 1899-1900.

States.	Cases pending at the close of 1898-99.		Cases filed during the year 1899-1900.		Total.		Cases disposed of during 1899-1900.		Pending at the close of 1899-1900.		Remarks.
	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	Suits.	Value.	
		₹		₹		₹		₹		₹	
Dhar	480	1,15,961	1,885	1,69,275	2,365	2,85,236	1,782	1,40,515	583	1,44,786	
Jhabua	34	3,736	855	47,346	889	51,082	725	34,673	164	16,409	
Ali Rajpur	11	9,330	154	11,600	165	20,930	137	12,669	28	8,261	
Barwani	269	2,14,161	589	75,293	858	2,89,454	599	2,29,202	259	60,252	
Jobat	3	103	7	784	10	887	4	460	6	427	
Bagode	32	8,224	96	5,228	128	13,452	85	3,055	43	10,397	
Datria	14	741	21	462	35	1,203	28	6,011	7	592	
Nimkhera	...	...	18	413	18	413	17	413	1	...	

IV.

Criminal Justice—Bhopawar Agency, Native States—1899-1900.

	Pending at close of 1898-99.		Instituted during 1899-1900.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1899-1900		Total.		Whipped.		Imprisoned and fined.		Otherwise disposed of.		Fined only.		Imprisoned only.		Total.		Average duration of cases.	Total number of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Dhar.																																		
Murder and attempted murder Culpable homicide Dakaiti Receiving stolen property Robbery on highway or elsewhere Theft of cattle or ordinary theft Attempting suicide Rape Grievous hurt Committing abortion Mischief Miscellaneous offences	...	363	...	3,174	...	3,537	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	3,141	...	387	...	3,537					Not	shown								
Total	...	363	...	3,174	...	3,537	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	3,141	...	387	...	3,537														
Jhabua.																																		
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Culpable homicide	2	2	33	17	35	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	11	19	8	35	19														
Dakaiti	...	...	370	22	375	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	7	293	15	370	22														
Receiving stolen property	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2														
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	32	11	32	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	8	12	3	32	11														
Theft of cattle or ordinary theft	19	8	1,016	480	1,080	488	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,038	475	42	13	1,080	488														
Attempting suicide	...	...	16	16	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	15	1	...	16	16					Not	shown								
Rape	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2														
Grievous hurt	2	2	16	7	18	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	7	2	2	18	9														
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Mischief	...	...	36	18	36	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	16	3	2	36	18														
Miscellaneous offences	4	3	372	260	376	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	372	260	4	3	376	263														
Total	27	15	1,940	835	1,967	850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,590	802	377	48	1,967	850														
Barwani.																																		
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti	...	...	137	13	137	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	122	11	...	...	137	13	96	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	3	122	11	11·07	144

Criminal Justice—Bhopawar Agency, Native States—1899-1900—continued.

	Pending at close of 1898-99.		Instituted during 1899-1900.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1899-1900		Total.		Whipped.		Imprisoned and fined.		Otherwise disposed of.		Fined only.		Imprisoned only.		Total.		Average duration of cases.	Total number of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Receiving stolen property	...	...	39	26	39	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	12	23	14	...	...	39	26	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	5	14	8	23	14	5·83	153
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	9	4	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	3	...	...	9	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	2	8	3	82·25	329
Theft of cattle or ordinary theft	9	6	924	448	933	454	1	...	1	1	...	...	155	52	775	400	1	1	933	454	401	202	14	8	27	16	139	63	194	111	775	400	3·76	1,704
Attempting suicide	...	...	6	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	12	2
Rape	...	...	6	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	1	1	1	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	55
Grievous hurt	...	...	17	12	17	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	11	7	...	...	17	12	...	...	5	4	...	...	5	2	1	1	11	7	24	288
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	28	20	907	557	935	577	...	...	...	...	...	...	495	294	430	278	10	5	935	577	54	23	17	15	20	14	271	179	68	47	430	278	17·72	10,138
Total	37	26	2,045	1,072	2,082	1,098	1	...	2	1	...	...	492	372	1,374	718	12	7	2,082	1,098	552	234	37	28	49	32	424	250	312	174	1,374	718	11·75	12,823
Ali Rajpur.																																		
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	22	18	22	18	...	...	...	...	19	15	1	1	2	2	...	...	22	18	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	15·94	287
Dakaiti	...	...	83	9	83	9	...	...	...	...	70	7	...	...	...	...	13	2	83	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·57	179
Receiving stolen property	...	...	15	6	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	10	6	...	...	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	2	2	10	6	4·16	25
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle or ordinary theft	...	...	500	211	500	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	497	210	...	...	500	211	253	98	...	...	...	...	101	45	143	67	497	210	2·17	458
Attempting suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	...	...	253	183	253	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	246	181	...	...	253	183	16	11	...	...	...	...	200	145	30	25	246	181	2·69	493
Total	...	...	873	427	873	427	...	...	...	...	89	22	16	4	755	399	13	2	873	427	269	109	...	...	2	2	309	194	175	94	755	399	3·39	1,442
Jobat.																																		
Murder and attempted murder	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti	...	...	51	5	51	5	...	...	...	...	51	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle or ordinary theft	...	...	73	28	73	28	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	1	66	26	...	...	73	28	33	14	...	...	...	...	25	8	8	4	66	26	10·46	29
Attempting suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	...	...	111	56	111	56	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	109	55	...	...	111	56	2	2	...	...	...	...	87	40	20	13	109	55	8·53	478
Total	1	1	237	91	238	92	...	...	...	...	55	9	6	1	175	81	1	1	238	92	35	16	...	...	...	...	112	48	28	17	175	81	8·47	771

BAGODE.																																					
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle or ordinary theft	1	1	27	14	28	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	23	14	2	1	28	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	17	9	23	14	7·57	106
Attempting suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	821·00	821	
Rape	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	49	23	131	69	180	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	34	33	29	32	29	180	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	28	1	1	33	29	83·65	5,270	
TOTAL	51	25	159	84	210	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	35	56	43	35	31	210	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	33	18	10	56	43	79·43	6,197	
NIMKHERA.																																				
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle or ordinary theft	1	1	9	8	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	7	7	...	...	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	4	7	7	44·21	398	
Attempting suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	...	...	44	36	44	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	36	31	2	2	44	36	...	...	...	...	13	11	21	19	2	1	36	31	18·01	617	
TOTAL	1	1	53	44	54	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	43	38	2	2	54	45	...	...	...	...	13	11	24	22	6	5	43	38	23·60	10·15	
DOTRIA.																																				
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti	...	...	27	1	27	1	...	...	...	...	27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle or ordinary theft	2	1	18	11	20	12	...	...	...	...	9	4	1	1	10	7	...	...	20	12	...	...	4	1	...	...	4	4	2	2	10	7	...	...	
Attempting suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Committing abortion	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous offences	2	2	44	26	46	28	...	...	...	...	13	5	2	2	25	19	6	2	46	28	...	...	6	1	1	1	14	13	4	4	25	19	...	...	
TOTAL	4	3	92	41	96	44	...	...	...	...	50	11	5	5	35	26	6	2	96	44	...	...	10	2	1	1	18	17	6	6	35	26	...	...	

V.

Statement showing jail statistics of the Native States under the Bhopawar Agency for the year 1899-1900.

States.	Number of Prisoners.											Remarks.
	In jail on the 1st April 1899.	Admitted during the year 1899-1900.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.	Remaining in jail on the 31st March 1900.	Cost.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Annual average cost of prisoners.	
										₹		₹ a. p.	
Dhar	109	771	880	...	...	2	567	569	311	7,098	116	47 14 0	
Jhabua	Not received												
Ali Rajpur	37	244	281	11	...	3	182	196	85	1,984	58	34 3 3	
Barwani	33	336	369	41	...	1	220	262	107	3,137	44·50	36 15 9	
Jobat	9	758	767	9	1	...	719	729	38	886	22·30	40 4 3	
Bagode	12	76	88	3	1	1	58	63	25	412	8·09	51 8 0	
Dotria	2	142	144	40	1	...	63	104	40	375	14·31	26 11 5	
Nimkhera	3	178	181	7	...	2	114	123	58	530	Not stated.	2 14 10	

VI.

Statement showing the finances of the Native States under the Bhopawar Agency for 1899-1900.

Name of State.	Opening balances.	Receipts during the year 1899-1900.	Total.	Expenditure for 1899-1900.	Closing balances.	Remarks.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Dhar	6,15,836	2,36,674	8,52,510	7,84,332	68,178	
Jhabua	2,930	1,90,281	1,93,211	1,35,950	57,261	
Ali Rajpur	2,08,562	58,034	2,66,596	1,07,543	1,59,053	
Barwani	5,70,277	1,80,394	7,50,671	3,21,892	4,28,779	
Jobat	22,433	27,192	49,625	39,078	10,547	
Bagode	5,076	15,311	20,387	20,387	...	
Mathwar			Not received.			
Kathiwara			Not received.			
Ruttonmal	7,388	2,660	10,048	4,308	5,740	
Nimkhera	14,730	12,913	27,643	24,068	3,575	
Dotria	12,077	10,142	22,219	15,677	6,542	
Garhi	663	1,742	2,405	2,403	2	
Bharudpura	541	3,529	4,070	4,062	8	
Kotideh			Not received.			

O. V. BOSANQUET,
Political Agent, Bhopawar.

APPENDICES TO CHAPTER VI.

BAGHELKHAND.

I.

Statement showing total Rainfall during the year 1899-1900 in the Baghelkhand Agency.

Name of Station.	Total rainfall for 1899-1900.		Average rainfall.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
Sutna	28	66	45	18	
Rewa	26	25	52	74	
Teonthar	36	68	44	61	
Bardi	32	92	47	73	
Chandia	26	50	58	71	
Sohagpur	29	25	52	53	
Ramnagar	23	83	51	2	
Nagode	31	23	47	11	
Maihar	26	64	48	21	

III.

Annual Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of Nagode State for the year 1899-1900.

RECEIPTS.						DISBURSEMENTS.					
No.	Major headings.	Minor headings.	Actuals from April 1898 to March 1899.	Estimate for 1899-1900.	Actuals from April 1899 to March 1900.	No.	Major headings.	Minor headings.	Actuals from April 1898 to March 1899.	Estimate for 1899-1900.	Actuals from April 1899 to March 1900.
			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.				R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
	Receipt	1. Opening balance	44,817 5 4	50,800 0 0	63,627 12 9	1	Expenditure	1. Revenue offices	23,348 15 9	34,164 0 0	26,728 11 9
								2. Police	11,932 7 11	12,741 0 0	11,549 7 6
								3. Jail	2,625 9 2	3,098 0 0	3,103 11 7
		2. Land Revenue	1,08,769 14 9	1,14,000 0 0	92,024 12 5			4. Education	1,455 6 8	3,216 0 0	2,865 13 0
		3. Forest	4,151 1 4¼	5,600 0 0	4,310 8 1			5. Army	2,572 1 11	2,752 0 0	2,484 14 10
		4. Customs	10,444 8 4¾	10,400 0 0	12,973 15 2			6. Forest and Permit	4,694 10 4	5,432 0 0	4,788 15 8
		5. Excise	3,553 3 5	3,600 0 0	4,019 8 7			7. Medical	1,973 5 9	2,704 0 0	2,564 14 5
		6. Judicial	7,695 1 1	6,800 0 0	6,622 10 9			8. Engineering	18,414 3 4	28,318 0 0	20,847 13 3
		7. Cesses	11,550 12 8	11,300 0 0	11,966 4 0			9. Pension	152 0 0	152 0 0	152 0 0
		8. Miscellaneous	1,814 4 6	1,500 0 0	1,926 2 6			10. Political	508 15 9	1,000 0 0	787 14 4
		9. Refund and Drawbacks	15,157 13 8	13,000 0 0	6,592 8 6			11. Palace	16,545 13 0	36,065 0 0	15,105 5 9
		10. Loans and Advances	387 8 0	...	...			12. Debts, new and old	53,208 4 3	60,000 0 0	56,251 13 0
								13. Excise	689 14 3	408 0 0	764 9 6
								14. Miscellaneous	2,795 14 11	3,000 0 0	2,752 5 2
								15. Extraordinary	3,796 1 5	4,000 0 0	35,352 9 10
								16. Debt Committee	...	300 0 0	174 3 1
		TOTAL RECEIPT	1,63,524 3 10	1,66,200 0 0	1,40,436 6 0			TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,44,713 12 5	1,97,350 0 0	1,86,275 2 8
								Closing Balance	63,627 12 9	19,650 0 0	17,783 0 1
		GRAND TOTAL	2,08,341 9 2	2,17,000 0 0	2,04,064 2 9			GRAND TOTAL	2,08,341 9 2	2,17,000 0 0	2,04,064 2 9

R. B. BERKELEY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

APPENDICES TO CHAPTER VII.

BUNDELKHAND.

N.

Names of the States under management.

States.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus or deficit.	Remarks.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
(1) Bijawar	1,08,000 2 8	85,694 6 0	Surplus 22,312 12 8	
(2) Baoni	84,125 7 9	82,374 11 6	„ 1,750 12 3	
(3) Sarila	73,177 3 11	65,056 13 4	„ 8,120 6 7	
(4) Garrauli	29,964 6 9	27,580 13 3	„ 2,383 9 6	
(5) Dharwai	7,724 9 2	7,721 2 1	„ 3 7 1	

NOWGONG, CENTRAL INDIA;
The July 1900.

J. P. W. SPANKIE,
for *Political Agent in Bundelkhand.*

P.

Statement of cases of Appeal tried by the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, for the year 1899-1900.

Name of Court.	Name of Subordinate Court.	Balance of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposal of decisions appealed against.								Pending on 31st March 1900.
					Upheld.	Upset.	Remanded for trial.	*Ex-parte.*	Arbitration.	By mutual agreement.	Modified.	Total.	
Political Agent and Sessions Judge, Bundelkhand.	Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong.	...	5	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	*Nil.*
TOTAL .	.....	...	5	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Political Agent and Sessions Judge, Bundelkhand.	District Judge, Nowgong.	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	*Nil.*
TOTAL .	.....	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	

NOWGONG, CENTRAL INDIA;
The April 1900.

C. H. PRITCHARD, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

APPENDICES TO PART III.

DEPARTMENTAL.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VIII.

A.

Statement showing the total Length of Road Communications of all kinds maintained by the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATION, *during 1899-1900.*

No.	Roads and Lines of Communications.	Metalled and bridged roads.	Unmetalled and bridged roads.	Fair-weather roads.	Average cost for making the road per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the road per mile.	Remarks.
	INDORE DIVISION.				R	R	
1	Agra-Bombay Road	197⅛*	...	...	7,769	174	*M. F. 195 5 As per printed statement of classification of roads. 1 4 Received during the year from Khandesh Division, Bombay Presidency.
2	Mhow-Neemuch Road	116½	...	...	10,678	146	
3	Ujjain and Agar Road	11¼	...	...	7,082	197	
4	Dewas-Ujjain Road	7	...	...	4,983	222	The excess is due to renewals.
5	Dewas-Ashta Road	7½	...	...	7,087	205	
6	Biaora-Sehore Road	40	...	...	4,046	264	
7	Biaora-Rajgarh Road	15	...	...	4,449	187	
8	Indore-Simrole Road	14	...	...	9,315	254	Ditto ditto.
9	Mhow-Kherighat Road	36	...	...	9,315	195	
	M. F.						
10	Dhar Branch Road . 12 0 Tirla Road . . 7 0 Sirdarpur . . 5 0	24	...	...	7,152 Not known. 4,941	180	
11	Malwa-Gujrat Road	¾	...	...	1,758	18	
12	Burnagar-Badnawar Road	7	...	...	3,886	119	
13	Namli-Sailana Road	9½	...	...	4,626	153	
14	Jaora-Piploda Road	11	...	...	5,126	141	
15	Khalghat-Dharampuri Road	7	...	...	3,250	112	
16	Kurwahi-Khetora Road	5	...	...	3,754	44	Transferred to Gwalior State Public Works Dept. in December 1899 for maintenance.
17	Kurwahi to Betwa Causeway	1⅛	...	...	4,820		
18	Kulhar-Pathari Road	7	...	...	3,455	...	Completed during 1899-1900.
	TOTAL	516¾	...	...	...	2,611	
	Average cost of maintenance per mile.	...	...	...	...	163	
	NAGODE DIVISION.						
1	Nowgong and Jhansi Road, 48th mile 5th furlong, to 63rd milestone.	14⅜	...	...	7,609	296	
2	Nowgong and Srinagar Road	20¾	...	...	5,260	123	
3	Nowgong and Sutna Road, from Nowgong to Sutna Railway Station on Jubbulpore line.	100¼	...	...	9,823	213	
4	Banda and Sagar Road, Imlia to Cantonee Nadee, *vid* Chatterpur.	59⅛	...	...	7,048	138	Average cost of maintenance R184.
5	Banda and Sagar Road, Imlia to Cantonee Nadee, *vid* Chatterpore, last 3½ miles of ghat portion.	3½	...	...	4,772		
6	Great Deccan Road, 67 to 111½ mile.	46 13/16	...	...	Not known.	48	
7	Nagode and Kalinger Road	14	...	...	1,536	216	
	Ditto ditto	...	20¼	...	Not known.	...	
8	Alipura and Harpalpur Road	7⅜	...	...	5,075	254	
	TOTAL	267	20¼	...	...	1,288	

B.

Statement showing the total Length of Road Communications of all kinds maintained by the NATIVE STATES IN CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATION *during 1899-1900.*

No.	Road and Line of Communication.	Metalled and bridged road.	Unmetalled and bridged road.	Fair-weather road.	Average cost of making the road per mile.	Average cost of maintaining the road per mile.	Remarks.
	Bhopal State.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	℞	℞	
1	Bhopal-Sehore Road	23(*a*)	...	...	...	339	(*a*) Partly bridged and metalled.
2	Raisen Road *vid* Gulgaon	12⅔	...	...	5,756	90	
3	Bhopal-Islamnagar Road	5⅓	...	...	6,000	181	
4	Ashta-Dewas from Sehore	46(*a*)	...	...	...	86	
5	Narsingarh Road (Sehore to Parbati River)	20(*a*)	...	...	...	194	
6	Shiampur Road from Bhopal	22	...	...	5,000	140	
7	Berasia Road	21½	...	...	5,630	200	
	Total	150½	...	...	...	1,230	
	Average cost per mile for maintenance	...	...	...	...	175	

C. C. SPILSBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Agents to the Govr.-Genl. in the P. W. Dept., Central India and Rajputana.

Statement showing the total Length of Roads and Lines of Communications maintained by the REWA STATE *during the year 1899-1900.*

Serial No.	Detail.	Metalled and bridged roads.	Katcha and bridged roads.	Fair-weather roads.	Expenditure during the year 1899-1900.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	℞ a. p.	
1	Sutna-Bela Road	2²¾	...	...	14,226 2 9	
2	Diversion Road of Sutna Bazar	1	...	...	598 13 9	
3	Sutna River Road	2	...	...	389 14 5	
4	Agency Roads, about 10 in number	1½	...	...	500 0 0	
5	Birsingpur and Dinderi Road	...	11½	...	1,885 1 7	Under construction.
6	Teonthar to Sheorajpur Road	...	14½	...	*Nil*	
7	Umaria-Manpur Road	...	...	27	674 0 0	Repaired as fair-weather road.
8	Burhar Road	...	...	8	300 12 5	
9	Dabhaura to Teonthar Road	...	...	26	356 0 0	Repaired as fair-weather road.
10	Teonthari to Sohagi Road	...	...	4	40 0 0	
11	Sutna to Simaria Road	...	...	30	300 0 0	
12	Sutna to Amarpatan Road	...	...	20	200 0 0	
13	Sahdol to Seoni-Sangam Road	...	...	42*	397 9 6	*Total length 42 miles, out of which 16 miles up to Parighat repaired as fair-weather road.
14	Naro Hill Road	...	...	5½	*Nil*	
15	Great Deccan Road	87	...	...	3,499 9 5	
16	Rewa-Govindgarh Road	11	...	...	1,178 11 1	
17	Bela-Govindgarh Road	12½	...	...	469 7 0	
18	Allahabad Road branching from great Deccan Road at Mangawan to the border of Rewa State	...	32	...	579 12 10	
19	Govindgarh to Ramnagar Road	...	...	17	345 9 9	
20	Ramnagar to Amarpatan	...	...	17	120 0 0	
21	Rewa to Sitlaha *vid* Baikuntpur	...	...	36	363 0 0	
22	Govindgarh to Jhiria	...	...	4½	146 0 0	
23	Shikarganj to Nauria	...	...	30	288 0 0	Newly opened road.
	Total	137½	58	267	26,858 10 1	

R. B. BERKELEY, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

Statement showing the total Length of Road Communication of all kinds maintained by the GWALIOR STATE, CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATION, *during 1899-1900.*

No.	Road and Line of Communication.	Metalled and bridged roads in miles.	Unmetalled and bridged roads.	Fair weather roads.	Average of making the road per mile.	Average of maintaining the road per mile.	Remarks.
	GWALIOR DIVISION.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	₹	₹	
1	Agra-Bombay Road, miles 38 to 230 and 124 to 145.	217⅞	...	...	Not known.	208	
2	Gwalior-Jhansi Road	36¼	...	...	Do.	210	
3	Antri City Road	1¾	...	...	4,964	195	
4	Gwalior-Etawah Road	59	...	...	Not known.	630	
5	Bhind Fort Road	1	...	...	10,170	1,734	
6	Morena-Mahgaanan Road	52¼	...	...	7,866	523	
7	Morena-Sabalgarh Road	44	...	...	4,670	648	
8	Sabalgarh-Sheopura Road	...	...	73	...	...	
9	Agra Loop Line	5	...	...	Not known.	135	
10	Fort Road, including Residency approaches.	5¼	...	...	...	691	
11	Residency and Port Office Roads	4⅛	...	...	...	206	
12	Road from Sagar Tal to Agra Loop Line.	1¼	...	...	...	81	
13	Empress Road	2⅝	...	...	7,125	1,443	
14	Short-cut road from Empress to Gwalior railway station.	½	...	...	5,300	1,428	
15	Victoria Road	1⅛	...	...	6,084	276	
16	Gora Gouri Naka Road	1¾	...	...	5,022	576	
17	Morar Gate Palace to Railway crossing.	⅛	...	...	Not known.	564	
18	Road from 3rd mile of Gwalior-Jhansi Road to the temple of Sardan Santagi Rao Sahib Temak Lashker.†	⅞	...	...	Do.	1,180	†Transferred to this Department during the current year.
19	Bagchini Feeder Road	5	...	...	3,482	675	
20	Dabra-Pichore Road	5½	...	...	3,275	886	
21	Jhansi-Sipri Road	47	...	...	Not known	285	
22	Naini Ghati Road between Sipri and Sheopura.	2	...	...	9,138	89	
23	Bhandera-Chirgam Road	10	...	...	13,000	130	
24	Bhilsa Feeder Road	3¾	...	...	2,803	244	
25	Moongaoli Feeder Road	3¼	...	...	4,082	487	
26	Sironj-Phonisa Road	7¾	...	...	5,000	680	
27	Guna-Rajrangarh Road	5	...	...	5,300	108	
28	Esagarh-Pachar Road	...	22⅔	...	2,882	62	
29	Rajra-Udaipur Road	...	4	...	2,682	109	
30	Kulhar-Pathari Road	5⅜	...	...	2,699	152	
31	Basoda Feeder Road	1¼	...	...	9,190	192	
32	Binagaon to Chachora Road	2⅛	...		2,200	246	
33	Sipri Loop Line	5	...	...	Not known.	111	
34	Guna City Road	...	...	...	...	782	
	GOVERNMENT PORTION.						
35	Kethora-Kurwai Road	5⅜	...	...	Not known.	...	
36	Kulhar-Pathari Road	5⅜	...	...	...	...	
	MALWA DIVISION.						
37	Ujjain-Agra Road	30	...	...	7,000	152	
38	Ujjain-Dewas Road	16	...	...	4,000	144	
39	Dewas-Ashta Road	17⅝	...	...	5,000	130	
40	Agra-Bombay Road	31½	...	...	8,000	152	
41	Muki Feeder Road	11½	...	...	2,000	...	
42	Agra-Susnera Road	19½	...	...	8,000	133	
43	Agra-Sarangpur Road	32	...	...	9,500	110	
44	Mhow-Neemuch Road	53	...	...	4,000	114	
45	Neemuch-Nasirabad Road	12½	...	...	4,000		
46	Neemuch-Jawad Road	6	...	...	5,000	139	
47	Dhar-Sardarpore Road	15¼	...	...	3,000	250	
48	Barnagar-Badnauer Road	5	...	...	6,000	95	
49	Mangode-Amjhera Road	4	...	...	7,000	102	
50	Sirdarpur-Bhopawar Road	3½	...	...	5,000	147	
51	Sirdarpur-Raggarh Road	2	...	...	5,000		
52	Manderar-Partabgarh Road	7	...	...	10,000	118	
53	Runija-Khachrode Road	...	20	...	12,000	100	

T. C. PEARS, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Officiating Resident at Gwalior.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IX.

OPIUM.

STATISTICAL RETURNS RELATING TO OPIUM.

RETURN 1. Prices of Opium at Indore, Bombay, and China.
2. Exports, Imperial and Provincial, and total value of Hundi stamps used.
3. Provincial Exports—Details.
4. Cess Dues Collections.

RETURN 1.—*The prices of Opium at Indore in 1899-1900 together with the Quotations of the Bombay and China markets.*

MONTH.	Total monthly exports from Malwa to Bombay for China.	INDORE.				BOMBAY.						HONGKONG.				SHANGHAI.				REMARKS.
		NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.		OLDER.		NEW.		OLD.		NEW.		OLD.		
	Chests.	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
1899.																				
April	2,487½	953	1,033	1,097	1,211	1,040	1,100	1,110	1,135	1,125	1,250	1,091	1,113	1,172	1,225	1,122	1,125	1,284	1,316	
May	1,579½	958	1,034	1,098	1,213	1,052	1,091	1,110	1,136	1,150	1,250	1,098	1,113	1,217	1,229	1,088	1,122	1,260	1,281	
June	1,982½	977	1,038	1,102	1,217	1,070	1,112	1,100	1,170	1,150	1,260	1,050	1,110	1,154	1,221	1,113	1,117	1,271	1,281	
July	3,165½	1,003	1,054	1,112	1,240	1,040	1,150	1,120	1,185	1,180	1,260	1,085	1,087	1,219	1,221	1,117	1,145	1,271	1,288	
August	3,055½	1,077	1,117	1,155	1,266	1,070	1,205	1,110	1,240	1,170	1,265	1,073	1,087	1,189	1,213	1,155	1,197	1,256	1,276	
September	2,586½	1,119	1,157	1,191	1,284	1,170	1,237	1,165	1,240	1,205	1,265	1,065	1,141	1,181	1,199	1,186	1,244	1,236	1,264	
October	1,521½	1,145	1,188	1,214	1,310	1,190	1,286	1,220	1,275	1,225	1,295	1,123	1,223	1,199	1,280	1,244	1,315	1,264	1,324	
November	1,226	1,207	1,254	1,303	1,308	1,250	1,366	1,245	1,302	1,250	1,305	1,223	1,251	1,280	1,331	1,315	1,356	1,324	1,387	
December	1,666½	1,236	1,297	1,358	...	1,298	1,366	1,287	1,355	1,281	1,350	1,255	1,290	1,326	1,335	1,366	1,366	1,376	1,397	
1900.																				
January	2,023½	1,238	1,300	1,361	1,361	1,298	1,375	1,317	1,400	1,298	1,445	1,286	1,286	1,315	1,322	1,358	1,396	1,368	1,427	
February	2,419	1,230	1,291	...	1,352	1,270	1,355	1,345	1,400	1,398	1,445	1,286	1,301	1,322	1,396	1,383	1,390	1,395	1,420	
March	2,109	1,220	1,279	...	1,339	1,220	1,346	1,312	1,362	1,340	1,423	1,299	1,301	1,357	1,396	1,326	1,390	1,417	1,420	
TOTAL CHESTS	25,822½																			
Duty at R500 per chest	.....	1,114	1,170	1,199	1,282	1,164	1,249	1,203	1,266	1,231	1,317	1,161	1,191	1,244	1,280	1,231	1,263	1,310	1,340	
Average chests	2,151½																			

RETURN 2.—*Exports, Imperial and Provincial, 1899-1900.*

AGENCY.	IMPERIAL.			PROVINCIAL.		
	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R500.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R700.
			R			R
Indore	510	7,138	35,69,000	266	824	5,76,800
				11	42½	Free.
Rutlam	109	1,281	6,40,500	24	55	38,500
				17	40	Free.
Dhar	34	436	2,18,000	2	8	5,600
Ujjain	455	5,520	27,60,000	49	148	1,03,600
				3	2½	Free.
Chitor	732	5,408	27,04,000	83	299½	2,09,650
				5	46	Free.
Jaora	60	704½	3,52,250	...	...	.....
				1	8	Free.
Bhopal	112	1,095½	5,47,750	1	4	2,800
Mandsaur	479	4,239½	21,19,750	1	½	350
TOTAL	2,491	25,822½	1,29,11,250	463	1,339	9,37,300
					139	Free.
Totals of the previous years' exports—						
1898-99	2,566	27,498½	1,37,49,250	428	1,304	9,12,800
					132	Free.
1897-98	1,815	18,664½	1,03,64,450	414	1,219½	8,53,650
					206½	Free.
1896-97	2,090	22,980½	1,41,18,525	387	1,299½	9,09,650
					152½	Free.
1895-96	2,359	26,378½	1,71,46,025	369	1,392½	9,74,750
					167½	Free.
1894-95	2,609	30,765	1,87,54,325	306	1,217½	8,52,250
					146½	Free.

Hundi Stamps to the value of R9,126-15-0 were used in Malwa by the exporters, for Hundis, in payment of Government duties—

	R	a.	p.
Imperial	8,673	2	0
Provincial	453	13	0
TOTAL	9,126	15	0

RETURN 3.—*Provincial Exports in 1899-1900, details.*

1899-1900.	Number of Passes.	Number of Chests.	Duty at R700.
			R
To Bombay Presidency	126	403½	2,82,450
	37	113½	Free.
,, Madras Presidency	111	505½	3,53,850
,, Berar-Hyderabad Assigned Districts	92	177	1,23,900
,, Hyderabad, Deccan	97	253	1,77,100
,, Mysore Government	...	25	Free.
,, Coorg Administration	...	½	Free.
TOTAL	463	1,339	9,37,300
		139	Free.

RETURN 4.—*Cess Dues Collections, 1899-1900.*

SCALES.	Road cess at R1 per chest.	Dharamsala Fund at R1 per chest.	Indore Agency Road Fund at R3-10 per chest.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Indore	7,962 0 0	...	...
Rutlam	1,336 0 0	1,336 0 0	...
Dhar	...	...	1,609 8 0
Ujjain	5,668 0 0	5,668 0 0	...
Jaora	704 8 0	704 8 0	...
Bhopal	1,099 8 0	1,099 8 0	...
Mandsaur	4,240 0 0	4,240 0 0	...
TOTAL	21,010 0 0	13,048 0 0	1,609 8 0

APPENDICES TO CHAPTER X.

JUDICIAL.

A.

Civil Justice.

Class of Court.		NUMBER OF SUITS.					SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1899-1900.					
							Value of suits.		Cost of conduct of suits.		Average duration of suits.	
		Pending at close of 1898-99.	Filed during 1899-1900.	Total.	Disposed of during 1899-1900.	Pending at close of 1899-1900.	Total value.	Average value.	Total cost.	Average cost.	Total number of days.	Average duration.
							R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		
Resident, Gwalior	Regular suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political Agent, Bhopal	Regular suits	4	4	8	4	4	41,350 6 3	10,337 9 6¾	300 15 0	75 3 9	599	149·75
	Execution of decrees	5	4	9	5	4	802 9 0	160 6 5	2 14 0	0 9 2	1,651	330·2
Ditto Bundelkhand	Regular suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Baghelkhand	Regular suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Malwa	Regular suits	...	3	3	3	...	1,548 0 0	516 0 0	90 8 0	30 2 8	...	...
	Execution of decrees	...	10	10	10	...	830 0 0	83 0 0	5 4 0	0 8 5	...	...
Ditto Bhopawar	Regular suits	35	71	106	71	35	1,917 15 0	27 0 2	145 4 0	2 0 8	8,089	113·92
	Execution of decrees	229	34	263	75	188	4,686 14 3	62 9 0	...	...	...	...
Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Agar.	Regular suits	26	81	107	92	15	6,512 14 0	70 12 0	461 10 0	5 0 3	3,019	32·
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior, at Goona.	Regular suits	10	131	141	130	11	10,668 12 9	82 1 1	774 2 0	5 15 3	1,692	13·015
	Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Regular suits	75	290	365	300	65	61,998 0 0	206 10 6	1,772 7 0	5 14 6	13,399	44·66
	Execution of decrees	234	48	282	90	192	6,219 7 3	69 1 8	8 2 0	0 1 5	1,651	18·34

Civil Judge, Indore Residency	Regular suits	10	12	22	10	12	31,772 13 2	3,177 4 6	1,694 4 0	169 6 9	635	63·5
	Execution of decrees	...	10	10	8	2	94,101 9 11	4,262 11 3	106 12 0	13 5 6	365	45·6
	Small Cause Court suits	52	151	203	166	37	17,654 9 9	106 5 7	1,786 1 0	10 12 1	9,716	58
	Execution of decrees	...	107	107	90	17	14,977 14 11	166 5 9	312 8 0	3 7 6	1,551	17·2
Superintendent of Sehore	Regular suits	17	176	193	166	27	9,959 14 6	59 15 11	632 11 0	3 12 10	338	2·03
	Execution of decrees	24	322	346	305	41	3,631 5 7	11 14 5	63 4 0	0 3 3	14,317	46·94
Deputy Road Superintendent, Maupur	Regular suits	1	103	104	103	1	1,739 4 0	16 14 2	...	...	2,764	26·83
TOTAL	Regular suits	28	291	319	279	40	43,471 15 8	155 13 0	1,326 15 0	4 12 1	3,737	13·39
	Execution of decrees	24	332	356	313	43	37,732 15 6	120 8 9	170 0 0	0 8 8	14,682	46·9
	Small Cause cases	52	151	203	166	37	17,654 9 9	106 5 7	1,786 1 0	10 12 3	9,716	58
	Execution of decrees	...	107	107	90	17	14,977 14 11	166 6 9	312 8 0	3 7 6	1,551	17·2
Mhow	Regular suits	16	110	126	107	19	31,049 6 3	280 2 10	2,496 9 9	23 5 3	4,395	41·07
	Execution of decrees	3	201	204	196	8	78,023 5 5	398 1 3	286 4 0	1 7 4	3,108	15·85
	Small Cause cases	40	763	803	752	51	35,320 2 0	46 15 5	3,898 10 6	5 2 11	15,358	20·42
	Execution of decrees	14	776	790	774	16	49,866 10 0	64 6 10	797 8 0	1 0 5	8,274	10·68
	Railways. Regular suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Railways. Execution of decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Railways. Small Cause cases	...	40	40	40	...	2,345 2 6	58 10 0	231 13 3	5 12 8	964	24·1
	Railways. Execution of decrees	...	6	6	6	...	238 4 9	39 11 5	11 8 0	1 14 8	157	26·16
Nimach	Regular suits	13	52	65	63	2	13,616 2 3	216 2 1	861 12 0	13 10 10	1,002	15·90
	Execution of decrees	...	47	47	47	...	17,235 10 9	366 11 6	94 10 0	2 0 3	54	1·14
	Small Cause Court cases	47	279	326	289	37	11,608 7 4	40 2 8	1,201 3 0	4 2 6	4,724	16.34
	Execution of decrees	...	167	167	167	...	26,381 8 1	157 15 7	308 11 0	1 10 6	202	1·20
	(Railway) Small Cause cases	1	24	25	25	...	1,173 3 1½	46 14 10	120 2 0	4 12 10	634	25·36
Nowgong	Regular suits	6	44	50	45	5	4,829 13 7	107 5 3	285 10 9	6 5 6	1,409	31·31
	Execution of decrees	4	18	22	19	3	2,982 12 6	156 15 9	74 1 0	3 14 4	1,305	65·68
	Small Cause cases	19	111	130	125	5	4,375 11 7	35 0 1	579 13 6	4 10 2	3,664	29·31
	Execution of decrees	2	40	42	39	3	1,403 8 11	35 15 9	73 12 9	1 14 3	1,130	28·97
TOTAL	Regular suits	35	206	241	215	26	49,485 6 1	230 2 7	3,644 0 6	16 15 2	6,806	31·18
	Execution of decrees	7	266	273	262	11	98,241 12 8	374 15 5	454 15 0	1 11 9	4,467	17·1
	Small Cause cases	107	1,217	1,324	1,231	93	54,822 10 6½	44 8 6	6,031 10 3	4 4 4	25,344	20·58
	Execution of decrees	16	989	1,005	986	19	77,889 15 9	78 15 11	1,191 7 9	1 3 4	9,763	9·9
GRAND TOTAL	Regular suits	35	206	241	215	26	49,485 6 1	230 2 7	3,644 0 6	1 11 1	6,806	31·65
	Small Cause cases	107	1,217	1,324	1,231	93	54,822 10 6½	44 8 6	6,031 10 3	4 14 4	25,344	20·58
	Execution of decrees	23	1,255	1,278	1,248	30	1,76,131 12 5	14 1 9	1,646 6 9	1 5 1	14,230	11·4

B.

Criminal Justice.

Nature of Crimes.	Pending at close of 1898-99.		Instituted during 1899-1900.		Total.		Escaped.		Died.		Transferred.		Discharged.		Convicted.		Pending at close of 1899-1900.		Total.		Whipped.		Imprisoned only.		Imprisoned and whipped.		Imprisoned and fined.		Transported.		Sentenced to death.		Fined only.		Total.		Average duration of cases.	Total number of days.
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	15	9	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	7	5	...	...	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	4	3	...	...	7	5	18·1	163
Culpable homicide	1	1	5	4	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	4	...	...	6	5	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	32	160
Dakaiti	...	...	110	16	110	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	6	79	10	...	...	110	16	30	4	48	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	79	10	31·31	502
Receiving stolen property	...	...	28	12	28	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	26	10	...	...	28	12	...	...	11	5	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	13	4	26	10	11·33	136
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	10	4	283	161	293	165	2	...	...	...	8	7	111	56	160	96	12	6	293	165	36	23	73	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	23	160	96	0·72	116
Miscellaneous offences	16	5	959	476	975	481	3	...	...	...	11	5	247	148	697	323	17	5	975	481	5	3	74	55	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	613	262	697	323	4·22	2,010
Total	27	10	1,400	678	1,427	688	5	...	...	...	19	12	401	217	973	448	29	11	1,427	688	71	30	210	120	...	...	7	4	4	2	4	3	677	289	973	449	4·55	3,087
Cantonment Magistrate's Courts.																																						
Murder and attempted murder	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·5	53
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property	...	...	83	41	83	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	11	43	30	...	...	83	41	8	7	31	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	43	30	4·04	166
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	...	...	269	196	269	196	1	...	...	...	4	3	77	52	185	140	2	1	269	196	26	22	126	102	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	14	185	140	2·86	559
Miscellaneous offences	24	11	1,407	608	1,431	619	...	...	...	...	7	5	707	288	702	319	15	7	1,431	619	7	5	91	61	5	3	15	11	...	...	...	...	584	239	702	319	6·83	4,187
Total	24	11	1,761	847	1,785	858	1	...	...	...	13	10	824	351	930	489	17	8	1,785	858	41	34	248	184	9	5	15	11	...	...	...	...	617	255	930	489	5·84	4,965
Breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations.	...	...	1,295	775	1,295	775	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	86	1,075	688	5	1	1,295	775	...	...	56	32	...	...	16	1	...	...	...	...	1,003	655	1,075	688	1·21	937
Total — Offences against Indian Penal Code and other Criminal Acts.	51	21	3,161	1,525	3,212	1,546	6	...	...	...	32	22	1,225	568	1,903	937	46	19	3,212	1,546	112	64	458	304	9	5	22	15	4	2	4	3	1,294	544	1,903	937	5·27	8,052
Total — Breaches of Cantonment Rules.	...	...	1,295	775	1,295	775	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	86	1,075	688	5	1	1,295	775	...	...	56	32	...	...	16	1	...	...	...	...	1,003	655	1,075	688	1·21	937
GRAND TOTAL	51	21	4,456	2,300	4,507	2,321		...	...	...	32	22	1,440	654	2,978	1,625	51	20	4,507	2,321	112	64	514	336	9	5	38	16	4	2	4	3	2,297	1,199	2,978	1,625	3·91	8,989

E.

Jail.

Name of Jail.	Number of Prisoners.								Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1900.	Expenditure during the year.						Daily average number of Prisoners.	Annual average cost of Prisoners.
	In Jail on 1st April 1899.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Died.	Discharged.	Total.		Rations of Prisoners.	Contingent Charges.	Clothing of Prisoners.	Fixed Establishment.	Extra Establishment.	Total.		
										R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.
Central India Agency Jail, Indore	305	332	637	12	...	6	296	314	323	8,973 15 1	1,571 1 3	1,334 7 10	3,831 0 0	3,954 9 7	19,665 1 9	292·7	67 5 6
Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sehore	10	121	131	28	...	...	82	110	21	724 8 10	132 4 5	...	287 4 0	5 1 4	1,149 2 7	21·2	54 11 6
(Convicts and under-trials.)																	
Nowgong	44	120	164	13	...	2	107	122	42	1,694 4 9	52 11 0	173 2 0	1,444 0 0	...	3,364 1 9	40·16	83 12 3
Sutna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopawar Agency, Sirdarpur including Manipur and Khalghat.	33	214	247	48	1	1	133	183	64	1,336 6 6	286 1 1	94 8 0	204 0 0	...	1,920 15 7	33·70	56 15 11
Total	392	787	1,179	101	1	9	618	729	450	12,729 3 2	2,042 1 9	1,602 1 10	5,766 4 0	3,959 10 11	26,099 5 8	386·95	262 13 2
Cantonments.																	
Mhow	2	386	388	122	...	1	254	377	11	523 12 3	...	24 0 0	...	...	547 12 3	8·07	65 2 11
Nimach	4	88	92	16	...	...	69	85	7	439 13 6	120 12 6	32 11 6	96 0 0	...	689 5 6	5·65	122 0 1
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6	474	480	138	...	1	323	462	18	963 9 9	120 12 6	56 11 6	96 0 0	...	1,237 1 9	13·72	187 3 0
GRAND TOTAL	398	1,261	1,559	239	1	10	941	1,191	468	13,692 12 11	2,162 14 3	1,658 13 4	5,862 4 0	3,959 10 11	27,336 7 5	400·67	450 0 2

F.

III.—Provincial—Revenue.

Name of Funds.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.									Balance on 30th March 1900.
	Balance on 1st April 1899.	Total Receipts during the year.	Grand Total Receipts.	Collection and management of superintendence.	Public Works proper.	Local Improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals, Dispensaries.	Grants to Sharers in Roads Dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
I.—Cantonment Local Funds.	50,642 5 9	2,42,316 11 6	2,92,959 1 3	45,505 3 4	47,536 4 6	2,662 9 9	25,926 6 9	4,200 0 0	13,390 2 3	...	84,522 10 8	2,23,743 5 3	69,215 12 0
II.—Political Agencies and Maunpur Pargana Funds.	55,038 11 7	1,59,266 13 0	2,14,305 8 7	16,622 10 5	43,967 5 8	29,150 6 5	16,316 14 11	12,634 0 0	4,149 1 8	...	25,908 12 11	1,48,749 4 0	65,556 4 7
III.—Fund raised for Special Purpose.	89,475 7 8	1,82,086 3 6	2,71,561 11 2	31,134 2 4	23,183 13 10	...	...	21,417 5 3	11,685 13 10	...	1,05,176 10 11	1,92,597 14 2	78,963 13 0
IV.—Collections from Local Road Dues, etc.	32,991 0 0	18,784 0 0	51,775 0 0	...	3,985 0 0	10,000 0 0	6,689 0 0	...	3,002 0 0	...	8,476 0 0	32,152 0 0	19,623 0 0
GRAND TOTAL .	2,28,147 9 0	6,02,453 12 0	8,30,601 5 0	93,262 0 1	1,18,672 8 0	41,813 0 2	48,932 5 8	38,251 5 3	32,227 1 9	...	2,24,084 2 6	5,97,242 7 5	2,33,358 13 7

F (a).

III.—Provincial—General.

I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.

	R	a.	p.
Land Revenue, Abkari, etc.	55,154	11	6
Sale of Stamps	30,353	15	0
Imperial Fees and Receipts	2,357	6	9
Electric Telegraph	68,252	0	0
Postal (including Money Order) collections	15,13,912	2	1
Miscellaneous	14,088	6	1

II.—Payment by Native States.

Contribution to Contingent	2,19,021	13	9
Tributes assigned to British Government	3,04,178	2	11
„ paid through „ „	2,70,652	1	11
Fixed payment for Istimurar land	41,524	10	2
Succession and Nazarana	21,045	9	9
Grand Total	25,40,540	15	11

G.

Staging Bungalow Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1899-1900.

	Receipts.		Expenditure.			
	Receipts.	Total.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Furniture.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Under Public Works Department	2,368					
„ Political Agencies	...					
		2,368	1,976	149	1,075	3,200
Total	...	2,368	1,976	149	1,075	3,200

H.

Public Works from Local Funds.

Cantonments and Agencies.	Contribution to Public Works Department.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works calling for remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1. Indore Residency Bazar Fund	...	3,215 0 0	5,269 14 10	8,484 14 10	
2. Sutna Bazar Fund	...	...	...	...	
3. Gwalior Agency	...	...	195 13 6	195 13 6	
4. Bhopal Agency	...	6,352 5 11	25,013 10 1	31,366 0 0	
5. Agar Bazar Fund	...	19 14 0	485 6 1	505 4 1	
6. Bhopawar Agency Bazar Fund	...	641 0 0	1,108 0 0	1,749 0 0	
7. Guna Agency	...	...	1,219 11 3	1,219 11 3	
8. Manpur Pargana Road Fund	...	...	...	...	
9. Manpur School Fund	...	...	...	...	
10. Manpur Town Fund	...	...	...	...	
11. Indore Agency Road Fund	...	801 3 9	3,183 12 3	3,985 0 0	
12. Bundelkhand Agency	...	...	446 10 0	446 10 0	
13. Mhow Cantonment	...	15,997 8 8	19,484 5 7	35,481 14 3	
14. Nimach Cantonment	...	1,918 1 0	3 294 9 0	5,212 10 0	
15. Nowgong Cantonment	...	2,618 0 0	4,223 12 3	6,841 12 3	
16. Malwa Dharamsala Fund	...	...	...	...	
17. Indore Residency School Fund	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	
18. Indore Daly College Fund	...	1,871 4 4	1,212 9 6	3,083 13 10	
19. Abkari Fund	20,000 0 0	...	...	20,000 0 0	For roads and local improvements.
Total	20,000 0 0	33,434 5 8	65,238 2 4	1,18,672 8 0	

M.

Registration.

	Book I.		Book III.		Book IV.		Book V.		TOTAL.	
	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.	Number of Registration.	Fees.
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
Indore	51	157 0 0	...	.....	9	22 0 0	...	.....	60	179 0 0
Mhow	145	711 0 0	3	9 0 0	8	21 0 0	...	.....	156	741 0 0
Nimach	41	184 0 0	1	2 0 0	24	28 4 0	...	.....	66	214 4 0
Nowgong	16	55 0 0	3	5 0 0	14	27 8 0	6	6 0 0	39	93 8 0
Sehore	12	65 0 0	6	31 0 0	22	28 0 0	1	1 0 0	41	125 0 0
Sutna	...	.....	...	.....	8	6 8 0	...	.....	8	6 8 0
TOTAL	265	1,172 0 0	13	47 0 0	85	133 4 0	7	7 0 0	370	1,359 4 0

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XII.

POST OFFICES.

I.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices (of all classes) and letter-boxes existing on the 31st March 1900.

EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1899.					EXISTING ON 31st MARCH 1900.					INCREASE OR DECREASE.					Remarks.
Post Offices.				Letter-boxes.	Post Offices.				Letter-boxes.	Post Offices.				Letter-boxes.	
Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.		Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.		Head.	Sub.	Branch.	Total.		
12	76	243	331	246	12	80	249	341	265	...	+4	+6	+10	+19	Imperial.
...	...	11	11	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	District Dâk.
12	76	254	342	246	12	80	260	352	265	...	+4	+6	+10	+19	TOTAL.

II.

Statement showing the distance over which mails were carried by Railways, Camels, Tongas, and Runners during the year ending 31st March 1900, as compared with the previous year.

Description of mail lines.	Mileage on 31st March 1899.	Mileage on 31st March 1900.	Increase or Decrease.		Remarks.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
IMPERIAL.					
Railways	1,477	1,617	140	...	
Camels, tongas, and mail carts	303	237	...	66	
Runners	3,219½	3,332½	338	225	Net increase 113.
TOTAL	4,999½	5,186½	478	291	
DISTRICT DÂK.					
Runners	190	190	...	...	
TOTAL	190	190	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL	5,189½	5,376½	478	291	

III.

Enumeration of articles delivered and Money Orders issued and paid during the past five years.

Year.	Letters.	Post cards.	Newspapers and Packets.	Parcels including value-payable articles.	Insured parcels.	Money Orders issued.		Money Orders paid.		Remarks.
						Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
							₹		₹	
1895-96	6,442,615	4,172,680	997,180	101,105	24,090	249,783	63,54,324	149,525	49,35,457	
1896-97	7,054,840	4,948,164	1,181,804	103,428	19,656	277,440	71,15,077	174,717	60,95,832	
1897-98	6,983,571	5,146,630	1,158,525	127,228	30,790	277,022	76,11,774	174,797	63,07,766	
1898-99	7,080,009	5,625,406	1,112,806	133,225	28,026	286,035	76,98,008	185,604	70,46,600	
1899-1900	7,513,081	6,285,221	*1,176,577	*80,195	22,708	288,472	9,591,100	249,868	80,76,821	

III-A.

Insured articles and ordinary parcels posted in the Rajputana Circle during the year 1899-1900.

Year.	Insured Articles.			Value-payable articles.			Number of ordinary parcels.	
	Number.	Value.	Insurance fees.	Number.	Amount specified for recovery.	Commission.	Registered.	Unregistered.
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		
1898-99	19,131	55,10,620 11 8	14,666 1 0	9,911	1,46,325 3 0	2,360 4 0	40,778	4,439
1899-1900	27,613	1,12,62,119 12 2	28,107 2 0	11,364	1,66,812 0 0	2,664 1 0	42,874	4,970
Increase or decrease.	+8,482	+57,51,499 0 6	+13,441 1 0	+1,353	+20,486 13 0	+303 13 0	+2,096	+531
Percentage	44·3	104·4	91·6	13·6	14·0	12·8	5·1	11·9

* In past years, value-payable Book packets were shown in column 5, as "Parcels;" but in 1899-1900, they have been excluded from that column and classed instead under column 4, "Newspapers and Book packets."

IV.

Showing the Highway Robberies committed, and attempted, in the Rajputana Circle, during the year ending 31st March 1900.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	Date.	Locality.	Territory.	Parties concerned, implicated or suspected.	Nature and brief details of the property stolen.	Brief statement of the facts of the case and the result of the enquiry.	Remarks.
1	19th May 1900.	...	Mewar	...	R4 cash from Banera and one unpaid letter, postage one anna, and one registered letter containing a hundi for R500 from Shahpura.	The mail consisting of two bags, one from Shahpura and the other from Banera, for Mandal, was plundered on the 19th May 1899, by six highway robbers, at a distance of 1 mile from Banera. The highway men assaulted the runner and the escort sipahi and made off with the mail.	The case was reported to the Resident, Mewar. The robbers have not been traced. The loss sustained by the Department has been made good by the Mewar Darbar.
2	4th Sept. 1899.	...	Holkar	...	One registered unpaid parcel, containing four pearls set in two gold rings, valued R800; postage on unpaid articles and value of bags R1-8-4; and private property of the runner worth R2.	The mail despatched from Begun for Chitorgarh on the 4th September 1899, was plundered by two highway robbers at a distance of 5 miles from Begun. The runner being unescorted, was assaulted and injured with *lathies* and stones and the mail bag and the clothes, etc., belonging to him, were appropriated by the robbers.	The runner was unescorted from the boundary of Mewar, in Holkar State, to the scene of robbery. The case was referred to the Political Agent, Malwa, and the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The robbers have not been traced. This case was not closed by the end of the year.
3	1st Feb. 1900.	...	Dewas	...	Cash and postage stamps R2-1 and other Government property R5-15-3; also cash R10, and other private property of the village postman worth annas 8.	Jamaluddin, village postman of Alote, while returning from his beat, was accosted by a highway robber, near Dug, Dewas State. The robber injured him with a *lathie* and appropriated the bag, with which he made off.	The occurrence was referred to the Political Agent, Malwa, and the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The robber has not been traced. The case was not closed at the end of the year.

Abu;
The 10th May 1900.

G. BARTON-GROVES,
Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana.

APPENDICES TO CHAPTER XIV.

MEDICAL.

DISPENSARY REPORTS.

STATEMENT No. I.—*Showing the number of Dispensaries in Central India during the year 1899.*

POPULATION OF THE PROVINCE.		Dispensaries.	Number open on 31st December.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on the last day of the year.	REMARKS.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
10,318,812	Class I.	...	...	...	...	...	
	Class II.	...	...	...	...	...	
	Class III-A.	78	78	3	1	80	Opened one at Unchehra in Baghelkhand on 1st July 1899. Closed one at Chandia in Baghelkhand on 31st December 1899. Opened one at Chapehara in Bhopal on 1st August 1899. Opened one at Aiyar in Bhopawar on 1st June 1899.
	Class III-B.	10	10	...	...	10	Class I.—Supported by the State (Government of India). Class II.—Supported by Local Bodies. Class III-A.—Supported by private individuals. Class III-B.—Supported partly by private individuals and partly by the State.
	TOTAL	88	88	3	1	90	

A. DANE, M.D., *Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Administrative Medical Officer in Central India.

STATEMENT No. II.—*Showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1899.*

1	2	3	4												5				
			IN-DOOR PATIENTS.												OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.				
			a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*		*h*				*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	
Name of District.	NAME OF DISPENSARY.	Of what class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of total treated.	NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE.		DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER.				NUMBER TREATED.			Average daily attendance.	Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.
									Male.	Female.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.		
Central India Agency General Summary.	Baghelkhand	III-A, III-B	2,250	1,622	178	221	96	4·27	140	82	88·52	32·33	16·10	136·95	114,770	12,116	126,886	1,250·47	129,136
	Indore	III-A	5,698	2,950	864	1,047	443	7·77	241	73	216·17	54·57	15·40	286·14	318,141	46,401	364,542	2,611·97	370,240
	Gwalior	III-A	1,878	975	493	199	104	5·05	135	86	73·93	35·45	6·83	116·21	116,481	13,419	129,900	1,115·36	131,778
	Bhopal	III-A, III-B	1,621	1,282	108	108	99	6·10	50	18	32·53	16·78	3·81	53·12	85,948	25,291	111,239	828·19	112,860
	Bhopawar	III-A, III-B	2,324	2,056	106	39	69	2·97	80	39	47·95	11·48	12·31	71·74	77,414	18,153	95,567	257·12	97,891
	Bundelkhand	III-B	418	316	34	21	27	6·46	14	8	12·05	10·76	1·79	24·60	6,195	676	6,871	39·50	7,289
	Guna	III-B	520	309	53	94	46	8·85	30	10	24·05	8·90	0·72	33·67	9,003	1,211	10,214	69·30	10,734
	Mhow	III-A	62	54	...	...	3	4·84	12	4	3·20	0·50	...	3·70	9,886	...	9,886	99·70	9,948
	TOTAL	...	14,771	9,564	1,836	1,729	887	6·00	702	320	498·40	170·77	56·96	726·13	737,838	117,267	855,105	6,271·61	869,876

STATEMENT No. II.—*Showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1899.*

1	2	3	4												5				
			IN-DOOR PATIENTS.												OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.				
			a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*		*h*				*a*	*b*	*c*		
Name of District.	Name of Dispensary.	Of what class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of total treated.	Number of beds available.		Daily average number.				Number Treated.			Average daily attendance.	Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.
									Male.	Female.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.		
Bagheikhand Agency.	Sutna Agency Hospital	3rd B	58	54	1	...	1	1·72	8	4	2·19	0·20	0·01	2·40	2,430	116	2,546	21·46	2,604
	,, Raghuraj Singh Hospital	3rd A	630	318	95	131	32	5·16	46	24	29·47	7·11	4·12	40·70	14,301	1,913	16,214	144·45	16,834
	,, Vankat Singh's Eye Hospital	,,	155	84	9	30	...	0·00	10	10	6·11	3·48	1·41	11·00	6,392	40	6,432	54·18	6,587
	Rewa Victoria Hospital	,,	706	566	34	41	38	5·38	40	24	31·31	13·33	7·84	52·48	17,318	2,785	20,103	194·53	20,809
	,, Military ,,	,,	116	107	...	1	3	2·58	...	...	5·25	...	...	5·25	759	...	759	12·05	875
	,, Jail ,,	,,	181	174	...	...	5	2·76	24	8	3·95	0·39	...	4 34	...	...	...	...	181
	,, Zenana ,,	,,	54	35	3	...	1	1·85	...	8	...	2·75	0·47	3·23	4,047	1,095	5,142	130·01	5,196
	Mangawan Dispensary	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,865	1,072	9,937	86·58	9,937
	Teouther ,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 494	462	8,956	88·73	8,956
	Burdee ,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,204	850	7,054	42 04	7,054
	Ramnagar ,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,438	1,282	7,720	52·40	7,720
	Chandia ,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,810	63	3,873	43·61	3,873
	Sohagpore ,,	,,	21	20	...	1	...	0·00	...	...	0·36	0 26	...	0·62	4,384	306	4,690	64·02	4,711
	Manpur ,,	,,	72	61	3	4	4	5·35	...	...	3·23	0·43	1·16	4·82	5,849	286	6,135	56 91	6,207
	Pathrowta ,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,492	654	6,146	48·25	6,146
	Govindgarh ,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,234	451	6,685	48·23	6,685
	Nagode Hospital	3rd B	267	203	33	13	12	4·48	12	4	6·65	4 38	1·08	12.11	10,401	703	11,104	83·00	11,371
	Unchehra Dispensary	3rd A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,352	38	3,390	80·02	3,390
	TOTAL		2,250	1,622	178	221	96	4·27	140	82	88 52	32·33	16·10	136·95	114,770	12,116	1,26,886	1,250·47	1,29,136
Indore and Malwa.	Indore	3rd A	2,800	1,209	590	689	159	5·68	134	30	120·51	33·11	9·63	163·25	26,573	2,840	29,413	189 93	32,213
	,, City	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,728	1,334	64,062	367·75	64,062
	Dhar	,,	304	130	18	27	30	9·87	10	...	9·62	2·03	0·38	12·03	18,873	6,747	25,620	230·33	25,924
	Dewas	,,	206	102	33	38	24	11·65	10	5	3·90	2 70	0 20	6·80	23,598	8,520	32,118	218·60	32,324
	Jaora	,,	172	104	4	37	17	9·88	10	2	6·40	1 50	0 50	8·40	27,545	6,655	34,200	155·10	34,372
	Rutlam	,,	147	96	...	25	19	12·92	9	3	5 48	0·27	0·05	5 80	34,314	3,645	37,959	205·79	38,106

STATEMENT No. II.—*Showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1899*—continued.

1	2	3	4												5				
			IN-DOOR PATIENTS.												OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.				
			a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*		*h*				*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	
Name of District.	NAME OF DISPENSARY.	Of what class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of total treated.	NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE.		DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER.				NUMBER TREATED.			Average daily attendance.	Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.
									Male.	Female.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.		
Indore and Malwa—*contd.*	Sailana	3rd A	4	1	...	...	3	75·00	2	...	0·28	...	...	0·28	2,483	158	2,641	26·06	2,645
	Ujjain Hospital	„	837	581	58	65	93	11·11	24	6	22·48	3·54	1·85	27·87	13,894	801	14,695	172·03	15,532
	„ Dispensary	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,625	1,472	23,097	267·86	23,097
	Mandsaur	„	326	165	55	53	30	9·20	13	5	14·50	3·30	0·40	18·20	17,594	2,154	19,748	178·60	20,074
	Burnagar	„	216	136	17	24	20	9·26	6	4	8·26	1·97	1·14	11 37	10,813	3,508	14,321	99 20	14,537
	Neemuch	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,743	1,503	8,246	55·26	8,246
	Jawad	„	200	121	28	21	19	9·50	4	4	6·60	1·90	0·40	8·90	8,322	1,090	9,412	96·26	9,612
	Khachraud	„	41	22	7	3	6	14 63	3	1	1·41	0·02	0·00	1·43	6,413	104	6,517	88 36	6,558
	Agar	„	119	68	3	32	9	7·56	6	3	4 77	1·00	0·00	5·77	5,329	1,300	6,629	43·74	6,748
	Shajapore	„	231	138	49	21	10	4·33	8	8	9·67	2·58	0·73	12 98	19,637	3,275	22,912	140·17	23,143
	Sarangpore	„	95	77	2	12	4	4·21	2	2	2·29	0·65	0·12	3·06	11,657	1,295	12,952	76·93	13,047
	TOTAL		5,698	2,950	864	1,047	443	7·77	241	73	216·17	54·57	15·40	286·14	3,18,141	46,401	3,64,542	2,611·97	3,70,240
Northern Gwalior.	Lashkar Men's	3rd A	737	324	242	87	55	7·46	54	...	37·29	0·55	1·08	38·92	15,044	192	15,236	109·87	15,973
	„ Women's	„	355	157	107	51	16	4·50	...	33	...	22·04	4·27	26·31	7,179	80	7,259	83·88	7,614
	Gwalior	„	72	58	3	3	4	5·55	10	10	4·40	0·62	0·43	5·45	6,222	338	6,560	93·14	6,632
	Janakganj	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,178	639	25,817	232·31	25,817
	Morar	„	42	31	...	4	5	11·90	7	8	1·87	0·23	0·03	2·13	6,761	435	7,196	61 75	7,238
	Amba	„	63	45	6	4	3	4·76	8	12	3·83	1·92	0·10	5·88	3,433	1,415	4,848	52·17	4,911
	Joura	„	73	36	22	4	5	6 84	8	7	3·70	0·80	0·30	4·80	4,326	663	4,989	41·20	5,062
	Sabalgarh	„	144	100	16	13	3	2·08	52	3	5·93	1·97	0·36	8·26	5,228	205	5,433	57 09	5,577
	Narwar	„	49	30	10	...	2	4·08	8	...	2 78	0·49	0·04	3·31	5,547	2,652	8,199	78·43	8,248
	Mongaoli	„	39	22	5	3	1	2 56	6	2	2 85	2 82	0·06	5 73	3,930	250	4,180	35 70	4,219
	Bhind	„	108	25	59	19	2	1·85	4	4	2·93	0·94	0·66	3 93	4,659	319	4,978	33 14	5,086
	Bhander	„	13	9	2	...	1	7·69	1	1	1·40	0 24	...	1 64	5,585	341	5,926	77·14	5,939
	Karera	„	21	11	6	4	...	...	9	1	1·22	0·48	...	1·70	3,506	1,236	4,742	26·06	4,763
	Sipri	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,932	447	2,379	47·40	2,379

Bhopal Agency.	Bhilsa		"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,567	1,977	6.544	21·23	6,544
	Sonkach		"	45	33	3	3	3	6·66	3	3	1·28	0·12	0·06	1·46	6,934	1,196	8,130	20·92	8,175
	Shujalpur		"	117	94	12	4	4	3·41	5	2	4·42	2·23	0·04	6·69	6,450	1,034	7,484	43·83	7,601
		TOTAL	...	1,878	975	493	199	104	5·05	135	86	73·93	35·45	6 83	116·21	116,451	13,419	129,900	1,115·36	131,778
	Bhopal Prince of Wales		3rd A	653	542	25	42	27	4·13	26	...	20·66	0·39	0·55	21·60	13.267	7,606	20,873	172 73	21,526
	Lansdowne Female		"	280	191	21	27	38	13·57	...	18	...	12·24	2 45	14·69	6,912	710	7,622	90·18	7,902
	Jehangirabad		"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,760	2,514	9,274	65·47	9,274
	Barasia		"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,616	2,764	7.380	37·95	7,380
	Ashta		"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,083	1,940	5,023	45·59	5.023
	Sehore		3rd B	410	317	43	35	15	3·66	12	...	11·27	4·03	0·79	16·09	12,536	723	13.259	85·95	13 669
	Sironj		3rd A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,916	1,421	6.337	48·66	6,337
	Narsingarh		"	72	51	4	4	11	15·28	6	...	0·14	0·05	0·02	0·21	5,688	1,844	7,532	20 59	7,604
	Khujnere		"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,143	1,031	4,174	28 94	4,174
	Pachore		"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,996	948	4,944	34·59	4,944
	Chapehara		"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,773	275	2,048	22·38	2,048
	Beaora		3rd B	206	181	15	...	8	0·50	6	...	0·46	0 07	...	0·53	8,753	823	9,376	59·13	9,582
	Kurwai		3rd A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,571	587	3,158	31·00	3,158
	Maksudangarh		"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,382	657	3,039	27 91	3,039
	Khilchipur		"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,711	1,036	4.747	39·56	4,747
	Basoda		"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,841	612	•2,453	17·56	2,453
		TOTAL	...	1,621	1,282	108	108	99	6·10	50	18	32·53	16·78	3·81	53·12	85,948	25,291	111.239	828·19	112,860
Bhopawar Agency.	Ali Rajpur		3rd A	162	133	8	7	5	3·08	12	2	7·37	1·63	3·24	12·24	4,070	1,295	5,365	14·69	5,527
	" District		"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	716	322	1,038	2·84	1,038
	Amjhera		3rd B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,217	730	7,947	21·77	7,947
	Anjar		3rd A	14	7	2	3	2	14·28	2	1	0·41	0·06	0·29	0·76	2,208	171	2,379	11·37	2,393
	Bag		"	18	18	...	...	...	...	2	1	0·56	0·06	0·04	0·66	3,508	187	3,695	10·12	3,713
	Bagode		"	85	68	...	1	3	3·53	2	2	2·34	0·40	0·39	3·13	3,987	765	4,752	13·12	4,837
	Bakhutgarh		"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,918	601	3,519	9·64	3,519
	Barwani		"	203	180	2	2	9	4·43	13	3	6·39	0·52	0·47	7·38	10,903	1,308	12,211	33·45	12,414
	Jhabua		"	59	41	4	4	7	11·86	2	2	0·11	0·02	0·03	0·16	4,709	977	5,685	15 57	5,745
	Jobat		"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,278	967	3,245	8 89	3,245
	Khullghat		3rd B	84	76	2	2	2	2·38	2	2	0·18	0·04	0·01	0 23	1,565	977	2,542	6 96	2,626
	Manpur		"	90	78	5	...	3	3·33	4	2	2·15	0·44	0·14	2·73	5,101	1,087	6,188	16·95	6,278
	Pansemal		3rd A	124	99	...	11	8	8·08	5	3	3·50	1·57	0·59	5·66	3,345	954	4,299	11·77	4,423
	" District		"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,367	580	1,947	5 33	1,947
	Rajpur		"	66	58	1	...	3	4·54	5	1	3·33	1·01	1·16	5·50	5,570	1,032	6,602	18·08	6,668
	Ranapur		"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,392	285	2,677	7·33	2,677
	Thandla		"	52	43	2	4	1	1·92	2	1	0·09	0·02	0·02	0·13	3,003	1,112	4,115	11·27	4,167
	Tirla		"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,636	712	2,348	6·43	2,848
	Sirdarpur Victoria		3rd B	1,367	1,255	80	5	26	1·17	29	19	21·52	5·71	5·93	33·16	10,921	4,091	15,012	41·13	16,379
		TOTAL	...	2,324	2,056	106	39	69	2·97	80	39	47·95	11·48	12·31	71·74	77,414	18,153	95,567	257·12	97,891

STATEMENT No. II.—*Showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1899*—concluded.

1	2	3	4											5				
			IN-DOOR PATIENTS.											OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.				
			a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*		*h*							
Name of District.	NAME OF DISPENSARY.	Of what class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of total treated.	NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE.		DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER.			*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	Total number of patients treated both in-door and out-door.
									Male.	Female.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	NUMBER TREATED.			Average daily attendance.	
															Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total treated.		
Bundelkhand Agency.	Nowgong Dispensary . .	3rd B	418	316	34	21	27	6·46	14	8	12·05	10·76	1·79	24·60	6,195	676	6,871	39·50	7,289
Guna Agency.	Guna Charitable Dispensary .	,,	520	309	53	94	46	8·85	30	10	24·05	8·90	0·72	33·67	9,003	1,211	10,214	69·30	10,734
Mhow Cantonment.	Dorabjee Pestonjee Dispensary, Mhow	3rd A	62	54	...	...	3	4·84	12	4	3·20	0·50	...	3·70	9,886	...	9,886	99·70	9,948

STATEMENT No. III.—*Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1899.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | | |

STATEMENT No. III.—*Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1899*—continued.

1	2	3																																		4	5
		General Diseases.													Local Diseases.																							
Number.	Names of Dispensaries.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility and anæmia.	Rheumatic affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the lungs.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the spleen.	Other diseases of the lymphatic system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Soft chancre.	Other diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the skin.	All other local diseases.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Poisons.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each dispensary.	Operations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Baghelkhand Political Agency.	1 Sutna Agency Hospital.	...	..	58	724	21	16	22	1	4	47	149	...	1	30	32	281	126	8	1	3	198	52	266	6	110	...	10	...	9	...	21	2	59	112	177	2	...	54	2	2,604	60
	2 Sutna Raghuraj Singh's Hospital.	...	1	264	3,170	168	581	183	1	49	225	1,079	3	22	226	508	...	1,319	127	7	102	1,190	235	591	29	1,164	1	127	...	73	60	291	79	610	1,224	2,390	43	6	620	43	16,834	790
	3 Sutna Vankot Singh's Eye Hospital.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,587	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,587	125
	4 Rewa Victoria Hospital.	...	...	187	4,271	244	376	288	...	18	348	1,095	...	20	245	410	2,159	1,266	51	...	20	1,244	258	1,444	36	709	1	259	...	41	17	248	28	764	1,261	2,946	3	1	497	54	20,809	741
	5 ,, Military ,,	...	...	24	182	17	18	12	...	...	44	47	...	...	86	25	19	19	...	...	25	66	13	9	3	21	1	19	...	...	1	11	6	47	57	43	4	6	50	...	675	3
	6 ,, Jail ,,	...	...	36	42	1	3	3	....	...	8	8	...	...	2	1	6	...	...	...	1	2	22	...	...	8	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	24	3	3	...	1	5	...	181	23
	7 ,, Zenana ,,	...	...	84	678	40	170	15	3	13	42	357	7	2	17	178	659	421	32	1	10	361	123	177	35	128	22	80	1	14	7	139	16	176	419	679	2	...	82	3	5,196	167
	8 Mangawa Dispensary.	...	...	95	2,383	48	80	53	...	12	129	544	...	7	13	256	1,316	480	36	...	63	413	158	281	1	319	...	32	...	5	...	73	4	403	584	2,010	7	...	109	22	9,937	329
	9 Teonther ,,	...	3	56	2,998	36	48	39	...	3	59	492	...	...	3	136	781	215	15	1	8	509	74	336	3	219	...	7	...	3	...	36	1	174	547	1,962	...	1	181	11	8,956	270
	10 Burdeo ,,	...	...	31	2,493	14	37	39	...	...	70	630	...	1	11	141	430	144	19	...	29	248	24	186	1	156	24	6	...	5	2	10	4	63	527	1,649	2	4	47	4	7,054	56
	11 Ramnagar ,,	...	..	69	1,631	7	...	24	...	2	20	466	1	...	...	208	1,793	256	7	...	...	516	75	531	2	132	...	15	...	1	...	18	...	199	466	1,090	2	...	178	11	7,720	218
	12 Chandia ,,	...	...	29	1,175	10	31	9	...	...	6	116	...	...	10	56	1,056	231	10	1	8	91	64	126	3	160	...	5	...	4	...	16	7	58	141	327	1	5	116	1	3,873	62
	13 Sohagpur ,,	...	...	54	768	45	47	43	...	4	29	265	...	...	20	52	1,287	205	6	...	2	265	62	315	4	129	...	38	...	35	...	38	20	78	210	475	4	1	199	11	4,711	116
	14 Manpur ,,	...	...	63	1,394	23	39	36	2	7	142	454	34	...	52	216	638	213	14	...	...	451	83	100	...	292	...	...	...	15	...	68	21	33	310	1,377	4	1	91	34	6,207	77
	15 Pathrowra ,,	...	...	58	1,464	41	38	100	1	28	186	476	...	3	43	155	559	212	17	...	...	39	115	282	...	167	...	5	...	15	...	47	2	134	334	937	...	...	53	35	6,146	265
	16 Gobindgarh ,,	...	...	53	1,275	27	127	67	...	9	134	631	...	5	30	196	446	305	7	...	...	410	64	590	2	195	...	34	...	22	1	76	5	190	523	1,081	...	...	158	22	6,685	141
	17 Nagode Hospital.	...	...	168	2,555	90	52	63	...	25	55	576	...	14	152	248	1,467	537	53	1	28	636	178	495	6	600	...	21	...	27	33	140	22	677	621	1,141	...	1	431	39	11,371	849
	18 Unchehra Dispensary.	...	...	48	584	26	1	25	2	2	18	254	...	...	...	87	448	235	2	1	...	213	52	226	4	89	27	87	...	8	...	33	4	83	338	422	4	...	50	17	3,390	79
	TOTAL	...	4	1,377	27,787	858	1,004	1,021	10	176	1,561	7,039	45	75	940	2,906	19,962	6,124	404	13	299	7,652	1,652	5,955	135	4,598	76	746	5	277	141	1,267	221	3,771	7,677	18,709	83	27	2,921	309	1,29,136	4,371

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STATEMENT No. III.—*Showing the Diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1899*—concluded.

1	2	3																																						4	5
		General Diseases.													Local Diseases.																											
Number.	Names of Dispensaries.	Small pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility and anæmia.	Rheumatic affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the lungs.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the spleen.	Other diseases of the lymphatic system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Soft chancre.	Other diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the skin.	All other local diseases.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Poisons.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in each dispensary.	Operations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Bhopal Political Agency.																																									
53	Bhopal Prince of Wales'.	2	...	179	3,606	323	526	379	388	546	292	437	19	24	370	1,342	998	1,086	71	231	688	986	365	375	111	1,042	206	384	4	162	295	137	123	802	1,472	2,872	89	245	431	18	21,526	1,264
54	Lansdowne Female.	...	...	104	200	51	124	...	...	508	274	345	22	...	1,147	189	506	409	63	18	23	336	197	170	59	595	177	69	2	55	...	574	73	382	152	804	2	66	195	11	7,902	978
55	Jehangirabad	...	...	124	2,367	154	67	146	18	696	154	318	...	8	1	360	493	349	19	3	240	655	211	169	163	236	151	210	...	140	41	98	6	221	573	541	190	58	90	4	9,274	202
56	Barasia	...	...	175	2,190	29	29	65	21	52	41	311	41	9	250	123	102	187	104	8	141	520	235	324	86	484	91	91	...	42	76	78	91	264	201	396	159	24	331	9	7,380	220
57	Ashta	...	...	62	1,326	30	4	46	3	15	7	192	1	2	125	169	397	163	17	2	86	414	190	179	25	380	55	12	...	18	...	25	15	163	479	261	34	21	99	6	5,023	323
58	Sehore	...	...	247	2,811	183	159	235	20	234	211	475	...	2	610	478	921	633	103	158	355	1,524	500	327	113	629	148	101	...	137	...	143	74	687	399	410	194	158	222	68	13,669	871
59	Sironj	...	...	213	1,079	39	21	106	34	380	37	116	105	2	391	214	187	194	37	140	86	201	140	182	15	416	50	140	...	146	27	161	100	300	304	426	241	23	52	32	6,337	219
60	Narsingarh	...	...	220	1,249	61	11	92	...	35	105	306	...	8	650	419	415	244	31	...	34	741	241	210	16	867	35	24	...	15	...	50	37	109	654	528	21	11	156	9	7,604	132
61	Khujnere	...	...	164	1,012	35	3	48	2	36	47	96	...	3	106	82	398	108	16	86	23	421	136	84	3	297	38	20	...	47	...	66	17	108	336	251	41	8	32	4	4,174	123
62	Pachore	...	...	224	1,314	49	28	61	22	73	62	215	30	3	113	181	351	194	59	32	55	348	143	135	18	257	38	82	...	20	17	77	50	106	330	198	12	1	37	9	4,944	100
63	Chapehara	7	...	25	340	28	4	16	...	75	17	86	...	8	7	104	228	51	4	...	15	211	67	66	...	174	8	...	...	...	...	41	1	87	83	212	9	...	72	2	2,048	72
64	Benora	...	...	715	3,050	141	92	139	38	66	70	132	25	7	445	470	408	145	43	23	59	720	542	84	7	543	39	98	1	83	20	52	56	189	365	374	85	50	169	37	9,582	496
65	Kurwai	...	...	82	1,019	4	20	23	...	11	33	106	...	...	33	37	209	106	21	...	...	290	76	156	2	310	4	23	...	15	6	21	3	143	71	276	1	...	54	3	3,158	233
66	Maksudangarh	5	...	172	843	38	16	50	4	58	19	74	5	6	86	84	241	48	31	1	71	262	120	71	8	152	13	3	..	4	...	21	18	112	172	131	30	6	55	9	3,039	135
67	Khilchipur	1	...	212	627	45	16	58	38	77	21	124	...	3	505	160	228	221	14	...	66	508	150	106	...	442	68	34	...	3	50	47	35	162	217	237	160	19	85	5	4,747	226
68	Basoda	...	...	167	735	47	18	30	50	68	35	113	8	18	39	65	91	57	31	15	76	95	59	39	41	22	102	20	...	24	16	25	40	95	70	46	49	34	3	10	2,453	82
	Total	15	...	3,085	23,768	1,257	1,138	1,494	638	2,930	1,425	3,416	256	103	14,878	4,477	6,073	4,195	664	717	2,018	8,232	3,372	2,677	667	6,846	1,223	1,311	7	911	548	1,616	739	3,930	5,878	7,963	1,317	724	2,083	239	1,12,860	5,766
Agency.																																									
69	Ali Rajpur	...	...	145	1,231	30	31	75	12	68	33	42	4	4	21	177	835	184	6	1	48	463	209	203	16	488	3	40	...	6	...	12	6	147	352	438	10	...	181	6	5,527	207
70	,, District.	...	...	24	232	9	...	6	...	14	10	11	...	...	...	46	128	16	...	...	6	111	33	42	1	119	1	8	...	...	...	2	...	27	48	92	...	...	52	...	1,038	47
71	Amjhera	1	...	172	1,817	37	29	36	...	296	65	190	2	2	27	232	1,159	234	13	10	54	740	244	168	...	657	29	57	...	17	...	29	22	642	267	508	9	83	93	6	7,047	755
72	Anjar	...	...	50	246	9	9	14	3	108	37	109	1	7	62	94	105	61	53	4	26	79	86	75	6	249	12	21	...	32	2	43	15	68	219	309	86	3	70	20	2,393	184
73	Bag	9	...	97	1,309	82	6	59	12	67	59	112	..	...	...	159	405	72	32	18	387	...	187	141	2	50	74	...	...	14	...	...	...	84	126	191	...	...	12	...	3,718	84

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STATEMENT No. IIIA.—*Showing the Surgical Operations performed in Central India during the year 1899.*

1	2	3	4			5	6	7				8
CLASS.	Nature of operations.	Number of patients remaining under treatment on 31st December.	NUMBER OF OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR.			Number of patients operated on in column 4.	Total of columns 3 and 5.	RESULTS OF COLUMN 6.				Number of patients remaining under treatment at the close of the year.
			Principal.	Secondary.	Total.			Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	
Operations on tumours	*Removal by excision or otherwise.*											
	(*a*) Malignant	4	47	4	51	47	51	40	4	2	1	4
	(*b*) Non-malignant	...	254	2	256	254	254	238	6	4	2	4
Operations on cysts	Tapping and removal	...	50	2	52	50	50	44	3	3		...
Evacuation of abscess	By free incision and drainage	254	18,032	305	18,337	18,032	18,286	17,239	541	318	5	183
	by limited incision	16	668	13	681	668	684	657	10	...	1	16
Removal of foreign bodies	From skin, subcutaneous tissue and nose.	1	1,350	43	1,393	1,350	1,351	1,330	2	11	2	6
	On veins II.											
Operations on blood-vessels.	Phlebotomy	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...		...
	For hæmorrhage III.											
Operations on lymphatic glands.	Ligature of arteries	...	21	...	21	21	21	21	...	...	...	...
	Removal	...	10	...	10	10	10	10	...	...	...	...
Operations on skin and subcutaneous tissues.	For chronic ulcers	2	279	45	324	279	281	265	5	5	3	2
	For cicatrices and cicatrical adhesions.	...	13	1	14	13	13	10	2	...	...	1
	Skin grafting	...	31	...	31	31	31	31	...	...	...	...
	Incision for poison wounds	...	6	...	6	6	6	6	...	...	...	...
	Suturing wounds	...	10	...	10	10	10	9	...	...	...	1
Operations on bones	Excision	...	8	...	8	8	8	7	...	...	1	...
	Removal sequestra	8	113	3	116	113	121	86	21	6	2	6
	On fractured bones	10	346	...	346	346	356	321	6	13	4	12
	For ununited fracture		1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Reduction of dislocation.											
Operations on joints	Lower jaw	1	52	...	52	52	53	53	...	...	...	...
	Shoulder	2	60	2	62	60	62	62	...	...	...	...
	Elbow	1	28	...	28	28	29	27	1	1	...	...
	Wrist	...	19	...	19	19	19	17	1	...	...	1
	Metacarpus	...	2	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	1
	Phalanges	1	2	...	2	2	3	3	...	...	...	...
	Hip	...	9	...	9	9	9	9	...	...	...	...
	Knee	1	1	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Ankle	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Metatarsus	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
	For ankylosis.											
	Lower jaw	...	3	...	3	3	3	2	1	...	...	...
	Shoulder	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
	Elbow	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Wrist	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Phalanges	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Hip	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Knee	...	32	3	35	32	32	27	5	...	...	...
	Tapping or aspiration.											
	Knee	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Incision.											
	Ankle	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Excision.											
	Knee and elbow	...	8	...	8	8	8	8	...	...	...	...
	Wrist	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Operations on tendons and muscles.	Tenotomy	1	3	...	3	3	4	2	...	1	...	1
	For injury.											
Amputations	Through and above metacarpus	1	26	...	26	26	27	24	...	1	...	2
	Below metacarpus	4	8	...	8	8	12	12	...	...	...	...
	Through and above metatarsus	2	10	...	10	10	12	8	...	1	3	...
	Below metatarsus	1	6	...	6	6	7	7	...	...	...	...
	For disease.											
	Above metacarpus	1	9	...	9	9	10	8	...	1	1	...
	Above metatarsus	...	24	...	24	24	24	15	1	2	3	3
	Below metatarsus	1	13	...	13	13	14	13	1	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. IIIA.—*Showing the Surgical Operations performed in Central India during the year 1899*—contd.

1	2	3	4			5	6	7				8
Class.	Nature of Operations.	Number of patients remaining under treatment on 31st December.	Number of Operations during the year.			Number of patients operated on in column 4.	Total of columns 3 and 5.	Results of column 6.				Number of patients remaining under treatment at the close of the year.
			Principal.	Secondary.	Total.			Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	
	For disease—contd.											
Operations on skull and brain.	Trephining	...	2	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	1	...
Operations on the face, nasal cavity and mouth.	Rhinoplasty	...	11	...	11	11	11	11	...	...	...	...
	Cheiloplasty	...	5	...	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...
	Hare-lip	...	16	...	16	16	16	16	...	...	...	...
	Plugging nares for epistaxis	...	4	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	...	...
	Removal of nasal polypus	...	55	2	57	55	55	48	6	1	...	.
	For ranula	...	10	...	10	10	10	6	1	3	...	...
	Division of frœnum of tongue	...	7	...	7	7	7	7	...	...	...	...
	Staphylorrhaphy	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...
	Removal of tongue	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Suturing wounds of tongue and nose.	2	7	...	7	7	9	9	...	...	...	...
Dental operations	Extraction of teeth	8	12,921	15	12,936	12,921	12,929	12,847	29	47	...	6
	On the Eyelids.											
Operations on the eye and appendages.	Entropeon	3	84	1	85	84	87	80	1	4	...	2
	Trichiasis	1	115	...	115	115	116	115	1	...	...	...
	Plastic	...	3	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
	New growth	...	141	2	143	141	141	140	1	...	...	...
	On the other appendages of Eye.											
	Pterygium	1	48	...	48	48	49	46	2	...	...	1
	Fistula lacrymalis and lacrymal obstruction.	1	148	37	185	148	149	45	32	71	...	1
	On the Eye ball.											
	Artificial pupil	...	38	...	38	38	38	22	7	8	...	1
	Iridectomy	3	55	5	60	55	58	32	14	10	...	2
	Paracentesis	1	22	...	22	22	23	12	8	3	...	...
	Peritomy	...	5	...	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...
	Solution of lens	...	10	2	12	10	10	6	3	...	...	1
	Extraction of lens	21	468	1	469	468	489	363	19	42	...	65
	Extraction of foreign bodies	...	124	...	124	124	124	123	...	...	...	1
	Staphyloma	...	12	...	12	12	12	7	4	1	...	...
	Excision of eye-ball	...	25	...	25	25	25	22	1	1	...	1
	Hypopyon	...	4	...	4	4	4	3	1	...	...	...
Operations on the Ear	Removal of polypus	...	14	...	14	14	14	14	...	...	...	...
	Inflation of Eustachian tube	...	73	...	73	73	73	73	...	...	...	...
	Removal of foreign bodies (not wax).	...	90	...	90	90	90	90	...	...	...	...
	Suturing ear	...	23	...	23	23	23	22	...	...	...	1
Operations on the larynx and thyroid body.	Laryngotomy	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
	Tracheotomy	...	2	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	1	...
Operations on pharynx and œsophagus.	Introduction of tubes	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Operations on thorax and breast.	Excision of breast, partial or complete	...	9	...	9	9	9	7	1	...	1	...
	Thoracotomy	...	5	2	7	5	5	3	...	...	2	...
	Thoracoplasty	...	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	...	...	...
Operations on the abdomen	Paracentesis	...	117	12	129	117	117	37	60	6	10	4
	Laparotomy	...	5	...	5	5	5	2	...	...	3	...
	Suturing wall	...	2	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	1	...
	Washing out stomach	...	47	...	47	47	47	44	...	2	1	...
	For hernia	1	14	3	17	14	15	11	2	1	...	1
	Abscess of liver	...	4	...	4	4	4	2	...	1	1	...
Operations on the rectum and anus.	Fistula in ano	4	46	1	47	46	50	47	...	3	...	...
	For anal fissure	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
	For hæmorrhoids.											
	d. Crushing	...	23	...	23	23	23	22	...	...	...	1
	e. Cautery		24	...	24	24	28	26	1	...	...	1
	Imperforate anus	...	4	...	4	4	4	3	...	...	1	...
	Prolapse of the rectum	...	11	...	11	11	11	6	4	...	...	1
Operations on bladder and urethra.	*Tapping of bladder.*											
	a. Above the pubes	...	3	...	3	3	3	2	1	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. IIIA.—*Showing the Surgical Operations performed in Central India during the year 1899*—concld.

1	2	3	4			5	6	7				8
CLASS.	Nature of Operations.	Number of patients remaining under treatment on 31st December.	NUMBER OF OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR.			Number of patients operated on in column 4.	Total of columns 3 and 5.	RESULTS OF COLUMN 6.				Number of patients remaining under treatment at the close of the year.
			Principal.	Secondary.	Total.			Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	
	Cystotomy.											
Operations on bladder and urethra—*contd.*	2. Lateral perineal	1	4	...	4	4	5	4	...	1	...	...
	Removal calculi by lithotomy.											
	a. Supra-pubic	...	9	...	9	9	9	5	...	...	3	1
	b. Lateral perineal	3	27	...	27	27	30	24	...	...	2	3
	Litholopaxy	...	87	1	88	87	87	86	...	...	1	...
	Removal of urethral calculi or foreign bodies in urethra.	...	22	...	22	22	22	21	...	...	...	1
	For stricture.											
	a. By gradual dilatation	2	93	28	121	93	95	71	21	3	...	...
	d. By External brethrotomy	1	14	...	14	14	15	12	...	2	1	...
	Epispadias	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Operations on the male organs of generation.	Phymosis	9	317	1	318	317	326	320	1	1	...	
	Para-phimosis	1	69	...	69	69	70	70	...	...	...	...
	Amputation of penis, partial or complete.	1	6	...	6	6	7	7	...	...		..
	For hydrocele.											
	a. Tapping	1	274	1	275	274	275	150	122	3	...	...
	b Tapping with injection	1	49	...	49	49	50	49	...	...	...	
	d. Excision of parietal part of Sac.	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Castration	...	5	...	5	5	5	3	2	...	...	...
Operations on the female organs of generation.	Ovariotomy	...	6	...	6	6	6	3	1	...	2	...
	Removal of polypus	...	3	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
	Paracentesis of ovarian cyst	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
	Replacement of inverted uterus.	...	22	...	22	22	22	12	10	...	..	...
	Dilatation of cervical canal	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Passing uterine sound	...	62	...	62	62	62	62	...	...	...	...
	Incision of cervix uteri	...	32	...	32	32	32	32	...	...	...	...
	Cauterisation do.	...	296	...	296	296	296	...	296	...	...	...
	Dilatation of vagina	...	6	...	6	6	6	6	...	...	...	...
	Plugging of vagina	...	231	...	231	231	231	200	25	...	6	...
	New-growth from vagina and labia.	...	5	...	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...
	Imperforate hymen	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Amputation of clitoris	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Obstetric operations	Application of forceps	...	22	...	22	22	22	22	...	...	..	...
	Version	1	25	...	25	25	26	23	...	...	3	...
	Podalic version	1	5	...	5	5	6	6	...	...	...	...
	Craniotomy	...	16	...	16	16	16	12	...	...	4	...
	Cephalotripsy	...	2	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	1	...
	Evisceration	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
	Induction of premature labour	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Removal of placenta	...	3	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	384	38,153	538	38,691	38,153	38,537	36,177	1,354	586	76	344

Statement No. IV.—Showing the Classes and Sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1899.

STATEMENT No. IV.—*Showing the Classes and Sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1899*—GENERAL SUMMARY.

1	2	3				4								5							
		TOTAL TREATED DURING THE YEAR.				CLASSES.								DAILY ATTENDANCE.							
						a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*		*f*	*g*	AVERAGE NUMBER.				RATIO PER CENT. OF			
No.	NAME OF DISPENSARY.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Mussulmans.	Bhils.	Parsis.	Native Christians.	Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
General Summary. 1	Baghelkhand	64,311	26,285	38,540	129,136	2	3	108,155	20,708	...	...	...	268	688·25	342·58	356·59	1,387·42	49·60	24·70	25·70	100·00
2	Indore	166,354	71,314	132,572	370,240	2	8	251,327	117,423	...	...	...	1,480	1,449·27	529·99	918·85	2,898·11	50·00	18·28	31·72	100·00
3	Gwalior	75,380	24,742	31,656	131,778	19	45	96,312	31,120	...	...	...	4,282	746·05	256·16	229·36	1,231·57	60·58	20·79	18·63	100·00
4	Bhopal	61,663	24,112	27,085	112,860	43	29	67,161	45,236	...	...	112	279	451·89	203·71	194·11	849·71	53·18	23·97	22·85	100·00
5	Bhopawar	51,650	15,397	30,844	97,891	...	1	77,213	15,232	1,518	...	...	3,927	189·57	53·49	95·52	338·58	55·99	15·80	28·21	100·00
6	Bundelkhand	3,133	1,974	2,182	7,289	...	...	2,365	1,893	...	...	...	3,031	29·40	20·97	13·74	64·11	45·85	32·72	21·43	100·00
7	Guna	5,512	1,886	3,336	10,734	...	...	8,259	2,475	...	...	..	...	57·79	22·07	23·11	102·97	56·13	21·44	22·43	100·00
8	Mhow	3,979	1,990	3,979	9,948	...	...	6,367	3,289	...	69	223	...	41·20	23·30	38·90	103·40	39·85	22·53	37·62	100·00
	TOTAL	431,982	167,700	270,194	869,876	66	86	617,159	237,376	1,518	69	335	13,267	3,653·42	1,452·27	1,870·18	6,975·87	52·38	20·82	26·80	100·00

STATEMENT No. IV.—*Showing the Classes and Sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1899.*

1		2	3				4								5							
			* TOTAL TREATED DURING THE YEAR.				CLASSES.								DAILY ATTENDANCE.							
							a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*		AVERAGE NUMBER.				RATIO PER CENT. OF			
	No.	NAME OF DISPENSARY.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Mussulmans.			Other Classes.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Baghelkhand Political Agency.	1	Sutna Agency Hospital	1,627	408	569	2,604	...	...	2,032	570	...	...	2		16·38	3 25	4·23	23·86	68·65	13·62	17·73	100·00
	2	„ Raghuraj Singh's Hospital.	8,544	3,249	5,041	16,834	2	2	13,858	2,944	...	...	28		99·39	40·58	45·18	185·15	53·68	21·91	24·41	100·00
	3	„ Vanket Singh's Eye Hospital.	1,280	1,225	4,082	6,587	...	...	5,395	1,192	...	...	...		14·88	15·66	34·64	65·18	22·83	24·03	53·14	100·00
	4	Rewa Victoria Hospital	12,039	3,382	5,388	20,809	...	...	15,960	4,844	...	...	5		140·30	49·19	57·52	247·01	56·80	19·91	23·29	100·00
	5	„ Military „	875	...	...	875	...	...	778	97	...	...	...		17·30	...	...	17·30	100·00	...	...	100·00
	6	„ Jail „	159	22	...	181	...	...	167	14	...	...	...		3·95	0·39	39·25	4·34	91 01	8·99	...	100·00
	7	„ Zenana „	...	3,239	1,957	5,196	...	...	3,990	1,206	...	...	...		...	93·99	30·96	133·24	...	70 54	29·46	100·00
	8	Mangawan Dispensary	4,602	2,061	3,274	9,937	...	...	8,443	1,493	...	...	...		35·03	20·54	15·69	86·58	40·52	23·71	35 77	100·00
	9	Teonther „	5,811	1,561	1,584	8,956	...	1	8,239	656	...	...	61		55·17	17·87	5 28	88 73	62 17	20·14	17·69	100·00
	10	Burdee „	5,164	1,042	848	7,054	...	...	6,344	709	...	...	1		29·68	7·08	17·82	42·04	70·60	16·84	12 56	100 00
	11	Ramnagar „	2,828	1,618	3,274	7,720	...	...	6,549	1,171	...	...	...		22 54	12·04	18·61	52·40	43·02	22 98	34·00	100·00
	12	Chandia „	1,281	917	1,675	3,873	...	...	3,233	574	...	...	66		14·27	10 73	17·52	43·61	32·72	24·60	42·68	100·00
	13	Sohagpur „	2,462	839	1,410	4,711	...	...	3,622	984	...	...	105		35·51	11·61	13·99	64 64	54·94	17·96	27·10	100 00
	14	Manpur „	3,786	946	1,475	6,207	...	...	5,804	403	...	...	...		39·30	8·44	10·41	61·73	63·67	13·67	22·66	100 00
	15	Pathrowra „	3,508	1,182	1,456	6,146	...	...	5,851	295	...	...	...		29·35	8·49	10·79	48·25	60·83	17·60	21·57	100·00
	16	Gobindgarh „	4,127	1,202	1,356	6,685	...	...	5,839	846	...	...	...		28·09	9·35	26·88	48·23	58 24	19·39	22·37	100·00
	17	Nagode Hospital	4,413	2,781	4,177	11,371	...	...	9,161	2,210	...	...	...		45·06	23·17	17·82	95 11	47·38	24·36	28·26	100 00
	18	Unchehra Dispensary	1,805	611	974	3,390	...	...	2,890	500	...	...	...		52·00	10·20	64·83	80·02	64·98	12·75	22·27	100 00
Indore and Malwa.	19	Indore Charitable Hospital	16,696	6,850	8,667	32,213	...	1	24.444	6,810	...	...	958		210·58	77·77	64·83	353·18	59·62	22·62	18·36	100·00
	20	„ City Dispensary	26,011	11,955	26,096	64,062	...	...	43,634	20,332	...	...	96		155·75	53·25	158·75	367·75	42·35	14·48	43·7	100·00
	21	Dhar „	12,013	4,589	9,322	25,924	...	...	19,519	6,405	...	...	...		142·05	36·32	63·99	242·36	58·61	14·99	26·40	100·00
	22	Dewas „	16,132	7,100	9,092	32,324	1	6	25,403	6,914	...	...	...		118·90	49·70	56·80	225·40	52·75	22·05	25·20	100·00
	23	Jaora „	15,643	6,043	12,686	34,372	...	...	17,422	16,950	...	...	...		80·60	30·30	52·60	163·50	49·30	18·53	32·17	100·00
	24	Rutlam „	15,577	4,899	17,630	38·106	...	...	19,442	18,664	...	...	...		97·66	21·71	92·22	211·59	46·16	10·26	43·58	100·00
	25	Sailana	1,423	505	717	2,645	...	...	2.175	470	...	...	...		13·95	4·92	7·47	26·34	52·96	18·68	28 36	100·00
	26	Ujjain Hospital	8,344	3,677	3,511	15,532	...	...	10,018	5,376	...	...	138		133·10	33·51	33·29	199·90	66·58	16·77	16 65	100 00
	27	„ City Dispensary	9,958	4,858	8,281	23,097	...	..	16,233	6,616	...	...	248		110·05	53·18	104·63	267·86	41·09	19·85	39·06	100·00
	28	Mandsaur „	8,815	4,392	6,867	20,074	...	...	13,397	6,677	...	...	...		90·90	41·10	64·80	196·80	46·1	20·88	32·93	100·00

STATEMENT No. IV.—*Showing the Classes and Sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Central India during the year 1899*—contd.

1	2	3				4							5							
		* TOTAL TREATED DURING THE YEAR.				CLASSES.							DAILY ATTENDANCE.							
						a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	AVERAGE NUMBER.				RATIO PER CENT. OF			
No.	NAME OF DISPENSARY.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Mussulmans.			Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Indore and Malwa—*concld.* 29	Barnagar Dispensary	5,956	2,860	5,721	14,537	...	...	11,627	2,910	...	...	...	49·64	22·15	38·78	110 57	44·90	20·03	35·07	100·00
30	Nimach „	4,353	1,365	2,528	8,246	...	...	5,667	2,579	...	...	...	30·28	6·92	18 06	55·26	54·80	12·52	32·68	100·00
31	Jawad „	4,172	1,968	3,472	9,612	...	...	6,006	3,606	...	...	...	48·51	22 45	34·20	105·16	46·13	21 35	32·52	100·00
32	Khachraud „	2,655	1,339	2,564	6,558	...	1	4,803	1,714	...	...	40	35·06	20·34	34·39	89·79	39·05	22·65	38·30	100·00
33	Agar „	3,215	1,079	2,454	6,748	...	...	4,795	1,953	...	...	...	25·33	7·69	46·49	49·51	51·16	15·54	33·30	100·00
34	Shajapur „	10,487	5,051	7,605	23,143	...	...	18,118	5,025	...	...	...	76·09	32 04	45·02	153·15	49·68	20 92	29·40	100·00
35	Sarangpur „	4,904	2,784	5,359	13,047	1	...	6,824	4,422	...	...	...	30·82	16·64	32·53	79·99	38·53	20 80	40·67	100·00
Northern Gwalior. 36	Men's Dispensary, Lashkar	12,773	25	3,175	15,973	...	3	11,575	4,186	...	...	209	130·58	0·60	17·61	148·79	87·76	0·40	11 84	100·00
37	Women's Hospital „	...	5,455	2,159	7,614	...	...	5,684	1,676	...	...	254	...	90 51	19 68	110·19	...	82·14	17·86	100·00
38	Civil Dispensary, Gwalior	3,559	1,517	1,556	6,632	...	24	4 341	2,256	...	...	11	55·32	21 25	22·02	98·59	56·11	21·56	22·33	100·00
39	Branch „ Janakganj	14.334	4,123	7,358	2,587	...	...	21.384	4,433	...	...	...	170 21	28·54	33·56	232·31	55·52	15·98	28·50	100·00
40	Civil „ Morar	3.930	1,123	2,185	7,238	10	2	5,162	1,857	...	...	207	35·95	10·10	17·93	63·88	56·28	15·65	28 07	100·00
41	„ „ Amba	2,931	785	1,195	4,911	...	...	3,364	7,070	..	...	477	31 50	10·69	15·86	58·05	54·26	18·42	27·32	100·00
42	„ „ Joura	2,828	965	1,269	5,062	...	...	3,163	1,666	...	...	233	26 90	8·50	10·60	46·00	55·92	19·05	25 03	100·00
43	„ „ Sabalgarh	3,478	840	1,259	5,577	...	...	3,523	1,886	...	...	168	41·29	10·21	13·85	65·35	63·19	15·62	21·19	100·00
44	„ „ Narwar	4,725	1,566	1,957	8,248	...	...	6,200	2,047	...	...	1	49·35	15·15	17·24	81·74	60·37	18·54	21 09	100·00
45	„ „ Moongaolie	2,496	825	898	4,219	5	2	3,178	1,004	...	...	30	23·49	9·46	8·48	41·43	56 69	22·84	20·47	100·00
46	„ „ Bhind	3,654	644	788	5,086	...	...	4,206	879	...	...	1	27·58	4·63	4·96	37·17	74·19	12·46	13·35	100·00
47	„ „ Bhander	3,734	879	1,326	5,939	4	5	4,682	1,233	...	...	15	50·36	14·11	14·31	78·78	63 92	17·92	18·16	100·00
48	„ „ Karera	3,965	461	337	4,763	...	...	3,540	1,208	...	...	15	19·55	4·43	3·80	27·76	70·36	15·96	13·68	100·00
49	„ „ Sipri	1,392	415	572	2,379	...	8	1,416	955	...	...	...	30·88	7·73	8·79	47·40	65·15	16 31	18·54	100·00
50	„ „ Bhilsa	3,499	1,419	1,626	6,544	...	1	5,674	869	...	...	...	11·61	4·52	5·10	21·23	53·43	21·69	24·88	100·00
51	„ „ Sonkatch	4,491	1,600	2,084	8,175	...	...	5.710	1,740	...	...	725	21·31	4·39	5·68	22·38	55·00	19·62	25·38	100·00
52	„ „ Shujalpur	3,591	2,098	1,912	7,601	...	...	3,510	2,155	...	...	1,936	29·19	11·44	9·89	50·52	57·78	22·64	19 58	100·00
Agency. 53	Bhopal Prince of Wales	12,083	3,494	5,949	21,526	...	...	10,066	11,460	...	...	...	131·63	23·70	33·00	194·33	67·73	15·29	16·98	100·00
54	Jehangirabad	102	4,192	3,608	7,902	5	10	5,065	2,683	...	...	139	1·14	61·12	44·24	106·50	1·07	57·39	41·54	100·00
55	Lansdowne Female	4,302	1,945	3,027	9,274	...	...	4,532	4,742	...	...	...	31·20	13·80	20·47	65·47	46·38	20·98	32·64	100 00
56	Bairasia	3,916	2,105	1,359	7,380	...	...	4,005	3,375	...	...	...	20·10	10·50	7·30	37·90	53·00	28·50	18·50	100 00
57	Ashta	2,976	977	1,070	5,023	...	...	2,798	2,225	...	...	...	26·73	9·33	9·53	45·59	58·32	20·31	21·34	100·00
58	Sehore	7,765	3,015	2,889	13,669	35	19	8,050	5,313	112	...	140	59·46	23·10	19·48	102·04	56·81	22·05	21·14	100·00
59	Sironj	2,675	1,563	2,099	6,337	...	...	2,425	3,912	...	...	...	22·46	12·04	14·16	48·66	46·16	24·74	29·10	100 00

Bhopal Political Bhopawar Political Agency.	60	Narsingarh	4,994	1,235	1,375	7,604	...	...	5,963	1,641	...	...	...	13·67	3·37	3·74	20·78	65·78	16·23	17·99	100·00
	61	Khujnere	2,757	527	890	4,174	...	...	3,430	744	...	...	...	19·11	3·80	6·40	29·31	65·20	12·96	21·84	100·00
	62	Pachore	3,300	898	746	4,944	...	...	3,456	1,488	...	...	...	24·79	5·41	4·39	34·59	66·74	18 16	15·10	100·00
	63	Chapehara	1,466	257	325	2,048		...	1,816	232	...	...	...	15·98	3·05	3·30	22·33	71·58	12·55	15·87	100·00
	64	Beaora	7,744	951	887	9,582	3	...	6,835	2,744	...	...	...	21·21	2·60	2·43	16·24	80 81	9·94	9·25	100·00
	65	Kurwai	1,661	636	861	3,158	..	...	1,692	1,466	...	...	...	16·83	6·15	8·02	31·00	52·26	20·64	27·10	100·00
	66	Maksudangarh	1,895	677	467	3,039	...	...	2,292	747	...	...	...	17·35	5·76	4·80	27·91	62·31	22·25	15·44	100·00
	67	Khilchipur	2,338	1,279	1,130	4,747	...	...	3,210	1,537	...	...	...	19·50	10·50	9·50	39·50	49·25	26·94	23·81	100·00
	68	Basoda	1,689	361	403	2,453	....	...	1,526	927	...	...	...	10·73	3·48	3·35	17·56	61·10	19·82	19·08	100 00
	69	Ali Rajpur	2,825	932	1,770	5,527	...	...	3,338	1,435	704	...	...	14·93	4·15	7·80	26·93	51·11	16 86	32·03	100·00
	70	,, District	608	142	288	1,038	...	...	386	418	234	...	...	1·66	0·39	0·79	2·84	58·57	13·68	27·75	100·00
	71	Amjhera	4,236	1,317	2,394	7,947	...	...	6,116	1,712	...	...	119	11·60	3·61	6·56	21·77	53·33	16·55	30·12	100·00
	72	Anjar	1,559	312	522	2,393	...	...	1,981	283	...	...	129	8·00	1·39	2·74	12·13	65·15	13 04	21·81	100·00
	73	Bag	1,967	682	1,064	3,713	...	...	3,356	357	...	...	...	5 90	1 93	2·95	10·78	52·98	18·36	28·66	100·00
	74	Bagode	2,798	685	1,354	4,837	...	...	4,067	453	...	...	317	10 00	2·28	4·10	16·38	57·85	14·16	27·99	100·00
	75	Bakhatgarh	1,991	665	863	3,519	...	...	3,013	404	...	...	102	5·46	1·82	2·36	9·64	56·58	18·90	24·52	100·00
	76	Barwani	6,983	1,881	3,550	12,414	...	1	9,790	2,406	...	...	217	24·87	5·85	10·11	40·83	56·25	15·15	28·60	100·00
	77	Jhabua	2,706	1,012	2,027	5,745	...	...	4,361	804	580	...	...	7·33	2·76	5·64	15·73	47·10	17·62	35·28	100·00
	78	Jobat	1,873	539	833	3,245	...	...	1,915	850	...	...	460	5·13	1·48	2·28	8·89	57 72	16·61	25·67	100·00
	79	Khulghat	1,763	428	435	2 626	...	...	2,097	529	...	...	...	4·83	1·17	1·19	7·19	67·14	16·30	16 56	100·00
	80	Manpur	3,280	1,215	1,783	6,278	...	...	4,232	1,450	...	...	596	10 92	3 77	4·99	19·68	52·25	19·35	28·40	100·00
	81	Pansemal	2,674	680	1,069	4,423	...	...	2,647	725	...	...	1,048	10·60	3·36	3·47	17·43	60·46	15·37	24·17	100·00
	82	,, District	1,147	271	529	1,947	...	...	1,244	176	...	...	527	3·14	0·74	1·45	5·33	58·91	13·92	27·17	100·00
	83	Rajpur	3,153	1,011	2,504	6668	...	...	5,529	977	...	...	162	11·86	3·74	7·98	23·58	47·29	15·16	37·55	100·00
	84	Ranapur	1,353	574	750	2,677	...	...	1,994	683	...	...	...	3·71	1·57	2·05	7·33	50 54	21·44	28·02	100·00
	85	Thandla	1,558	753	1,853	4,167	...	...	3,392	742	...	...	33	4·26	2 06	5·08	11·40	37·39	18·07	44·54	100·00
	86	Tirla	1,549	306	493	2,348	...	...	1,984	197	...	...	167	4·24	0·84	1·35	6·43	65·97	13·03	21·00	100·00
	87	Victoria Hospital, Sirdarpur	7,627	1,992	6,760	16,379	...	...	15,771	578	...	...	30	41·08	10·58	22·63	74·29	46·57	12·16	41·27	100·00
Bundelkhand Political Agency.	88	Nowgong Dispensary	3,133	1,974	2,182	7,289	...	...	2,365	1,893	...	...	3,031	29 10	20·97	13·74	64·11	45·85	32·72	21·43	100·00
Guna Political Agency.	89	Guna Charitable Dispensary	5,512	1,886	3 336	10,734	...	...	8,259	2,475	...	...	...	57·79	22·07	23·11	102·97	56·13	21·44	22·43	100·00
Mhow Cantonment.	90	Mhow Dorabjee Pestonjee Dispensary.	3,979	1,990	3,979	9,948	....	...	6,367	3,239	69	223	...	4·20	32 30	38·90	103·40	39·85	22·53	37·62	100·00

STATEMENT No. V, PART I.—*Showing the current Income and Expen*

1	2	3 IN									
		a	b								
			FROM GOVERNMENT.								
			As salaries.								
Number.	NAMES OF DISPENSARIES.	Cash balance on 1st January.	Medical Officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).	As registers and forms.	As European Medicines.	For diet including police cases.	Sale of medicines supplied by Government.	Special allowances given by Government.	TOTAL.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.
General Summary. 1	Baghelkhand	...	960 0 0	240 0 0	24 4 11	5 9 0	46 10 1	...	...	1,276 8 0
2	Indore	13,152 5 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Bhopal	220 14 2	300 0 0	192 0 0	...	487 5 1	...	...	...	979 5 1
5	Bhopawar	...	1,080 0 0	220 9 7	...	176 15 4	22 4 0	...	72 3 6	1,572 0 5
6	Bundelkhand	1,293 12 1	2,040 0 0	72 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	2,112 0 0
7	Guna	1,110 4 2	...	...	...	630 0 0	...	...	...	630 0 0
8	Mhow	2,092 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	17,870 2 7	4,380 0 0	724 9 7	24 4 11	1,299 13 5	68 14 1	...	72 3 6	6,569 13 6

1	2	3 EXPENDI							
		a							
		ON ESTABLISHMENT.							
		PAID BY GOVERNMENT.				PAID FROM LOCAL SOURCES.			
		As salaries.				As salaries.			
Number.	NAMES OF DISPENSARIES.	Medical Officers.	Nursing Establishment.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).		Medical Officers.	Nursing Establishment.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).	
				Compounders, dressers, etc.	Menial servants.			Compounders, dressers, etc.	Menial servants.
		R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
General Summary. 1	Baghelkhand	960 0 0	...	192 0 0	48 0 0	8,615 11 10	...	4,068 15 2	1,366 14 6
2	Indore	...	...	...	...	25,349 8 5	885 15 3	7,;96 11 4	5,384 0 10
3	Gwalior	...	...	...	...	15,184 13 6	994 8 8	4,493 13 0	4,051 14 6
4	Bhopal	300 0 0	...	84 0 0	108 0 0	12,606 14 4	1,200 0 0	3,912 4 0	1,133 12 0
5	Bhopawar	1,080 0 0	...	154 9 7	66 0 0	10,129 0 0	144 0 0	2,506 12 10	1,022 3 6
6	Bundelkhand	2,040 0 0	...	72 0 0	...	...	72 0 0	144 0 0	286 4 0
7	Guna	...	...	...	...	1,440 0 0	...	348 0 0	318 0 0
8	Mhow	...	...	...	...	840 0 0	...	142 0 0	320 8 3
	TOTAL	4,380 0 0	...	502 9 7	222 0 0	74,166 0 1	3,296 7 11	22,812 8 4	13,883 9 7

* Paid by Rewa Darbar.
† „ „ Dhar, Dewas, Rutlam, Jaora States and Gwalior Darbar.
‡ „ „ Gwalior Darbar.
§ „ „ Bhopal Darbar and Bhopal Dispensary Fund subscribed by Local Chiefs and Funds.

diture of the Dispensaries in the Central India Agency during the year 1899—continued.

COME

c		d	e	f		g	h	i	j
From local or other funds.				Subscriptions.					
Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Interest on investment.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	For diet (by paying patients, etc.).	From sale of medicines not supplied by Government.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total Income.
R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
* 29,617 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,894 3 2
8,614 5 4	...	349 2 0	...	...	† 56,867 13 7	12 11 3	8,841 15 0	412 13 4	88,251 1 8
53,972 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,972 10 8
28,148 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,348 7 10
20,351 9 9	...	175 0 0	...	55 0 0	63 0 0	...	52 11 6	...	22,269 5 8
1,740 0 0	...	...	...	257 0 0	86 0 0	...	...	8 10 6	5,497 6 7
3,340 0 0	...	87 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	166 8 0	5,334 0 8
1,100 0 0	...	1,020 10 6	...	17 0 0	111 4 0	...	...	6 9 6	4,348 7 0
1,46,884 9 6	...	1,632 1 0	...	329 0 0	57,128 1 7	12 11 3	8,894 10 6	594 9 4	2,39,915 11 3

TURE.

b	c	d	e	f	g	h	4	5	6
On Bazar Medicines.	On European Medicines.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges (including registers, etc., supplied by Government).	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance in hand on 31st December.	Average cost of diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
940 11 8	6,032 8 8	3,517 11 8	1,389 8 8	3,762 1 0	...	30,894 3 2	...	...	...
1,605 7 6	16,927 7 3	9,329 13 11	9,549 12 3	85 0 4	...	76,313 13 1	11,937 4 7	...	...
3,726 0 1	4,630 8 0	5,224 2 8	2,608 2 0	...	...	40,913 14 5	13,058 12 3	...	...
628 5 9	5,210 10 9	1,633 7 7	1,299 5 3	1,010 8 0	...	29,127 3 8	221 4 2	...	...
1,199 12 4	4,356 11 5	603 6 8	176 8 9	157 3 9	...	21,596 4 10	673 0 10	...	...
345 8 9	...	473 0 7	...	319 5 9	...	3,752 3 1	1,745 3 6	...	...
246 10 6	630 0 0	1,067 5 3	434 14 9	...	...	4,484 14 6	849 2 2	...	...
21 10 6	618 14 0	229 15 6	63 8 5	86 10 9	...	2,323 2 11	2,025 4 1	...	...
8,714 3 1	38,406 12 1	22,078 15 4	15,521 12 1	5,420 13 7	...	2,09,405 11 8	30,509 15 7	...	...

A. DANE, M.D., *Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Administrative Medical Officer in
Central India.

STATEMENT No. V, PART I.—*Showing the current Income and Expenditure*

1	2	3									
		IN									
		a	b								
			FROM GOVERNMENT.								
			As salaries.								
Number.	NAMES OF DISPENSARIES.	Cash balance on 1st January.	Medical Officer.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).	As registers and forms.	As European Medicines.	For diet including police cases.	Sale of medicines supplied by Government.	Special allowances given by Government.	TOTAL.	
		R a. p.	R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.			R a. p.	
1	Sutna Agency Hospital	...	960	240	24 4 11	1 11 4	46 10 1	...	...	1,272 10 4	
2	,, Raghuraj Singh's Hospital										
3	,, Vanket Singh's Eye ,,										
4	Rewa Victoria Hospital										
5	,, Military ,,										
6	,, Jail ,,										
7	,, Zenana ,,										
8	Mangawan Dispensary										
9	Teonther ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Burdee ,,										
11	Ramnagar ,,										
12	Chaudia ,,										
13	Sohagpur ,,										
14	Manpur ,,										
15	Pathrowra ,,										
16	Gobindgarh ,,										
17	Nagode Hospital	...	...	...	...	3 13 8	...	...	...	3 13 8	
18	Unchehra Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Indore Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	,, City Dispensary	463 10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21	Sailana Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	Dhar ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	Dewas ,,	137 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24	Jaora ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	Rutlam ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	Ujjain Hospital										
27	,, Dispensary										
28	Mandsaur ,,										
29	Barnagar ,,										
30	Neemuch ,,	12,550 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31	Jawad ,,										
32	Khachraud ,,										
33	Agar ,,										
34	Shajapur ,,										
35	Sarangpur ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36	Lashkar Men's Dispensary	The last balance is not at the disposal of this Department.									
37	,, Women's Hospital										
38	Amba Civil Dispensary										
39	Jaora ,, ,,										
40	Sabalgarh ,, ,,										
41	Mongaoli ,, ,,										
42	Gwalior ,, ,,										
43	Lashkar Branch ,,										
44	Morar Civil ,,		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
45	Narwar ,, ,,										
46	Bhind ,, ,,										
47	Bhander ,, ,,										
48	Karera ,, ,,										
49	Sipri ,, ,,										
50	Bhelsa ,, ,,										
51	Sonkatch ,, ,,										
52	Shujalpur ,, ,,										
53	Bhopal Prince of Wales'										
54	Lansdowne Female										
55	Jehangirabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
56	Barasia										
57	Ashta										
58	Sehore		300	192	...	205 8 5	...	...	...	697 8 5	
59	Sironj		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
60	Narsingarh		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
61	Khujner		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
62	Pachore		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
63	Chapehara	220 14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
64	Beaora		...	...	...	282 1 8	...	...	...	282 1 8	
65	Kurwaie		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
66	Maksudangarh		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
67	Khilchipur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
68	Basoda		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
69	Ali Rajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
70	,, District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
71	Amjhera	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	360 0 0	
72	Anjar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

of the Dispensaries in the Central India Agency during the year 1899—continued.

COME.

c		d	e	f		g	h	i	j
From local or other funds.				Subscriptions					
Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Interest on investment.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	For diet by paying patients, etc.	From sale of medicines not supplied by Government.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total Income.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
122 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,395 9 1
27,397 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,397 11 0
2,097 1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100 15 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,614 5 4	...	349 2 0	...	...	10,347 14 0	12 11 3	8,841 15 0	214 9 11	28,844 4 5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5,710 7 6	...	...	...	5,710 7 6
...	...	...	...	...	5,330 0 4	...	...	59 10 3	5,527 9 7
...	...	...	...	...	6,016 0 0	...	...	...	6,016 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	6,571 1 0	...	...	...	6,571 1 0
...	...	...	...	...	22,000 0 0	...	...	138 9 2	34,689 4 5
...	...	...	...	...	892 6 9	...	...	...	892 6 9
53,972 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,972 10 8
17,183 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,183 4 7
10,965 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,165 8 8
1,945 11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,945 11 10
450 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450 2 0
900 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,260 0 0
970 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	970 0 6

STATEMENT No. V, PART I.—*Showing the current Income and Expenditure*

1	2	3									
		IN									
		a	b								
			FROM GOVERNMENT.								
			As salaries.								
Number.	NAMES OF DISPENSARIES.	Cash balance on 1st January.	Medical Officer.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).	As registers and forms.	As European Medicines.	For diet including police cases.	Sale of medicines supplied by Government.	Special allowances given by Government.	TOTAL.	
		R a. p.	R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	
73	Bag	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
74	Bagode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
75	Bakhutgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
76	Barwani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
77	Jhabua	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
78	Jobat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
79	Khullghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
80	Manpur	...	600	220 9 7	...	176 15 4	22 4 0	...	72 3 6	1,092 0 5	
81	Pansemal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
82	,, District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
83	Rajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
84	Ranapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
85	Thandla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
86	Tirla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
87	Victoria Sirdarpur	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0 0	
88	Nowgong Dispensary	1,293 12 1	2,040	72 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	2,112 0 0	
89	Guna Charitable Dispensary	1,110 4 2	...	...	...	630 0 0	...	...	...	630 0 0	
90	Dorabjee Pestonjee's Dispensary, Mhow.	2,092 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL	17,870 2 7	4,380	724 9 7	244 11	1,299 13 5	68 14 1	...	72 3 6	6,569 13 6	

of the Dispensaries in the Central India Agency during the year 1899—continued.

COME.

c		d	e	f		g	h	i	j
From local or other funds.				Subscriptions.					
Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Interest on investment.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	For diet by paying patients, etc.	From sale of medicines not supplied by Government.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total Income.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
762 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	762 0 0
680 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680 3 4
974 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	974 5 3
2,545 5 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,545 5 2
1,274 14 2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,274 14 2
647 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	647 12 9
687 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	687 14 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,092 0 5
1,023 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,023 13 0
332 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	332 5 0
1,041 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,041 4 6
403 14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	403 14 3
506 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	506 6 9
319 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319 8 9
4,886 0 0	...	175 0 0	...	55 0 0	63 0 0	...	52 11 6	...	5,351 11 6
1,740 0 0	...	...	...	257 0 0	86 0 0	...	...	8 10 6	5,497 6 7
3,340 0 0	...	87 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	166 8 0	5,334 0 3
1,100 0 0	...	1,020 10 6	...	17 0 0	111 4 0	...	...	6 9 0	4,348 7 0
1,46,884 9 6	...	1,632 1 0		329 0 0	57,128 1 7	12 11 3	8,894 10 6	594 9 4	2,39,915 11 3

STATEMENT No. V, PART I.—*Showing the current Income and Expenditure*

1	2	3											
		EXPEN											
		a											
		ON ESTABLISHMENT.											
		PAID BY GOVERNMENT.						PAID FROM LOCAL SOURCES.					
		As salaries.						*As salaries.*					
Number.	NAMES OF DISPENSARIES.	Medical Officers.	Nursing establishment.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).				Medical Officers.	Nursing establishment.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).			
				Compounders, dressers, etc.	Menial servants.					Compounders, dressers, etc.	Menial servants.		
		R		R	R	a.	p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.
1	Sutna Agency Hospital	960	...	192	48	0	0	...	...	...		...	
2	„ Raghuraj Singh's Hospital	...	...	...	...			1,065	13 0	853	0 0	252	0 0
3	„ Vanket Singh's Eye „	...	...	...	...			1,850	0 0	671	8 3	202	0 0
4	Rewa Victoria Hospital	...	...	...	...			...		156	0 0	48	0 0
5	„ Military „	...	...	...	...			480	0 0	189	2 0	48	0 0
6	„ Jail „	...	...	...	...			712	8 0	195	10 11	88	0 0
7	„ Zenana „	...	...	...	...			468	2 0	269	2 0	48	0 0
8	Mangawan Dispensary	...	...	...	...			480	0 0	132	0 0	48	0 0
9	Teonther „	...	...	...	...			133	0 1	198	0 0	60	0 0
10	Burdee „	...	...	...	...			780	0 0	156	0 0	48	0 0
11	Ramnagar „	...	...	...	...			420	0 0	198	0 0	96	0 0
12	Chandia „	...	...	...	...			780	0 0	198	0 0	96	0 0
13	Sohagpur „	...	...	...	...			477	0 0	132	0 0	69	6 6
14	Manpur „	...	...	...	...			...		282	0 0	48	0 0
15	Pathrowra „	...	...	...	...			489	4 9	142	8 0	48	0 0
16	Gobindgarh „	...	...	...	...			480	0 0	196	0 0	137	8 0
17	Nagode Hospital	...	...	...	...			...		100	0 0	30	0 0
18	Unchehra Dispensary	...	...	...	...			54,000	0 0	699	14 2	2,327	7 11
19	Indore Charitable Hospital	...	...	...	...			1,200	0 0	276	0 0	115	14 11
20	„ City Dispensary	...	...	...	...			639	2 8	168	0 0	36	0 0
21	Sailana Dispensary	...	...	...	...			2,285	0 0	1,030	0 0	372	0 0
22	Dhar „	...	...	...	...			2,590	13 9	715	0 0	502	12 6
23	Dewas „	...	...	...	...			2,848	8 0	878	4 0	478	6 0
24	Jaora „	...	...	...	...			3,456	0 0	170	15 3	554	4 0
25	Rutlam „	...	...	...	...			1,720	0 0	712	1 6	508	0 0
26	Ujjain Hospital	...	...	...	...			760	0 0	316	5 4	252	0 0
27	„ Dispensary	...	...	...	...			760	0 0	291	7 6	108	0 0
28	Mandsaur „	...	...	...	...			760	0 0	318	0 0	48	0 0
29	Barnagar „	...	...	...	...			745	5 2	306	15 5	108	0 0
30	Nimach „	...	...	...	...			640	0 0	279	0 0	81	8 0
31	Jawad „	...	...	...	...			480	0 0	360	0 0	168	0 0
32	Khachraud „		...	...	...			584	10 10	327	2 11	103	0 0
33	Agar „	...	...	...	...			480	0 0	176	8 0	102	0 0
34	Shajapur „	...	...	...	...			6,103	11 4	1,497	10 9	791	0 0
35	Sarangpur „	...	...	...	...			3,495	2 2	994	8 8	675	0 0
36	Lashkar Men's Dispensary	...	...	...	...			420	0 0	204	0 0	906	8 0
37	„ Women's Hospital	...	...	...	...			216	0 0	210	12 0	198	0 0
38	Amba, Civil Dispensary	...	...	...	...			420	0 0	196	2 1	192	0 0
39	Jaora „ „	...	...	...	...			387	0 0	204	0 0	240	0 0
40	Sabalgarh „ „	...	...	...	...			630	0 0	192	0 0	192	0 0
41	Mongaoli „ „		...	...	...			420	0 0	294	0 0	297	12 4
42	Gwalior „ „	...	...	...	...			366	0 0	111	0 0	143	4 0
43	Lashker Branch „	...	...	...	...			420	0 0	111	0 0	216	0 0
44	Morar Civil „	...	...	...	...			420	0 0	111	0 0	192	0 0
45	Narwar „ „	...	...	...	...			420	0 0	111	0 0	142	11 10
46	Bhind „ „	...	...	...	...			420	0 0	120	0 0	165	8 7
47	Bhander „ „	...	...	...	...			111	0 0	120	0 0	105	3 9
48	Karera „ „	...	...	...	...			216	0 0	81	0 0	96	0 0
49	Sipri „ „	...	...	...	...			300	0 0	84	0 0	48	0 0
50	Bhelsa „ „	...	...	...	...			420	0 0	96	0 0	95	14 0
51	Sonkach „ „	...	...	...	...			420	0 0	186	4 2	30	0 0
52	Shujalpur „ „	...	...	...	...			3,000	0 0	828	0 0	480	0 0
53	Bhopal Prince of Wales'	...	...	...	...			4,320	0 0	1,200	0 0	1,003	8 0
54	Lansdowne Female	...	...	...	...			272	0 0	84	0 0	276	0 0
55	Jehangirabad	...	...	...	...			434	0 0	168	0 0	12	0 0
56	Barasia	...	...	...	...			270	0 0	84	0 0	12	0 0
57	Ashta	...	...	...	...			278	10 0	603	4 0	15	0 0
58	Sehore	300	...	84	108	0	0	497	14 4	96	8 0	100	4 0
59	Sironj	...	...	...	...			764	10 0	290	0 0	18	0 0
60	Narsingarh	...	...	...	...			578	10 0	192	0 0	90	0 0
61	Khujner	...	...	...	...			356	10 0	84	0 0	36	0 0
62	Pachore	...	...	...	...			165	0 0	35	0 0	12	0 0
63	Chapehara	...	...	...	...			458	10 0	84	0 0	7	8 0
64	Beaora	...	...	...	...			413	10 0	84	0 0	36	0 0
65	Kurwaie	...	...	...	...			398	10 0	72	0 0	9	0 0
66	Maksudangarh	...	...	...	...			398	10 0	84	0 0	12	0 0
67	Khilchipur	...	...	...	...			...		120	0 0	18	0 0
68	Basoda	...	...	...	...			870	0 0	556	4 1	...	
69	Ali Rajpur	...	...	...	...			240	0 0	120	0 0	132	0 0
70	„ District	...	...	...	...			480	0 0	72	0 0	...	
71	Amjhera	360	...	...	...			245	0 0	50	11 2	36	0 0
72	Anjar	...	...	...	...							31	0 0

of the Dispensaries in the Central India Agency during the year 1899—continued.

DITURE.

4	5	6
Cash balance in hand on 31st December.	Average cost of diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.

b	c	d	e	f	g	h
On Bazar Medicines.	On European Medicines.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges including registers, etc., supplied by Government.	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.
5 7 4	1 11 4	46 10 1	18 13 7	122 14 9	...	1,395 9 1
125 9 9	1,907 10 6	1,443 15 0	450 8 9	488 15 1	...	6,587 8 1
223 13 3	1,050 5 9	1,597 11 8	246 7 3	587 5 9	...	6,429 3 11
36 13 3	314 7 10	...	35 15 3	123 6 5	...	714 10 9
36 5 6	158 10 2	...	37 10 9	...	...	949 12 5
60 15 10	2.4 6 11	61 0 4	82 7 1	187 9 3	...	1,602 10 4
70 9 9	362 7 11	...	47 12 6	70 12 6	...	1,336 14 8
64 10 3	278 13 4	..	49 2 9	7 12 9	...	1,060 7 1
25 15 6	156 11 1	...	50 6 6	99 10 0	...	723 11 2
42 12 10	228 1 5	..	24 9 0	...	...	1,279 6 5
30 8 6	264 2 1	...	33 8 3	199 10 11	...	1,241 13 9
28 15 9	293 12 3	...	25 5 3	149 10 10	...	1,566 12 1
45 1 9	321 5 9	...	30 5 6	594 4 1	...	1,669 7 7
34 1 3	101 0 2	...	39 10 0	129 2 8	...	633 14 1
58 6 0	213 4 5	...	35 1 6	614 14 0	...	1,601 6 8
41 2 9	3 13 8	868 6 7	133 2 0	66 0 0	...	1,426 1 0
14 7 3	161 12 1	...	48 10 9	320 0 0	...	674 14 1
281 2 0	6,476 9 10	5,272 4 11	2,271 14 9	25 6 1	...	22,754 11 8
46 0 0	2,109 13 8	...	400 2 0	...	...	4,147 14 7
20 2 6	204 12 0	...	207 12 3	...	...	1,275 13 5
184 13 9	1,200 0 0	423 7 6	215 2 3	...	...	5,710 7 6
265 8 6	85 0 0	254 11 3	393 9 9	59 10 3	...	5,345 8 0
240 0 0	1,520 0 0	240 0 0	...	...	...	6,016 0 0
171 8 9	1,340 6 0	304 1 3	287 5 9	...	...	6,571 1 0
110 15 11	797 2 3	1,164 14 3	1,086 4 8½	...	...	6,099 6 7½
76 3 5	673 3 6	482 13 5	900 6 5½	...	...	3,461 0 1½
38 8 9	445 3 9	403 9 9	628 14 6½	...	...	2,675 12 3½
24 10 6	127 3 0	...	835 4 6½	...	...	2,113 2 0½
22 7 9	489 2 3	188 2 8	710 8 5½	...	...	2,570 9 8½
10 6 1	338 15 0	41 11 9	335 4 10½	...	...	1,726 13 8½
44 12 0	485 7 0	196 7 3	396 4 6½	...	...	2,130 14 9½
68 2 10	634 9 9	317 0 11	787 7 4½	...	...	2,822 2 7½
...	...	40 9 0	93 5 9	...	...	892 6 9
945 0 0	896 2 0	2,072 9 10	863 5 5	...	...	13,169 7 4
440 1 7	700 10 0	1,246 13 4	615 2 3	...	...	9,073 14 0
204 5 3	154 10 0	255 12 11	72 6 0	...	...	1,509 2 2
136 3 5	141 7 0	166 7 6	62 0 6	...	...	1,124 14 5
232 8 1	217 11 0	330 14 3	85 15 0	...	...	1,723 2 5
163 0 9	188 10 0	229 8 10	115 9 10	...	...	1,479 12 5
299 10 7	133 15 0	252 4 2	84 14 3	...	...	1,890 8 4
525 0 0	826 13 0	...	46 15 3	...	...	2,256 0 3
71 13 3	206 11 0	66 10 2	129 1 0	...	...	1,167 3 5
182 5 3	222 11 0	125 6 5	90 14 3	...	...	1,344 4 11
127 4 10	108 15 0	143 14 7	93 5 1	...	...	1,147 3 4
119 3 1	202 5 0	58 10 8	65 1 0	...	...	1,150 12 4
56 4 1	91 12 0	26 2 6	71 8 8	...	...	581 15 0
62 0 7	170 7 0	...	46 2 0	...	...	671 9 7
50 0 7	134 0 0	...	71 12 0	...	...	687 12 7
44 1 6	107 11 0	49 12 5	48 3 6	...	...	861 10 5
67 1 3	126 2 0	199 3 1	45 14 0	...	...	1,074 8 6
242 14 0	1,650 0 0	814 13 7	172 11 0	...	...	7,188 7 7
43 4 9	600 0 0	375 4 1	292 4 2	...	...	8,110 5 0
16 0 0	150 0 0	...	7 8 0	...	...	541 8 0
20 0 0	150 0 0	...	10 0 0	...	...	794 0 0
20 0 0	150 0 0	...	10 0 0	...	...	549 0 0
116 0 8	543 9 1	413 2 6	609 14 2	1,010 8 0	...	4,167 4 5
18 12 0	240 0 0	...	27 2 6	...	...	898 4 10
33 1 5	400 0 0	...	22 12 6	...	...	1,600 7 11
19 11 7	235 0 0	...	17 3 2	...	...	1,078 8 9
17 9 3	175 0 0	...	15 5 1	...	...	660 8 4
7 2 6	100 0 0	...	12 13 6	...	...	327 8 0
17 7 4	282 1 8	30 3 5	26 2 8	...	...	934 9 1
14 0 6	150 0 0	...	19 13 6	...	...	690 8 0
21 0 0	160 0 0	...	16 5 6	...	...	679 15 6
11 11 0	150 0 0	...	26 3 0	...	...	688 8 0
9 4 3	75 0 0	...	13 2 6	...	...	217 6 9
93 13 6	213 6 0	55 4 3	25 0 0	...	...	1,945 11 10
60 0 0	...	...	30 2 0	...	...	450 2 0
38 4 3	216 2 9	...	...	...	...	1,202 7 0
48 12 4	594 9 0	...	...	...	...	970 0 6

4	5	6
R a. p.	R a. p.	
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
40 7 9	0 1 6·91	...
...	...	...
625 5 0	...	...
...	0 1 10	...
182 1 7	0 2 2·75	...
...	0 2 0	...
...	0 2 3	...
	0 2 0·3	...
	0 2 1	...
	0 1 10	...
11,089 6 3	...	...
	0 1 8	...
	0 2 0	...
	0 2 0	...
	0 1 8·6	...
...	0 1 10	...
939 8 8	0 2 8	...
674 2 0	0 2 4	...
1,215 13 10	0 2 3	...
1,600 1 7	0 2 4	...
1,209 13 7	0 1 11	...
1,259 2 7	0 2 3	...
904 7 8	0 2 6	...
380 0 3	...	...
383 12 7	0 1 11	...
569 3 1	0 1 10	...
766 4 8	0 1 11	...
762 11 8	0 2 3	...
535 11 8	0 2 1	...
1,241 14 5	...	...
312 3 5	...	...
438 5 7	0 2 1	...
625 7 6	0 1 11	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
221 4 2	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	...	...
...	0 2 6	...
...	...	...
57 9 0	...	...
...	...	...

STATEMENT No. V, PART I.—*Showing the current Income and Expenditure*

1	2	3								
		EXPEN								
		a								
		ON ESTABLISHMENT.								
		PAID BY GOVERNMENT.				PAID FROM LOCAL SOURCES.				
		As salaries.				*As salaries.*				
Number	NAMES OF DISPENSARIES.	Medical Officers.	Nursing establishment.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).		Medical Officers.	Nursing establishment.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).		
				Compounders, dressers, etc.	Menial servants.			Compounders, dressers, etc.	Menial servants.	
		R		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
73	Bag	...	...	...	...	360 0 0	...	84 0 0	48 0 0	
74	Bagode	...	...	...	...	330 0 0	...	128 6 4	24 0 0	
75	Bakhutgarh	...	...	...	...	600 0 0	...	150 0 0	18 0 0	
76	Barwani	...	...	...	...	1,245 0 0	72 0 0	444 0 0	200 3 6	
77	Jhabua	...	...	...	...	804 0 0	...	165 7 3	42 0 0	
78	Jobat	...	...	...	...	327 0 0	...	72 0 0	12 0 0	
79	Khuligbat	...	...	...	...	288 0 0	...	60 0 0	49 0 0	
80	Manpur	600	...	154 9 7	66 0 0	...	...	...	...	
81	Pansemal	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	...	122 0 0	58 0 0	
82	,, District	...	...	...	...	240 0 0	...	...	74 0 0	
83	Rajpur	...	...	...	...	510 0 0	...	122 0 0	58 0 0	
84	Ranapur	...	...	...	...	255 0 0	...	...	...	
85	Thandla	...	...	...	...	255 0 0	...	72 0 0	...	
86	Tirla	...	...	...	...	180 0 0	...	...	...	
87	Victoria Sirdarpur	120	...	...	...	2,480 0 0	72 0 0	288 0 0	240 0 0	
88	Nowgong Dispensary	2,040	...	72 0 0	...	...	72 0 0	144 0 0	86 4 0	
89	Guna Charitable Dispensary	...	...	...	...	1,440 0 0	...	348 0 0	318 0 0	
90	Dorabjee Pestonjee's Dispensary, Mhow.	...	...	...	...	840 0 0	...	142 0 0	320 8 3	
	TOTAL	4,380	...	502 9 7	222 0 0	74,166 0 1	3,296 7 11	22,812 8 4	13,883 9 7	

of the Dispensaries in the Central India Agency during the year 1899—concluded.

							4	5	6
DITURE.									
b	c	d	e	f	g	h			
On Bazar Medicines.	On European Medicines.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges including registers, etc., supplied by Government.	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance in hand on 31st December 1898.	Average cost of diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
48 0 0	152 4 3	...	...	58 0 0	...	750 4 3	11 11 9	...	...
38 15 6	152 4 0	6 9 6	...	...	...	680 8 4	...	0 2 6	...
49 1 0	157 4 3	...	...	...	...	974 5 3	...	...	...
99 0 9	439 7 0	39 8 11	6 1 0	...	...	2,545 5 2	...	0 2 6	...
68 0 3	195 6 8	...	...	...	...	1,274 14 2	...	...	...
35 1 9	167 10 9	...	22 14 0	11 2 3	...	647 12 9	...	...	...
36 4 6	200 3 0	54 7 0	...	...	...	687 14 6	...	0 2 6	...
69 3 6	176 15 4	22 4 0	...	3 0 0	...	1,092 0 5	...	0 2 6	...
65 2 0	358 11 0	...	...	...	...	1,023 13 0	...	...	...
12 1 0	...	...	6 4 0	...	...	332 5 0	...	...	...
65 2 0	286 2 6	...	...	...	...	1,041 4 6	...	...	...
36 2 0	91 11 6	...	21 0 9	...	...	403 14 3	...	...	...
38 12 3	107 3 0	33 7 6	...	...	...	506 6 9	...	0 2 6	...
17 15 9	121 9 0	...	...	...	...	319 8 9	...	...	...
280 0 0	725 13 5	391 13 6	65 3 0	85 1 6	...	4,747 15 5	603 12 1	0 2 6	...
345 8 9	...	473 0 7	...	319 5 9	...	3,752 3 1	1,745 3 6	...	...
246 10 6	630 0 0	1,067 5 3	434 14 9	...	...	4,484 14 6	849 2 2	...	...
21 10 6	618 14 0	229 15 0	63 8 5	86 10 9	...	2,323 2 11	2,025 4 1	...	...
8,714 2 1	38,406 12 1	22,078 15 4	15,521 12 1	5,420 13 7	...	2,09,405 11 8	30,509 15 7	...	...

STATEMENT No. V, PART II.—*Account of Invested Capital of the Dispensaries in Central India Agency.*

No.	NAMES OF DISPENSARIES.	Balance on 1st January.	Invested during the year.	TOTAL.	Securities sold.	Deposits withdrawn.	Balance on 31st December.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.			R a. p.
1	Baghelkhand Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Indore Residency	10,000 0 0	...	10,000 0 0	...	...	10,000 0 0
3	Gwalior ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Bhopal Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bhopawar do.	9,500 0 0	...	9,500 0 0	...	...	9,500 0 0
6	Bundelkhand do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Guna do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Mhow Cantonment	28,500 0 0	...	28,500 0 0	...	...	28,500 0 0
	TOTAL	48,000 0 0	...	48,000 0 0	...	...	48,000 0 0

STATEMENT No. VI.—*Showing the number of patients at the Sehore Leper Asylum during the year 1899.*

No.	DISTRICT.	Leper Asylum.	IN-DOOR.							
			Number remaining from previous years.	Number admitted during the year.	TOTAL.	DISCHARGED.		Died.	Left of their own accord.	Number remaining at the close of the year.
						Benefited.	Not benefited.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Bhopal Agency	Sehore	48	28	76	20	9	5	6	36

STATEMENT No. VI-A.—*Showing the Income and Expenditure of the Sehore Leper Asylum during the year 1899.*

No.	DISTRICT.	Leper Asylum.	INCOME.								EXPENDITURE.									
			Balance on the 1st January 1899.	Provincial Funds.	Municipal Funds.	District Funds.	Endowment Funds.	Donations.	Subscriptions.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	Food.	Clothing.	Contingencies.	MEDICINES. European.	MEDICINES. Bazar.	Establishment.	BUILDINGS. New.	BUILDINGS. Repairs.	TOTAL.	Balance on the 31st December 1899.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			R					R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1	Bhopal Agency	Sehore	474	...	...	...	...	4,500	20	...	4,994	1,483	389-11-0	174-0-5	250	97	2,028-2-8	...	90-2-6	4,512-0-7	481-15-5.

STATEMENT No. VII.—*Return of Vaccination in the Central India Agency during the year 1899.*

No.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of primary vaccinations.	Number of successful.	Number of unsuccessful or unknown.	REMARKS.
1	Baghelkhand Agency	40,583	36,654	3,929	
2	Indore Residency	8,333	6,915	1,418	Amount of work small; percentage of failures very large.
3	Gwalior ditto	64,534	60,252	4,282	
4	Bhopal Agency	40,070	35,520	4,550	
5	Bhopawar do.	2,421	2,135	286	Work very poor considering the number of dispensaries.
6	Bundelkhand do.	476	433	43	
7	Guna do.	88	88	...	
8	Mhow Cantonment	1,254	1,208	46	
	TOTAL	1,57,759	1,43,205	14,554	

A. DANE, M.D., *Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Administrative Medical Officer in Central India.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER XVI.

POLICE.

Month.	Nature of crime.	Number of cases.	Value of property		Accused.		Remarks.
			Stolen.	Recovered.	Arrested.	Convicted.	
			R a. p.	R a. p.			
April 1899	Theft	66	546 12 8	...	...	...	
	Grievous hurt	2	...	...	2	2	
	Breach of trust	1	60 0 0	...	1	1	
May	Theft	107	2,498 11 6	82 8 6	91	63	
	Criminal misappropriation.	2	195 12 0	1 6 0	6	2	
	Mischief	1	...	...	1	1	
	Grievous hurt	1	...	...	1	1	
June	Theft	106	4,095 15 5	281 14 3	102	70	
July	Ditto	116	1,655 7 6	548 13 3	97	66	
	Breach of trust	1	92 0 0	92 0 0	1	1	
	Grievous hurt	1	...	...	1	1	
	Mischief	1	...	...	1	1	
August	Theft	117	3,265 5 9	267 13 9	107	60	
September	Ditto	92	967 0 0	340 1 3	65	47	
October	Ditto	125	1,978 10 9	704 12 10	130	74	
	Grievous hurt	1	...	...	1	1	
November	Theft	142	2,093 5 9	212 2 8	101	58	
	Dakaiti	2	61 8 0	...	...	...	
	Murder	1	...	...	1	1	
December	Theft	119	1,589 2 11	996 11 11	83	51	
	Dakaiti	1	34 6 0	...	4	4	
	Kidnapping	1	...	...	1	1	
	TOTAL	1,006	19,134 2 3	3,528 4 5	805	506	

INDORE;
The 19th June 1900.

G. J. SPARKES-MADGE,
Assistant Superintendent, Central India Agency Police.

G. I. C. P. O.—No. 43 F. D.—8-1-1901.—280.—[H. R.]

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